BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

AND AUTHENTIC

ANECDOTES OF DOGS,

37

EXHIBITING

emarkable Instances of the Instinct, Sagacity, and Social Disposition of this Faithful Animal: Illustrated by Representations of the most Striking Varieties, and by correct Portraits of

CELEBRATED OR REMARKABLE DOGS,

FROM

Drawings chiefly Original.

ALSO,

A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION;

AND

A COPIOUS APPENDIX

ON THE BREEDING, FEEDING, TRAINING, DISEASES, AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DOGS;

TOGETHER WITH A

TREATISE ON THE GAME LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWN,

F.R.S.E., F.L.S., M.R.P.S.E., M.W.S., &c.

Author of "Illustrations of the Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland," and of "General Ornithology," &c.

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HERITABLE USHER OF THE WHITE ROD,

Fellow of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries,

F.L.S., M.R.P.S., M.W.S., &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,

ALLOW me to dedicate to you the following pages, as a mark of my esteem for your public and private worth, and as an acknowledgment of gratitude for your uniform kindness in facilitating at all times my researches, both in Antiquities and Natural History. In the former department your knowledge is approved by every lover of ancient art and science; but your acquirements in the latter are known only to a few private friends, who, I am sure, regret with me that the active and useful part you take in public

affairs, prevents you from prosecuting it with that ardour to which your inclinations prompt you, and for which your mind is so eminently fitted.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,

Thos Brown

PREFACE.

It has long appeared to me, that a small work, devoted exclusively to the Natural History of the Dog, interspersed with some well-authenticated Anecdotes illustrative of his sagacity and attachment, could not fail to prove interesting to the many ardent admirers of this most faithful and intelligent animal. That task is now, to a certain extent, performed; and in the execution of it there were difficulties to be overcome greater and more numerous than I had anticipated, arising chiefly from the circumstance, that very little has been hitherto written on the different races and distinctive properties of the Dog which could be implicitly introduced into a book having any pretensions to systematic accuracy.

The personal history, if I may so denominate it, of the numerous individuals whose names are introduced in the following pages, will appear, I doubt not, in the eyes of the philosophical reader, as extremely important and instructive; while it will

supply, to all classes of readers, information in regard to the real character of the Dog, much more valuable and satisfactory than could be derived from the technical descriptions of the most accomplished Naturalist. For my own part, I am impressed with a belief that this useful animal possesses intellectual qualities of a much higher nature than mere instinct, and that many of his actions must be ascribed to the exercise of reason, in the proper sense of the word. It is worthy of remark, at the same time, that all the varieties of the canine species are not endowed with equal powers of reflection and sagacity; but, on the contrary, that they differ in this respect according to the purity of their lineage and the care which is taken in improving their respective breeds.

In the "Introduction" an attempt has been made to trace the History of the Dog from the earliest times down to the present day; but, for the reason already mentioned, this branch of inquiry is neither so full nor so authentic as I could have wished.

In compiling a volume for readers of both sexes and of all ages, I have carefully avoided every expression which could either offend the most delicate ear, or perplex the least mature understanding. The same care has been extended to the chapters on the Breeding and Training of Dogs, and on their Dis-

eases and Method of Cure. Shunning all unnecessary details and technicalities, I have, in both instances, explained the practice commonly pursued, and given the requisite prescriptions in language so simple and perspicuous, that they may be followed with perfect safety by the most illiterate breeder, or inexperienced huntsman.

There is also inserted an "Abstract of the Game Laws" as applicable to England and Scotland, under separate heads, by a professional gentleman, who is equally well acquainted with the rules of the field, and with the Acts of Parliament,—an addition which, it is hoped, will prove highly useful to the practical sportsman.

The arrangement adopted in this Work is that suggested by M. F. Cuvier, one of the most learned comparative anatomists of the present age. In some particulars, indeed, I have found it necessary to extend his scheme of distribution, more especially by dividing his groups into sections, as well as by fixing scientific appellations to certain varieties of the Dog, which he has omitted.

The number of Anecdotes contained in this volume amounts to upwards of two hundred and twenty, of which forty are original, and have never before appeared in print. For the most entertaining of these last the reader is indebted to the condescension of several gentlemen highly distinguish-

ed in the walks of literature; among whom I may mention the names of Sir Walter Scott, Sir Patrick Walker, Ranaldson Macdonell, Esq. of Glengarry, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. and of Robert Stevenson, Esq. engineer.

In expressing my acknowledgments, I have great pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr James Haig of the Advocates' Library, who collected a great many of the Anecdotes for me. I am under obligations likewise to his brother, Mr David Haig, of the same establishment, for his polite attention in allowing me access to books of reference and works of art necessary to the completion of my undertaking.

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INTRODUCTION.

Of all animals known to mankind, the Dog is the most diversified in form, size, properties, intellect, and propensities; agreeing only in one peculiarity,—his constant attachment and fidelity to his master.

The dog is called in Hebrew, *Keleb*, and, according to Munster, *Lamas*; in the Chaldee, *Kalba*; in Arabic, *Kalbe*; in Persic, *Sag*; by the Saracens, *Kep*, or *Kolph*; in Greek, *Kuon*, from his love of man; in modern Greek, *Skilos* and *Skule*; by the Medes, *Spaco*; by the Germans, *Hund*; the Italians, *Cane*; the French, *Chien*; and in Latin, *Canis*.

The oldest writers mention the dog as an associate of man; he is spoken of by Aristotle, Albertus, Pliny, Blondus, Galen, Artemidorus, Arnobius, and others.

There are many fabulous stories mentioned of dogs by the ancient writers, imputing to them extraordinary and supernatural qualifications. We are told by Pliny, that before Tarquinius was driven out of his kingdom it was presaged by the speaking of a dog and the barking of a serpent. We are informed by Artemidorus, that Cæsar's death was foretold by the

howling voices of owls, the weeping drops of the ivy tree, and the continual barking of dogs, as follows:

> "Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo,
> Mille locis lacrymavit ebur ————.
> Inque foro, circumque domos et templa deorum,
> Nocturnos ululâsse canes," &c.

The Egyptians made frequent use of the figure of the dog in their hieroglyphics, emblematical not only of professions, but also of qualities. The dog was, in various instances, delineated to characterize a scribe, a prophet, the spleen, smelling, &c. A scribe, because a dog spends more of his time in silence than in barking; and they considered that a perfect scribe ought to meditate more than he spoke,—him that spoke much they reckoned a fool: A prophet, because a dog was considered to delight in all good actions, and exercised all his energies for the benefit of man; so ought the ears and eyes of a prophet to be constantly turned to heavenly things: The spleen, because a dog was considered to have little or none. They also pictured the dog in the robes of a king, to signify vigilance and activity; and in their religious processions they carried along with them two dogs, as emblematical of the two hemispheres and the tropics.

Nicias, and other artists of that time, who could paint the dog in the best manner, were greatly revered by the people.

Anubis, an Egyptian deity, is represented under the form of a man with the head of a dog, because, when Osiris went on his expedition against India,

Anubis accompanied him, and clothed himself in a sheep's skin.

We are informed by Solinus and Æleanus, that there was a nation in Ethiopia called *Nubæ,* which held the dog in such high estimation that they gave to him the honour of a king, and they had no other. When he fawned upon them they considered that he was well pleased; when he barked, that he was angry; and interpreting his other gestures as intimating some directions for the government of their state, they instantly carried into effect what they conjectured to be his wishes with as implicit an obedience as if he had been a prince who could speak and command.

We find also a star named after this animal, *Sirius,* or *Canicula,* the Dog-star; and the thirty days or thereby during which this star rises with the sun are termed the dog-days, from a supposed influence on the canine tribe, attributed to the extreme heat of the weather during that period. This notion is continued to the present day.

There is another fable concerning the constellation *Orion,* which is near to *Sirius,* who is said to have been an excellent hunter, and after his death to have been placed amongst the stars; and some have said that *Sirius* was his hunting-dog. This group of stars was called by the Egyptians *Solachim,* and by the Grecians *Astrocynon;* hence the Egyptian cynic period, which is accomplished but once in 1460 years. To this constellation were offered many sacrifices of dogs

in ancient times, for which we can see no good cause, —as Ovid justly says,

> "Pro Cane Sidereo canis hic imponitur aræ:
> Et quare fiat nil nisi nomen habet."

Pliny tells us that the Carians sacrificed a dog in place of a goat to their idol gods, and that puppies were considered by them the greatest offering.

From Plutarch we find that the Romans and Grecians had a custom of sacrificing dogs in their Lycæan and Lupercal feasts, which were held in honour of Pan; either because dogs were enemies to wolves, or else that, by their barking, they drove them away during the night. These feasts were always celebrated in February. The goddess Hecate was represented by the ancients as having three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar. To her the Grecians offered sacrifices of dogs.

Their household gods (called *Lares*) were always represented in dogs'-skins, and had dogs sitting beside them.

There were sacred dogs (says Festus) in the temple of Æsculapius, because he was nourished by their milk; and Jupiter himself was called *Cynegetes*, that is, a dog-leader, because it was he who first taught the Arcadians to drive away wild beasts by the assistance of the dog. They also sacrificed a dog to Mars, as an emblem of his boldness and courage; and, in consequence of the various real and imaginary virtues of the dog, the ancients, on many occasions, bestow-

ed on him most solemn funerals in their hallowed cemeteries. Even the great Alexander built a city in honour of a dog.

Dogs were employed to guard the temples of the Romans, and, because they failed to give warning when the Gauls attacked the capitol, a certain number of them were annually carried through the city, and then empaled on a cross.

In the book of Tobit, in the Apocrypha, his son Tobias seems to have had a dog which followed him, as mentioned in 5th chap. and 16th verse, and in the 11th chap. and 4th verse. At that time he appears to have been considered a faithful and useful attendant of man; and in the 12th chap. of Luke we are told of Lazarus, that, "The dogs came and licked his sores;"—from which circumstance, even to the present day, it is firmly believed by many that there is a virtue in a dog's tongue, and that if he lick a sore it will the sooner heal; and because dogs' sores are seldom attended to, and heal of their own accord without the assistance of a doctor. But it is only in consequence of their being kept clean by licking that the cure is so soon effected.

For what reason we do not know, the Jews seem to have held dogs as emblematical of the wicked. We find, in the Sacred Writings, this idea strongly manifested; for David, in the 22d Psalm and 16th verse, says, "For dogs have compassed me, the assembly of the wicked have enclosed me;" and in the 20th verse, "Deliver my soul from the sword; my darling from

the power of the dogs." In the 8th chapter of 2d Kings, when Elisha tells Hazael the evil he would do to the children of Israel, the latter replies, "But what! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" Again, in Ecclesiastes ixth and 4th, "For to him that is joined to all the living there is hope; for a living dog is better than a dead lion." Solomon, in Proverbs xxiv. 11., compares a fool to a dog; for, says he, "As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly." The same comparison is made in 2d Peter, ii. chap. 22d verse.

The Evangelists record various sayings of our Saviour concerning dogs, which agree with those of the older writers; in the 7th chapter of Matthew he said, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs;" and in speaking to the Greek woman, "Jesus said, Let the children first be filled; for it is not meet to take the children's meat, and cast it unto the dogs;" and in the 22d chapter of the Revelation, verse 15th, it is said, "For without are dogs and sorcerers." Probably from these speeches has arisen the saying, that when a man or woman has fallen in the estimation of the world, either from dishonourable actions or failures in business, "He has gone all to the dogs."

Dogs at other times have been considered as unclean animals, and in some ages it was supposed unsafe even to touch them. The *Flamen Dialis* of Jupiter in Rome was commanded to abstain from handling dogs; and they were not allowed to enter the

castle of Athens, nor the isle of Delos. We are told by Porphyrius, that Athenæus, in addressing the Cynics, said, "You do not, O Cynics! lead abstinent and frugal lives, but resemble dogs."*

"The impudency of the dogs," says Topsel, "is eminent in all cases to be understood; for which cause that audacious *Aristogiton*, son of *Cidimachus*, was called a dog; and the furies of ancient times were pictured by black dogs. *Cerberus* himself, with his three heads, signified the multiplicity of devils; that is, a lion's, a wolf's, and a fawning dog's.

---

* A learned friend and excellent antiquarian, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. in writing to me on the subject of dogs, says, "Homer's expression as to impudent women having the eyes of a bitch, (kunopis) always appeared to me silly; for our bitches have no peculiar expression in their eyes, as far as I can see."

"In many Scottish witch-trials and narratives, the witches and wizards are said in their conjurations to have applied the term *you dog* to the devil, when they called him and conversed with him. It surely paid him a great compliment, though he was not likely to take it as such."

"Probably the most ancient name bestowed on a dog is Cerberus or Anubis. The oldest I know in Scottish literature are, Hodaen and Petticrue, mentioned in Thomas of Ercildoun's Sir Tristram, edited by Sir Walter Scott.

"Spalding mentions a slaughter of the messens in Aberdeen, round whose necks the cavalier party tied blue ribbons, to affront the Covenanters."

"When Lord Ross was dying, all his dogs barked, an omen of his death."—Vide *Law's Memorials.*

" It is delivered by authors, that the root of Oliander, or else a dog's tooth, bound about the arme, do restrain the fury and rage of a dog; also, there is a certain little bone in the left side of a toade, called *apocynon*, for the virtue it hath in it against the violence of a dog. It is reported by Pliny, that if a live rat be put into the pottage of dogs, after they have eaten thereof they will never bark any more.

"There is a little black stone in *Nilus*, about the bigness of a bean, at first sight whereof a dog will run away, such as those I saw at Lyons in France, which they called sea-beans, and they prescribed them to be hanged about a nurse's neck to increase her milk.

" Peter Martyr and Scaliger do affirm of *Cozumella* and *Lucatana*, and other islands of the new world, that the people there do eat a kind of dog which cannot bark. These dogs are vile to look upon, like young kids. The inhabitants of Corsica, which are fierce, angry, wilde, cruel, audacious, dissemblers, active, and strong, do also feed upon dogs, both wilde and tame; and it is thought that their meat is a little furtherance to their inclination, for such is the natural disposition of dogs."

From the writings of Ælianus and Valerius, the great dogs of India were devourers of men. Diogenes, the Cynic, had a servant who ran away from him, and being taken, was brought to Delphos; for his punishment he was torn to pieces by dogs. Euripides is also said to have been slain by dogs, which

gave rise to the proverb, κυνος δικη, a dog's revenge; for one of the dogs of King Archelaus ran away from him into Thrace, and being taken by the natives, they, according to the custom in those days, offered the dog as a sacrifice. The king hearing of this, as a punishment upon them for their offence, ordained that by a certain day they should pay to him a talent as a fine. The people, however, breaking the day with the king, requested Euripides the poet (who was a great favourite with his majesty) to mediate for them to be released from the payment of the fine, to which the latter yielded. Afterwards the king returning from hunting, with his dogs straggling in all directions, they met with Euripides and tore him to pieces, as if they took revenge on him for interposing to prevent the payment of the fine by the Thracians. Some, however, have accounted for his death from the dogs having been set on him by two Thessalian poets, who envied his distinction as a writer.

Several famous men of antiquity perished by dogs, as Actæon, Linus, and Thrasus. Of the former two Ovid says,

> "Quique verecundæ speculatum membra Dianæ,
> Quique Crotopiaden diripuere Linum."

And of Thrasus,

> "Prædaque sis illis quibus est Laonia Delos,
> Ante diem rapto non adeunda Thraso."

We are informed by Ranisius, that Lucian, that

scoffing apostate, who first embraced the doctrines of the gospel, afterwards changed his opinions, and endeavoured with all his wit and learning to rail at and depreciate the Christian religion, was, "even as he lacerated and rent his first professions, so was he rent in pieces by dogs." Heraclitus, the philosopher of Athens, having been long sick and under the hands of physicians, used to anoint his body with suet; one day having so anointed himself, he fell asleep in the open air; some dogs came to him, and, attracted by the fat, tore his body in pieces. He mentions also a story of two Christian martyrs, *Georginus* and *Dorotheus*, who were put to death under Diocletian, in the ninth persecution. When they were dead, their bodies were thrown into a den of hungry dogs, which were kept for such purposes; but the dogs refused to touch them. A similar story is related of the martyr Benignus, who was thrown alive, by the commands of Aurelian, to be devoured by dogs, but they would not harm him.

The Turks, to this day, consider the epithet of "a Christian dog" as the most degrading term they can apply to man.

From these facts it is difficult to determine, whether the dog, at those remote periods, was more savage in his nature than he is at the present day. Without indulging in speculations on this head, we shall proceed to consider him as he actually is, and as he has been described by authors who have thrown aside superstitious and fictitious theories.

The dog, from the earliest ages, has been the companion of man in all countries; and wherever the human being has extended his discoveries and dominion, he has almost universally been accompanied by this truly-useful and intelligent animal. His alertness in discovering an enemy, his caution, perseverance, and fidelity, have ever rendered him worthy of the friendship and confidence of man.

To show in what degree the services of the dog ought to be estimated by us, Mr Daniel says, "To conceive the importance of this species in the order of nature, let us suppose that it never existed. Without the assistance of the dog, how could man have conquered, tamed, and reduced the other animals to a state of slavery? How could he still discover, hunt down, and destroy noxious and savage beasts for his own safety? Hence the training of the dog seems to have engaged the early attention of man." By domesticating this intrepid, honest, faithful, sagacious, and affectionate animal, he has secured the most necessary and certain means of conquest and dominion over all other creatures. By the exquisite irritability of his olfactory nerves, the dog is enabled to pursue steadily and unerringly all other animals; he can trace with exactness every winding and turning, till, by his strength and perseverance, he at last overtakes and speedily overcomes and destroys them; and the fury of his natural hatred is abated by the blood of the animal.

The subjugation and domestication of the dog by

man may be considered the most useful conquest he ever made. In the refined state of society in which we now live this is not so apparent; but a little observation and reflection on the condition of such of our fellow-creatures as are still in barbarism, will easily satisfy us, that we owe originally much of our progress in civilization to the powers and energies of the dog.

To illustrate the services of this faithful animal in the earliest ages of society, we shall quote the reflections and remarks of Mr Burchell, given in his "Travels in Africa."

"Our pack of dogs," says he, "consisted of about five-and-twenty, of various sorts and sizes. This variety, though not altogether intentional, as I was obliged to take any that could be procured, was of the greatest service on such an expedition, as I observed that some gave notice of danger in one way, and others in another. Some were more disposed to watch against men, and others against wild beasts; some discovered an enemy by their quickness of hearing, others by that of scent; some were useful for speed in pursuing game; some for their vigilance and barking; and others for their courage in holding ferocious animals at bay. So large a pack was not, indeed, maintained without adding greatly to our care and trouble, in supplying them with meat and water, for it was sometimes difficult to procure them enough of the latter; but their services were invaluable, often contributing to our safety, and always to

our ease, by their constant vigilance; as we felt a confidence that no danger could approach us at night, without being announced by their barking. No circumstance could render the value and fidelity of these animals so conspicuous and sensible as a journey through regions which, abounding in wild beasts of almost every class, gave continual opportunities of witnessing the strong contrast in their habits between the ferocious beasts of prey, which fly at the approach of man, and these kind, but too often injured companions of the human race. Many times, when we have been travelling over plains where those have fled the moment we appeared in sight, have I turned my eyes towards my dogs, to admire their attachment, and have felt a grateful affection towards them for preferring our society to the wild liberty of other quadrupeds. Often, in the middle of the night, when all my people have been fast asleep around the fire, have I stood to contemplate these faithful animals lying by their side, and have learnt to esteem them for their social inclination to mankind. When wandering over pathless deserts, oppressed with vexation and distress at the conduct of my own men, I have turned to these as my only friends, and felt how much inferior to them was man, when actuated only by selfish views.

"The familiarity which subsists between this animal and our own race is so common to almost every country of the globe, that any remark upon it must seem superfluous; but I cannot avoid believing, that

it is the universality of the fact which prevents the greater part of mankind from reflecting duly on the subject. While almost every other quadruped fears man as its most formidable enemy, here is one which regards him as his companion, and follows him as his friend. We must not mistake the nature of the case; it is not because we train him to our use, and have made choice of him in preference to other animals, but because this particular species feels a natural desire to be useful to man, and from spontaneous impulse attaches itself to him. Were it not so, we should see in various countries an equal familiarity with various other quadrupeds, according to the habits, the taste, or the caprice of different nations. But everywhere it is *the dog* only takes delight in associating with us, in sharing our abode, and is even jealous that our attentions should be bestowed on him alone; it is he who knows us personally, watches for us, and warns us of danger. It is impossible for the naturalist, when taking a survey of the whole animal creation, not to feel a conviction that this friendship between two creatures so different from each other must be the result of the laws of nature; nor can the humane and feeling mind avoid the belief, that kindness to those animals, from which he derives continued and essential assistance, is part of his moral duty."

It is deeply to be regretted, that all which has been handed down to the present age, from the written authorities of antiquity, concerning the natural

history and different races of dogs, has been rather hypothetical, than the result of experience from actual observation. Under these circumstances, it shall be our chief aim to give an account of dogs as they are known to us at the present day, without loading our inquiries with unprofitable and uncertain theories.

There is no subject in natural history involved in such obscurity as the origin of the dog; and it is equally difficult to trace with certainty the source of the different races.

It is now almost universally believed by naturalists, that the shepherd's dog is the parent-stock from which the endless varieties of this species have sprung. Naturalists have formed a genealogical table of thirty-seven distinct races, originating with and diverging in different lines from that dog; and although this table rests only on hypothesis, yet there are strong grounds for believing it to be tolerably correct. It is not more improbable that the shepherd's dog of all countries is the general parent, than it is, that Adam was the father of all the diversified varieties of the human species. We shall not adduce the numerous arguments which have been brought forward to prove this point, but content ourselves with simply noticing, in the course of our investigations, such facts as we conceive will warrant us to come to something like certain conclusions in support of our opinion on this head.

In seeking for a progenitor for the dog, various

authors have fixed on the wolf, fox, and jackall. Without enlarging on a topic which at best is but conjectural, we shall *only* state, that it seems pretty well authenticated, that progenies have been produced betwixt the wolf and dog and the fox and dog; and that they were not hybrids, but capable of propagating their race. We shall give the authorities on which these facts are stated, and leave it to the reader to form his own conclusions.

We must mention, however, that in the Appendix to Captain Parry's Journal, by Dr Richardson, (an authority which we highly respect,) we find that he agrees with the opinion of Buffon, that all dogs are descended from wolves, jackalls, &c. and that the native dogs of the arctic regions have a strong resemblance to wolves; and he states, that a pack of thirteen wolves, which were attending the movements of a horde of Esquimaux, could not at a little distance be distinguished from so many dogs. Mr James, in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, also noticed the resemblance which the Indian dogs of the Missouri bear to a species of wolf (the *canis latrans* of Cuvier) common in that quarter; and in the line of Captain Franklin's route the dogs were observed to be similar, in their general physiognomy and in the prevailing markings of their fur, to the wolves of the same districts. Facts of this kind are not confined to dogs of the northern hemisphere. Dr Knox remarked, that the native

dogs of Southern Africa bear the same general resemblance to the hyæna that those of northern countries bear to the wolf.

M. Desmoulins, in the Memoirs of the Museum of Natural History of Paris, has brought forward strong facts to support the views of Buffon, that the dog, the wolf, the jackall, and corsac, are but modifications of the same species, or, that the different races of domestic dogs ought to be referred, each in its proper country, to a corresponding indigenous wild species; and that these thus domesticated have, in the course of their migrations in the train of man, produced, by their various crosses with each other, a still further increase of distinct races, of which at least sixty are at present cultivated.

Under this view of the subject, we may therefore suppose, that the wolf, the fox, and the jackall, have given rise to the dogs of Europe and the west of Asia. The *canis cancrivorus* of Desmarest is in all probability the origin of the domestic dog of the Caribs; and the *papua* of Australasia may be the stock of the dog of that continent. With equal justice, the connexion betwixt the wolves of the arctic districts of America and the Esquimaux dogs may be considered to be no less intimate, especially when their strong physiognomical resemblance is taken into account, and the circumstance of the great similarity of their woolly fur, which is renewed and falls off periodically in large flakes, in the same manner in both species.

Mr Brook of London, proprietor of the celebrated menagerie, put together a male wolf and a Pomeranian female dog; they showed no aversion to each other, and ten puppies were the produce. Mr Pennant says he saw one of them at Gordon Castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, in Aberdeenshire, "strongly resembling the wolf, and in its nature similar; being slipped at a weak deer, it instantly caught at the animal's throat, and killed it. Whether this mongrel continued its species I could not learn; but another of the same kind did, and stocked the neighbourhood of Fochabers, in the county of Moray, where it was kept, with a multitude of curs of a most wolfish aspect."

We are informed by Dr Pallas, in a letter from Moscow, dated October the 5th, 1781, that he had seen a mixed breed of the wolf and dog; which confirms what has been advanced on this subject. "I have seen at Moscow," says he, "about twenty spurious animals from dogs and black wolves: they are for the most part like wolves, except that some carry their tails higher, and have a kind of coarse barking. They multiply among themselves; and some of the whelps are greyish, rusty, or even of the hue of arctic wolves; and one of these I saw, in shape, tail, and hair, and even in barking, so like a cur, that, had it not been for his head and ears, his ill-natured look, and fearfulness at the approach of man, I should hardly have believed that it was of the same breed." And concerning the Siberian dogs

Mr Collinson makes the following remarks :—"That it is certain they breed with wolves and foxes. When confined they will not intermix; but at full liberty they willingly come together. With regard to the dog and wolf, I myself have seen them coupled together in England; but never met with any person who saw dogs and foxes intermingle. However, from a kind I saw produced from a female which had lived at freedom in the woods, I have no doubt that she has been met by a fox; and by the peasants this species is distinguished by the name of Fox-Dogs."

In a wild state, dogs differ but little in their character and manners from wolves, as they hunt in troops, and attack lions, tigers, cattle, and wild boars. It is said that the wild dogs of America are all sprung from the domestic dog, and that they have increased to such an alarming degree, and have committed so many depredations, that the natives have been under the necessity of hunting and killing them wherever they were met with, as they do other wild animals. From many well-authenticated accounts we are assured, that the wild dog, when pressed by hunger, will actually attack man himself.

Some authors have affirmed, that wild dogs, without even a previous knowledge of man, if approached by him with gentleness, will evince an inclination to associate with him, and will soon grow familiar and faithful by being caressed. But we have strong doubts on this head, as all wild animals have a dread of man, and naturally fly from him. We

have, however, the fullest belief, that if a wild dog were taken he would soon become familiar, although we cannot admit the belief that he would become a voluntary servant. To bear us out in this opinion, we have a well-authenticated fact of a greyhound bitch which became wild, and was again rendered tame with much difficulty. An account of this will be found by referring to our anecdotes of the greyhound. And further, we are told by Dr Richardson, that the Canadian voyagers, in speaking of their dogs, which are of the Indian breed, say, "quand ils sont égarés ils deviennent fous;" when they have strayed away, and been absent only a few days, without obtaining proper nourishment, they lose almost totally their domestic qualities; and although driven by the pressure of hunger to hover, like the wolves, around an encampment, yet they fly from the face of man, and do not even recognise the voice of their master. They differ in this state but little from wolves, except in a deficiency of strength and intellect necessary for procuring their prey; and, indeed, the manners and appearance of the Indian dog of those northern districts are just such as we would expect from wolves recently and imperfectly domesticated. They have little of the docility of the European races, possess no courage, hunt in packs, and prey upon almost every kind of carrion. Dr Richardson further states, that upon the introduction of a small Orkney cow to one of the trading ports, the whole of the dogs of the establishment, to the amount of

sixty or more, formed themselves into a crescent, and approached the cow, which was enfeebled by her recent voyage, in the same timid and cautious manner that a pack of wolves would do, stopping or retreating the moment that the object of their attack raised its head. The cow exhibited no signs of fear, and they consequently desisted from their attempt; but had she been alarmed, and sought for safety in flight, they would have tormented her until she was exhausted, and at length torn her in pieces. These dogs not only form an obstacle to the rearing of poultry, hogs, &c. at the different fur-posts, but they also frequently destroy foals, although they have been previously accustomed to the presence of horses.

The Esquimaux dogs, seen by the expedition under Captain Parry, seem to be a more generous race than the Indian dogs, which may perhaps be ascribed to the greater kindness shown to them, and to their being companions of their masters nearly the whole year.

In the fur-countries, on the contrary, the dogs are much neglected in the summer, and left to a scanty subsistence upon such eggs, young birds, frogs, &c. as they can pick up. When taken young, the wild dog is very easily tamed.

Buffon was of opinion, that dogs in a wild state will naturally return to their primitive form; and that those dogs which have become wild in America, and have continued so from 150 to 200 years, must

be approaching, in a greater or less degree, to their original shape. But we are informed that this is by no means the case, as they make a nearer approach to our common greyhound than to the shepherd's dog, having long and flat heads, with short ears, which seems to be characteristic of all wild dogs.

The dogs of Canada have short erect ears like the fox; and those of the Antilles have very long noses with short erect ears. In Peru and the isthmus of America they have also erect ears, and are very ugly, with long coarse hair. The same characteristic generally prevails among the dogs of Lapland, Siberia, Iceland, and also of New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and other warm climates; indeed, from all accounts, those dogs of every country, which are very rough and ugly, seem to have an instinctive propensity to be the guardians of flocks, a circumstance which indicates a strong affinity to the shepherd's dog. And when spaniels, water-dogs, Irish greyhounds, or mastiffs, are taken to Guinea, and other climates corresponding in extreme warmth, they quickly degenerate, and in the course of three or four years they lose their hair, cease to bark, and substitute a wild howl for it: their progeny assume the appearance of a fox, and, from their want of hair, appear very disgusting and ugly.

By comparing all the information that has been collected from every inhabited quarter of the globe, the native dogs are universally described as resembling the shepherd's dog in character and habits.

Thus, then, it appears that the dog, in all its innumerable varieties, shapes, habits, appetites, and propensities, and in whatever country he inhabits, seems to be but *one species*, under different modifications of form, occasioned by the variety of climates in which he has been produced. When we see the varieties in man himself, from the influence of climate, it is easy to conceive how an inferior animal may undergo still greater changes. We find that both the extremes of heat and cold have the effect of altering the human species; that as we approach both poles, man diminishes in stature; and that it is in the more temperate regions where he is found most perfect, not only in physical symmetry and power, but also in mental capacity. The same influence exerts itself on dogs.

One thing is certain, that in a natural state every species of animal, with very few exceptions, has a colour, size, and form, peculiar to itself, which is the same through all generations; but experience teaches us that, in the course of time, all animals which have been domesticated alter in their colours, forms, and sizes. In support of this, we need only mention the duck, which is the wild-duck, or mallard, domesticated. This bird undergoes but little change in form, but is infinitely varied in colour, and frequently grows to a large size. The rabbit also undergoes little change, except in size and colour; of the common pigeon we have not less than twenty-one varieties. Of the domestic cock there are fifteen

distinct varieties. Of the hog there are numerous varieties, differing widely in form, colour, and size. Looking, therefore, at these animals, the many varieties of the dog need not be wondered at.

The effect of climate on the dog is most striking. It is in the cooler regions alone that he retains all his natural ardour, courage, and sagacity. When removed to a hot climate, he quickly loses all those faculties for which he is so much esteemed in more temperate countries; and we find also that it is but in the middle latitudes or cold climates that he grows to a great size and strength.

There seems to be a fixed law in nature in the physical distribution of animals and plants over the surface of the globe. It has been established beyond a doubt, that this is the case with plants; as late observations have proved, that all species have their existence under a certain range of latitude. We see what man can effect by cultivation on the vegetable world; and hence, by an analogical chain of reasoning, we may conclude, that similar results may be produced in the animal kingdom.

If animals are not subjected to the use of food which is not natural to them, less change takes place even by being removed to climates of which they are not natives, and into temperatures totally different from those to which they have been accustomed.

Such is the difference of size in this species, that in some of the varieties he is found to be upwards of six feet and a half, from the snout to the tip of the

tail; while we frequently meet with others only a few inches. In the Museum at Dresden there is a full-grown and perfect specimen, measuring only five inches in length. This dog had arrived at the age of two years before he died.

The dogs of Greece, Tartary, the Crimea, Denmark, and Ireland, are said to be the largest in the world.

There are in the known races of dogs various parent-stocks. The Danish dog, Irish greyhound, and common greyhound, are of the same origin. Buffon is of opinion, that the Danish dog is only a more corpulent Irish greyhound; and that, had he been a native of France, he would have produced the common greyhound: and, he observes, experience teaches us this; for the Danish dog is brought to us from the north, and the greyhound from the Levant and Constantinople.

The hound, harrier, beagle, turnspit, water-dog, and spaniel, are one and the same; their instinctive propensities being nearly allied, and differing only in the length of their legs, ears, and bodies, having all of them long, soft, pendulous ears. The Dalmatian is supposed by some authors to be descended from the same stock. The native country of this race is supposed to be France. Spaniels and water-dogs are unquestionably natives of Spain and Barbary.

The innumerable varieties of the dog which are now to be seen in Great Britain, as well as in France, Germany, and Holland, may be accounted for by the

great intercourse of foreigners, from all parts of the world, with these countries, and also from their maritime connexion with almost every quarter of the globe. From this cause, and the varied intercourse and consequent mixture of the different races,—crossed in endless ramifications, by dogs of all sizes, colours, and forms,—proceeds that infinite variety with which these countries abound; hence the impossibility of naturalists distinctly enumerating the various tribes. With these endless modifications of form and size, the dog is found to differ nearly as much in point of intellect and intelligence. Mongrels seldom possess the sagacity of those of distinct races; and the more remote or impure the cross, the more they seem to descend in the scale of intellect.

Where the dog is not used as a guard, or in the sports of the field, his flesh is eaten. Negroes prefer it to that of any other animal. The Canadian Indians are extremely fond of dogs' flesh. Several of our missionaries have eaten it, and some of them have thought it not unpalatable. We are informed by Galen, Hippocrates, and Pliny, that the ancients were fond of the flesh of dogs as food. By the former we are told that the Romans considered young whelps as delicate food, especially before they could see, and that this food was much esteemed by their priests. The New Zealanders, and natives of the Society Islands, eat them at the present day. The recovery from a severe sickness with which Captain Cook was afflicted, was said to be accelerated by the broth and flesh

of a dog. In China, dogs' flesh is sold in the markets, and is much esteemed by the inhabitants of that country.

The unerring sagacity, faithful and unalterable attachment, and other inherent virtues of the different races of dogs, hold up to man himself an aggregate of distinguished excellence, much superior, when justly estimated, to many of the lower orders of his own species. Endowed by the all-wise Dispenser of good with a variety of faculties and social habits, and of other qualities excellent of their kind, which render him perhaps superior, in point of intellect, to every other animal, and which are calculated to attract the admiration and regard of the human species, he is possessed of sagacity which seems to reach far beyond what may be termed mere instinct; for we have many records of his actions which evince no small degree of reasoning. There is not a look nor gesture of this sagacious animal but may afford an instructive lesson to humanity. Possessed of more docility and mental pliability than any other animal, he is fitted in an eminent degree to receive the instructions and execute the orders of his master, as soon as understood by him. His regard and sociability are not confined to his master alone, but are in general extended to all the branches of his family; and not only this, but he acquires an intimate knowledge of the customs, manners, and habits of all by whom he is surrounded; and, with a discrimination equal in many points to human intelligence, accommo-

dates himself to each. United to his mental capacity, his senses of hearing, and smelling, and seeing, are astonishingly acute. That of smelling he possesses in a degree beyond our conceptions. That he can trace the footsteps of those with whom he is acquainted, and that even for miles, is well known.

The strict vigilance with which he guards property intrusted to his charge is not the least important feature in his character. He seems to be quite sensible that it is under the cloud of night that depredators begin to prowl about; and hence he is more alert than during the day in watching property committed to his care. All his energies seem roused, and his attention is more than doubled; on which occasions there seem to be no bounds to his courage, and he will only desert his charge with his life. When strangers approach his post, he intimates his presence and suspicious anger in a manner at once determined and threatening; and such is his fidelity to his charge, that no flattery or feeding will divert him from it. Instances have even been known of dogs seizing workmen, with whom they were well acquainted, while in the act of entering their masters' premises during night for the purpose of plunder. It is no less surprising how soon dogs become acquainted with trading people, who have occasion to pay frequent visits to the family. The butcher, baker, and grocer, he will receive with civility, and even attention; but mendicants and ill-dressed people he always regards with a suspicious eye, and keeps

them at a proper distance from his master's domicile; while, on the other hand, he will seldom bark at well-dressed people.

Without the vices of man, nature has formed the dog with an ardour and purity of attachment which, when once matured, remains unsullied and inviolable. His whole ambition seems to be to execute the commands of his master, and to yield implicit obedience to his every wish; while he, at the same time, has a great dread of giving offence. His whole actions are marked by zeal, vigour, and gratitude, for the little kindnesses he receives at the hand of his master. He seems perfectly sensible of favours bestowed on him. Under correction, whether deserved or not, he in general displays a degree of firmness, by submitting to, and not avoiding the chastisement; while with conciliating and impressive looks and supplications he endeavours to allay the wrath of his chastiser, and will lick the hand by which the blows are inflicted. Every kindness he receives from his master is remembered, while his often undeserved punishment is speedily forgotten. But, on the other hand, he will act quite differently with strangers, as he will boldly protect himself against an unmerited injury, and will seldom forget it.

Pliny and Plutarch affirm, that even the most enraged dog, if attacking a man, will calm immediately, if the latter fall or sit down on the ground, and cast away his stick or other weapon. In this he proves the nobleness of his nature.

It is a well known fact, that dogs will seldom or never bite an infant, even though beaten or abused by it. We have witnessed innumerable examples of this.

The dog is in general sensible of an error; and, if caught in one, will slink away with his tail hanging down, as if conscious of guilt; in which case he will retreat from a stranger as soon as from his master.

The dog, possessed of beauty and strength in his formation, is also extremely swift, and, from the capacity of his chest, can continue the chase for a very long time without being worn out; besides, his sense of smelling, which he so eminently possesses, enables him to pursue all other animals with nearly unerring certainty. He seems to be endowed with a natural aversion to almost every other animal; yet he is so pliable in his nature, and, like man himself, so much a creature of habit, that his natural antipathies can easily be overcome. The natural hatred of the dog to the cat is well known; yet we have innumerable instances of their occupying the same couch in perfect harmony, and even with a strong attachment for each other. And what is remarkable, this antipathy is only overcome in so far as regards the individual which is attached to the family; for he will instantly pursue another which may come in his way, and treat him with all the severity possible. Besides the changes in his social affections, we have many instances where dogs, by the force of habit, will also take food by no means natural to them. Dogs have

frequently been taught to drink spirits and water, wine, ale, &c. The Author has at present a dog which drinks punch; he is also extremely fond of nuts, which he cracks very readily, and does not leave the smallest bit of the kernel amongst the husks. He also eats apples, pears, and other fruit; has a great liking for gooseberries, which he frequently pulls from the bushes in the garden himself. He is always ready to accompany any of the family to eat gooseberries from the bushes, and frequently goes alone; but, if caught at this pilfering, he sneaks away, knowing well that he is in a fault.

The dog is perfectly acquainted with all the actions and movements of those by whom he is surrounded. If his master puts on his hat, he will start up and prepare to follow him; if he is arranging his shooting materials, he evinces, by his restless emotions, his desire to participate with him; if a servant is saddling his horses, he frisks about, with frequent looks of anxiety for the appearance of his master. Numerous other instances might be given, but of these sufficient will appear in the anecdotes which will accompany the descriptions of each variety of the dog.

Field-sports were never carried to so high a pitch of perfection as at the present time; and at no former period was so much attention paid to preserve in purity the different races of dogs employed in that amusement.

Without entering farther into the general history

of the dog, we shall proceed to give his generic character, and an enumeration of the different varieties.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Linnæus, in his System of Nature, has placed the dog as the second genus of the third order of mammiferous animals, or those which suckle their young by means of lactiferous teats.

The characters of the third order, FERAE, are as follows:—The fore teeth are conic, usually six in each jaw; the *tusks* are longer, the *grinders* have conic projections; the feet have claws, which are usually subulate, or awl-shaped; they feed on carcasses, and prey on other animals.

The characters of the genus CANIS, or DOG, are, six cutting teeth in the upper jaw; those at the sides longer than the intermediate ones, which are lobated. In the under jaw there are also six cutting teeth, the lateral ones lobated; there are four canine teeth, one on each side, both above and below, and from six to seven grinders. The specific characters of the *Canis Familiaris*, or common dog, are, the head is carinated, or keel-shaped on the crown, the lower lip is hid by the upper, indentated and naked at the sides; the tongue is smooth; on the upper lip are five or six rows of whiskers; the nostrils are turned outwards into a crescent-shaped furrow;

the upper margin of the ears is reflected and posteriorly doubled; the anterior margin is three lobed, and there are seven or eight hairy warts on the face. There are ten teats, four of them pectoral, and six abdominal; the feet are subpalmated, with claws on the toes, which are long, a little curved, and not retractile within the toes, as is the case with those of the cat.

He has, besides the above Linnæan anatomical distinctions, other general characters which are peculiar to his tribe.

He delights in associating with man, feeds on flesh, carcasses, and farinaceous vegetables, digests bones, is vomited by eating grass, which he does instinctively; drinks by lapping, runs obliquely, resting upon his toes, perspires by his tongue, which he lolls out when warm; when lying down turns often round; hears in his sleep, and dreams frequently. Of all animals the most faithful; fawns at the appearance of his master, and defends him; runs before him in a journey, and if the road divides, looks back and generally waits to see which he takes; will turn to the branch to which he is directed from a distance; his sense of smell is exquisite.

Cuvier in his Animal Kingdom gives the following generic character of the dog, which differs but little from that of Linnæus, except in his new and more distinct terminology.

The upper cheek teeth are six on each side, the three first are sharp, trenchant, called by Cuvier False

Molars; the following, a carnivorous tooth, has two cutting lobes, beyond which, on each side, are two flat teeth. In the lower jaw there are seven, four false molars, a carnivorous tooth, has two cutting lobes, beyond which, on each side, are two flat teeth, and two tuberculous teeth behind it. The length of the jaws and muzzle vary greatly; the tongue is smooth; the ears are extremely variable; there are five toes on the fore-feet, and four on those behind, furnished with longish nails, obtuse, and not retractile, and the mammæ are ventral; the eye-pupils are circular and diurnal, or formed for seeing by day.

We shall now give the Genealogical Table of Buffon, and a Synopsis of Dogs,—the table pointing out the Shepherd's Dog as the parent stem from whence all the other races have emanated. We have cut off some of the collateral branches, and confined the Table so as to explain only the pedigree of such varieties as have immediately sprung from the Shepherd's Dog, many of which are now used as the sporting dogs of Britain.

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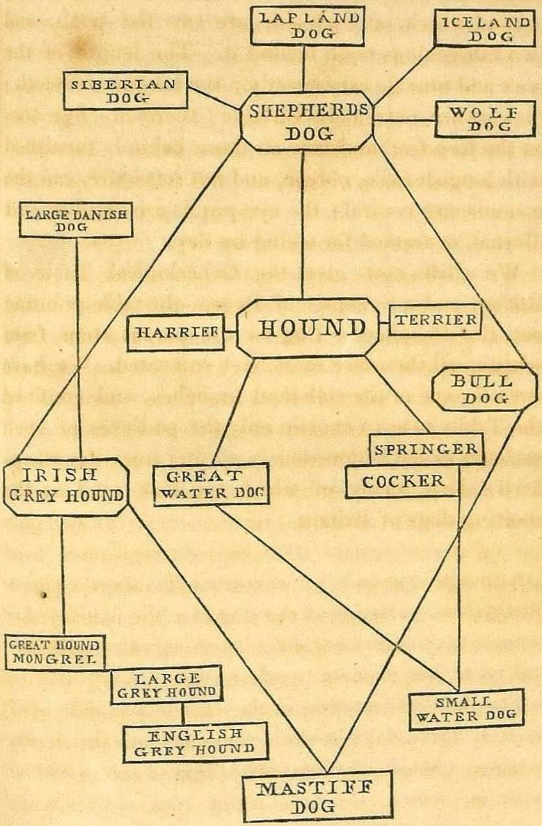
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DIFFERENT RACES OF DOGS.



SYNOPSIS OF BRITISH DOGS.

1. The most general kinds.	Dogs of Chase.	Hounds which hunt in packs.	Terrier.
			Harrier.
			Foxhound.
			Bloodhound.
		Hounds which hunt singly.	Irish Greyhound.
			Gazehound.
			Greyhound.
			Leviner, or Lyemmer.
			Tumbler.
	Fowlers.		Spaniel, or Springer.
			Setter.
			Large Water Spaniel, or Finder.
	Lap Dogs.		Spanish Gentle, or Comforter.
2. Farm Dogs.	Watch Dogs.		Shepherd's Dog.
			Mastiff.
			Bull Dog.
3. Mongrels.	Mongrels.		Wrappe.
			Turnspit.
			Dancer.

Although it is said by naturalists that there are only thirty-seven varieties of the dog, yet the fact is, that almost every nation on earth, intertropical, temperate, and polar, has its own peculiar variety.

The time of gestation in the female is nine weeks, or sixty-three days, seldom varying more than a day or two, and she brings forth from four to twelve puppies, which are born blind, the eyelids being

closed by a membranous substance, which is separated by the expansive force of the upper eyelid, usually on the ninth day after birth. She generally produces twice in twelve or fourteen months. It has been observed, that the smaller kinds seldom have more than three or four whelps, whilst the larger ones have at least double that number.

Although puppies are brought forth blind, and with their muzzles short and bloated, and otherwise imperfect in their faculties, they soon discover powers of observation and sensibility, and by the end of two months they have made considerable progress in strength, and show strong signs of increasing intellect. In the fifth and sixth months young dogs begin to shed their teeth, which are replaced by others that do not exfoliate: at the end of eighteen months or two years they attain their full size and vigour.

The females continue to breed for about eight or nine years, but the males will propagate for the greater part of their lives; which are in general estimated at thirteen or fourteen years, although there have been instances of their attaining the age of twenty years. The duration of the dog's age seems to be exactly in the same ratio as that of other animals, and proportionate to the time he takes to acquire his full growth, being about seven times that period. The age of a dog may be pretty accurately ascertained by examining his teeth, which, during the first seven or eight years, are very white, smooth,

and sharp-pointed; but, as he advances in age, from this period they get yellow and variously spotted in all their parts, and become blunt, jagged, and unequal in their points, and are covered with calculous scales near the gums; but the grey and hoary tinge above the nose to the eyes and front of his face, which begins to appear about the tenth or eleventh year, and continues till death, are still more certain criterions by which to judge.

It is universally admitted, that the dogs of Great Britain are superior to those of all other nations. It is, however, remarkable, that our dogs degenerate when removed to foreign climates, which no human ingenuity can prevent. From the earliest times on record, foreigners have praised British dogs for their various excellent qualities; as the greyhound for his swiftness, the foxhound for his speed and perseverance, the harrier, beagle, and other hounds for their steadiness, the terrier for his boldness, the setter for his sagacity, the spaniel for his activity, and the bull-dog for his unconquerable ardour and courage.

M. Frederic Cuvier supposes the dingo, or New-Holland dog, and other half-reclaimed varieties, to be nearest the wild dog or original stock; and, in a new arrangement of them by him, they are placed at the head of the list; and upon this principle he has distributed all the varieties into three groups, each of which differs considerably in the shape of the head and length of jaws and muzzle. The ground-

work of this arrangement is founded on anatomical principles, and is as follows:—

The first group includes greyhounds and their consimilars, with heads more or less elongated, the parietal bones insensibly approaching each other, with the condyles of the lower-jaw placed in a horizontal line with the upper-cheek teeth.

The second comprehends those dogs which have the greatest intelligence, and are most useful to man,—spaniels, hounds, shepherd's dog, wolf-dog, the Siberian and Esquimaux dogs. Their head and jaws are shorter than those proper to the first group, but are not so completely truncated as those of the third division. The parietal bones do not approach each other above the temporal fossæ, but, on the contrary, they widen so as to enlarge the cerebral cavity and the forehead.

The third division embraces such dogs as have the muzzle more or less shortened, the frontal sinuses considerable, and the condyle of the lower-jaw extending above the line of the upper-cheek teeth; as the bull-dog, &c.

The construction of the heads of these dogs renders the capacity of the cranium smaller, when compared with the jaws and face, than in the other two divisions.

Following the general principles of M. F. Cuvier, I have arranged all the varieties of the dog under three groups or divisions, which I have reduced into sections, according as they appear to me to be allied

by some natural affinities and propensities, in the following order:—

DIVISION I.

HEAD ELONGATED.

SECTION 1. Wild and Half-reclaimed Dogs, which hunt in Packs.

SECTION 2. Domesticated Dogs, which hunt in Packs, or singly, principally by the Eye, although sometimes by the Scent.

SECTION 3. Domesticated Dogs, which hunt singly, and always by the Eye.

DIVISION II.

HEAD LESS ELONGATED THAN FORMER DIVISION.

SECTION 4. Pastoral Dogs, or such as are employed in Domestic purposes.

SECTION 5. Water-Dogs, which delight in Swimming, having their Feet in general Semi-webbed.

SECTION 6. Fowlers, or Dogs whose natural inclination is to chase and point Birds, and hunt singly by the Scent.

SECTION 7. Hounds, which hunt in Packs by the Scent.

SECTION 8. Mongrel Hounds, which hunt singly either by the Scent or Eye.

DIVISION III.

HEAD TRUNCATED.

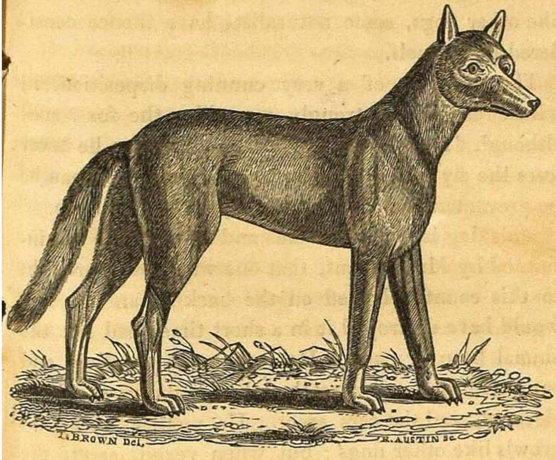
SECTION 9. Watch-Dogs, which have no propensity for hunting.

DIVISION I.

HEAD ELONGATED.

SECTION I.

HALF-RECLAIMED DOGS, WHICH HUNT IN PACKS.



THE DINGO, OR NEW-HOLLAND DOG.

(*Canis Australis.*)

THE head of the New-Holland Dog is much elongated, and tapers abruptly towards the muzzle, having much the appearance of a fox, with short erect ears.

In the general proportions of the body he resembles the shepherd's dog. He is about two feet six inches long, and two feet in height. The fur is composed of both silky and woolly hairs, and is of a deep yellowish-brown colour, generally lighter in the lower parts of the body and the inside of the feet and legs.

The tail of the Dingo differs much from that of almost all the other races, in being bushy all round like that of a fox; and as he never carries it erect like other dogs, some naturalists have thence considered him a wolf.

The dingo is of a very cunning disposition, in which respect he strongly resembles the fox; and, although domesticated in New South Wales, he never loses the sly habits peculiar to the breed, nor can he be prevented from killing poultry or biting sheep.

This dog is very voracious and fierce. We are informed by Mr Pennant, that one which was brought to this country leaped on the back of an ass, and would have destroyed it in a short time, had not the animal been rescued. He is extremely active, and runs with the tail stretched horizontally, the head elevated, and the ears erect. He neither barks nor growls like other dogs; but when vexed, erects the hairs of his whole body like bristles.

CANINE AFFECTION.

Lieutenant Oxley, in his expedition into the interior of New South Wales, says, "A singular instance of affection in one of the brute creation was

this day witnessed. About a week ago we killed a native dog, and threw his body into a small bush: in returning past the same spot to-day, we found the body removed three or four yards from the bush, and the female in a dying state lying close beside it. She had apparently been there from the day the dog was killed, being so weakened and emaciated as to be unable to move on our approach. It was deemed mercy to despatch her."

Mr Foster says, that the "dogs of the South Sea islands are of a singular race; they mostly resemble the common cur, but have prodigiously large heads, remarkably little eyes, pricked ears, long hair, and short bushy tails. They are chiefly fed with fruit at the Society Isles and New Zealand, where they are the only domestic animals,—but they can also live upon fish. They are exceedingly stupid, and seldom or never bark; they only howl now and then."

In all probability these dogs are descended from the Dingo, and have become the stupid animals described by Mr Foster, in consequence of the manner in which they are fed, and the indolent lives which they lead.

Mr John Edward Gray, a distinguished naturalist, is, however, of a different opinion, and thinks them quite a distinct race from the Dingo; and Mr William MacLeay, (son to the present Secretary for New South Wales, who is an excellent naturalist,) agrees with him in that opinion.

THE RAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL

THE DHOLE.

(*Canis Orientalis.*)

THIS is the wild dog of the East Indies, and resembl[es] the dingo of New Holland in figure, being about t[he] size of a small greyhound. He has an uncommon[ly] keen look, the countenance being highly enlivened b[y] a remarkably brilliant eye. His body is slender an[d] deep-chested, is very thinly covered with a reddish brown coat of hair, or more properly of a rich bay colour. The tail is long and thin, becoming, like the feet, ears, and muzzle, darker towards the extremities. His limbs, though light and compact, appear to be remarkably strong, and to be equally calculated for speed and for power.

The Dhole is said to be perfectly gentle if unmolested, but if attacked, he is extremely fierce and implacable. Dholes do not willingly approach persons but if they chance to meet any in their course, they do not show any particular anxiety to avoid their presence; they view the human race rather as objects of curiosity, appearing not to be actuated either by apprehension or enmity. The natives who reside near the Kanachitty and Katcumsandy passes, in which vicinity Dholes may frequently be seen, describe them

s confining their quests entirely to wild animals, and ssert, that they will not prey on sheep or goats.)thers, again, in the wild country lying south from elinah and Meekerngunge, maintain, that cattle are equently lost by their depredations. It is, however, obable, that the Dhole is not particularly ceremo- ious, but will, when opportunity offers, and a meal is anting, secure it at the expense of the neighbouring llage.

The peasants likewise state, that the Dholes are en in proportion to the size or power of the ani- nal they hunt, preferring elks to other deer, and par- icularly bent on the royal tiger. Captain William- on suggests the probability that some particular en- mity exists which thins the tiger species, or else, from the ordinary cause of propagation, their num- bers would inevitably extend to the destruction of all the other tenants of the desert. As the Dhole hunts in packs, he may with great ease overcome any nimal to be found in the wilds of India.

In hunting, the Dholes run mute, except that now d then they utter a whimpering kind of note, similar o that of an ordinary dog in the moment of anxiety. his probably arises from gratification as they scent the course of the animal which they pursue, or it may serve as a guide and call to other Dholes to join the chase.

The Dholes run with great speed, from which their ases cannot be of long duration; and, indeed, few nimals could stand before them any length of time.

Captain Williamson mentions having seen by chance a pack of Dholes in pursuit of some wild animals, and supposes their number must have been about forty. They uttered a whining, plaintive note, obviously scenting the track of their prey, and were so scattered that it was at least two minutes before they had all passed. He followed their course to the banks of a small rivulet, whose sandy bottom did not, however, retain the impression of the footsteps of the hunted animal so sufficiently as to enable him to distinguish whether they were those of a tiger, an elk, or a boar; from the size of the marks he concluded it must have been some large beast.

This variety inhabits the western frontiers of India, from Midnapore to Chamar. He is naturally very shy, and avoids all places which are much frequented either by men or cattle; residing for the most part in those immense saul-jungles which for hundreds of miles appear like one black dreary wilderness.

THE PARIAH.

(*Canis Villaticus.*)

This is the common village dog of India. He is slender in his make, with a small face, short pricked ears, the tail thin and much curled; is deep-chested and small-bellied, with exceedingly light limbs, the hair on the neck rather long and stiff; and his general colour is of a reddish brown, something of the colour of terra sienna.

The Pariahs are very fleet and savage. Some of them will take a good-sized wild hog by the ear, and hold him fast; but as in these conflicts many of them receive desperate wounds, they become more cautious and cunning, and confine their attacks to the hind-quarters of their antagonist.

When a person hunts singly, these dogs are of the greatest service, as they not only help to bring the hog to bay, but, in case a spear should miss or be thrown out, they announce by their barking which way the animal is proceeding. This, in covers higher than the hog's back, is of great utility; as when the horseman is compelled to dismount to regain his spear, the hog finds an opportunity to escape. When hunting in company, the aid of these dogs is by no means so desirable, as they often tease the hog and

make him so unsteady, that it is difficult to throw a spear with precision, or with safety to the dogs themselves.

The Pariah dogs are generally the first to give the alarm when a tiger is at hand, by uttering a dismal kind of howling bark, which being well understood by those accustomed to such adventures, fails not to put all on their guard.

In India, the *mohouts,* or villagers, sometimes volunteer their services in hunting the tiger, and on these occasions are generally accompanied by Pariah dogs, which are at times very valuable auxiliaries. But their usefulness is considerably abated by the circumstance that they are very apt to be mistaken for the tiger himself, especially in places abounding with long grass. They are very bold in attacking their adversary, and not unfrequently meet with dreadful scratches. When once wounded they do not retain much inclination to join hunting parties in future; though now and then Pariahs may be seen in the chase with considerable scars received in former encounters.

In the ditches surrounding some of the Carnatic forts in India, alligators are kept for the purpose of defence; in which case it is no uncommon practice with the soldiers to throw to them for food all the Pariah dogs that come within their reach. These dogs are very numerous in all the villages, and as they seldom have any particular owner, they are in general very poorly fed.

Some gentlemen who keep tigers for show, have

also adopted the cruel mode of feeding them by putting live Pariahs into their cages.

NOBLE FORBEARANCE.

A gentleman in Bengal kept an enormous royal tiger in a cage, and on one occasion he caught a Pariah dog, and devoted him to destruction by throwing him into the fangs of the furious animal. The Pariah stood upon the defensive, showing no fear for his enemy, and acted with such boldness in this perilous situation, that he not only astonished the tiger, but also the spectators. He went into a corner of the cage, and whenever the tiger approached, seized him by the lip or the nose, making him roar most piteously. The latter, however, impelled by appetite, (for no other supply was given him for several days,) repeatedly renewed the attack. The result was ever the same. At length the tiger began to treat the dog with more deference, and allowed him not only to eat the mess of rice and meat furnished daily for his own subsistence, but even refrained from any attempt to disturb his rest. The two animals after some weeks became completely courteous, and each showed symptoms of attachment to the other. But the most extraordinary circumstance was, that when the dog was allowed his liberty, he continued to consider the cage as his home, always returning to it with confidence; and when the tiger died, he bemoaned his loss with the most piteous howling. The Pariah was kept by the gentleman till he died.

THE EKIA, OR AFRICAN DOG.

(*Canis Æthiopicus.*)

The dogs of Africa seem to resemble those of Asia, and in all probability are originally sprung from the same stock. Labat informs us, in his "Afrique Occidentale," that the dogs on the coast of Guinea, in the territory of Senigambia, are very ugly, being without hair, and having ears like a fox. They never bark, but howl; and if foreign dogs are taken to that place, they degenerate and lose their voice. The negroes eat their flesh, preferring it to every other food.

Artus tells us, that the dogs of the Gold Coast are of various colours, as white, black, red, brown, and yellow. The negroes eat them; so that in many places they are driven to market like sheep and hogs, and sold. By the natives they are called Ekia, or Cabra Matto, (from the Portuguese,) which signifies wild goats. They are so esteemed, that those who aspire to nobility are obliged to present them to the king. The European dogs are much valued there, on account of their barking; the negroes think that they speak.

Such is the estimation in which the flesh of the

dog is held by those savages, that they will give a sheep in exchange for one at any time; and if he is of a large size, they will give something to boot, in order to put him into their barking, or dog school, out of which they sell their puppies at a very high price. They prefer dogs' flesh to that of cattle.

The wild dogs of Loango, or Lower Guinea, go out to hunt in large packs; and when they meet with a lion, tiger, or elephant in their course, they set upon him with such fury, that they usually overcome him. In these encounters they often lose a number of their pack. They do little or no damage to the inhabitants. They are red-haired, have small slender bodies, and their tails turn up upon their backs like those of the greyhound.

The wild dogs at the Cape of Good Hope also range in large packs, and clear the whole country where they abound, of all the wild beasts, and even the domestic flocks belonging to the several districts. What they kill they carry to a place of rendezvous, but allow the Europeans and Hottentots, who follow them, to take what they think proper, without resistance. The Hottentots eat the flesh they thus obtain, and the whites salt it for their slaves.

THE SOUTH-AMERICAN DOG.

(*Canis Brazilianus.*)

THIS is a half-reclaimed variety of the dog, and is about the size of a spaniel, or springer. His head, with the short pricked ears, is much like that of the dingo and the dhole, but the hair is longer, particularly on the tail. The back is of a brown-grey tinge, with ochre-coloured spots on the flanks and legs; the ground-colour is grey, and lighter on the belly.

The South American dog is very like the wolf in appearance, and is probably the dog which was noticed by the early voyagers to that country, who assert that the Indians tamed wolves. These dogs, in a wild state, are very numerous, and live in earths in the same manner as foxes. When their whelps are taken young, they are easily tamed, and soon attach themselves to man, and never desert him afterwards to rejoin the society of wild dogs. They are said to be very swift in the chase.

THE ALCO.

(*Canis Amazonius.*)

THIS variety, as described by Buffon, has an extremely small head and pendulous ears, curved back, and short tail. The Alco is reported to be the original or indigenous dog found by the Spaniards in South America at the time of the discovery of that vast continent. Of this kind there are two distinct varieties, one of which Fernandez calls *Ytzucinte Porcotb*; this also bears, according to Fernandez, the name of *Michuacaneus*; the other is called *Techichi*. The former has the head white in front, with the ears yellowish; the neck short, the back curved, and covered with yellow hair; tail white, short, and pendulous; belly large, and spotted with black, and the legs white. The other corresponds pretty nearly with this, but has a milder and more melancholy air. The best account extant of this dog is not so satisfactory as we could wish, and we are rather inclined to think him a cross, from the circumstance of his ears being pendulous, as late observation seems to have established it as a fact, that all wild dogs have pricked ears.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN DOG.

(*Canis Canadius.*)

This is a variety possessed by the North American Indians. It is a half-reclaimed dog, and differs very materially from that of South America, being more like those found in the Falkland Islands, which are said to have been landed there by the Spaniards. In the shape of his head and pricked ears he bears a strong resemblance to the dingo, and is distinguished for his uncommon keenness of scent.

All the American Indians, to the east of the Rocky Mountains, eat dogs' flesh, and consider it the chief delicacy at their feasts.

By some of the tribes, particularly the Chippewas and Mahas, all the people whom the physicians pronounce incurable are doomed to sudden death, and strangled by some friend or relation. This tragic scene is preceded by a feast, where several dogs are killed, to announce to the spirits of the other world that their number is about to be increased; after which the flesh of these animals is devoured, and the victim yields to his fate.

TEWENISSA'S DOG.

In the neighbourhood of Wawaring lived a person whose name was Le Fevre; he was the grandson of a Frenchman, who, at the repeal of the edict of Nantes, had, with many others, been obliged to flee his country. He possessed a plantation near the Blue Mountains, (which cross a part of the state of New York), an enormous chain abounding in deer and other wild animals. One day the youngest of Le Fevre's children disappeared early in the morning —he was four years old. The family, after a partial search, becoming alarmed, had recourse to the assistance of some neighbours. These separated into parties, and explored the woods in every direction, but without success. Next day the search was renewed, but with no better result. In the midst of their distress, Tewenissa, a native Indian from Anaguaga, upon the eastern branch of the river Susquehannah, who happened to be journeying in that quarter, accompanied by his dog Oniah, happily went into the house of the planter with the design of reposing himself. Being informed of the circumstances, he requested the shoes and stockings last worn by the child to be brought to him. He then commanded his dog to smell them; and taking the house for a centre, described a semicircle of a quarter of a mile, urging the dog to find out the scent. They had not gone far before the sagacious animal began to bay. The track was followed up by the dog with

still louder baying, till at last, darting off at full speed, he was lost in the thickness of the woods. Half an hour after they saw him returning. His countenance was animated,—bearing even an expression of joy; it was evident he had found the child—but was he dead or alive? This was a moment of cruel suspense, but it was of short continuance. The Indian followed his dog, and the excellent animal quickly conducted him to the lost child, who was found unharmed, lying at the foot of a great tree. Tewenissa took him in his arms, and returned with him to the distressed parents and their friends, who had not been able to advance with the same speed. He restored little Derick to his father and mother, who ran to meet him, when a scene of tenderness and gratitude ensued which may be easier felt than described. He was in a state of extreme weakness, but, by means of a little care, was in a short time restored to his usual vigour.

AN EXPERT HERDSMAN.

Mr Bartian, in one part of his journey through North America, observed, on an extensive lawn, a troop of horses feeding, and which were under the control only of a single black dog, similar in every respect to the wolf of Florida, except that he was able to bark like a common dog. He was very careful and industrious in keeping his charge together; and if any one strolled to a distance from the rest, the dog sprang up, seized him, and brought him

back to his companions. The proprietor of these horses was an Indian, who lived about ten miles from this place, who, from a whim, or for the sake of experiment, had trained his dog to this business from a puppy. He followed his master's horses only, keeping them in a separate company on the grounds where they ranged; and when he found himself hungry, or wanted to see his master, he returned in the evening to the town where he lived, but never stayed from his charge all night.

SECTION II.

DOMESTICATED DOGS WHICH HUNT IN PACKS OR SINGLY, PRINCIPALLY BY THE EYE, ALTHOUGH SOMETIMES BY THE SCENT.

THE IRISH GREYHOUND.

(*Canis Graius Hibernicus*, Ray.)

THIS is one of the largest of the canine race, with an air at once beautiful, striking, and majestic. He has

been known to grow to the extraordinary height of four feet, although the general standard is about three feet.

In shape the Irish Greyhound somewhat resembles the common greyhound, only that he is much larger, and more muscular in his formation, clumsy in all his different parts, and is quite unserviceable for hunting either the stag, fox, or hare. His chief use in former times was in clearing the country of wolves and wild boars, for which his great size and strength peculiarly adapted him.

The colour of the Irish Greyhound is a pale cinnamon or fawn. His aspect is mild, and his disposition gentle and peaceable. It is said he is greatly an overmatch for either the mastiff or bull-dog; and when he fights, he generally seizes his antagonist by the back, and shakes him to death, which his great strength enables him to do with ease.

M. Buffon supposes the great Danish dog to be only a variety of the Irish Greyhound; and Mr Pennant was of opinion that the French mâtin and the Albanian dog were also varieties of the same.

The Irish Greyhound is now rarely to be met with even in his native country.

The Marquis of Sligo is among the few individuals who possess that fine animal in a state of tolerable purity; he keeps a number at Westport, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, where there is a person employed to look after them. It is said that great care is ne-

cessary to preserve the breed, and to keep them in good health.

Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., one of the vice-presidents of the Linnæan Society, took the measurement of one of the Marquis of Sligo's dogs, which was as follows:—"From the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, sixty-one inches; tail, seventeen and a half inches long; from the tip of the nose to the back part of the skull, ten inches; from the back part of the skull to the beginning of the tail, thirty-three inches; from the toe to the top of the fore-shoulder, twenty-eight inches and a half; the length of the leg, sixteen inches; from the point of the hind-toes to the top of the hind-shoulders, thirteen inches; from the point of the nose to the eye, four inches and a half; the ears, six inches long; round the widest part of the belly, (about three inches from the fore-legs,) thirty-five inches; twenty-six inches round the hind-part, close to the hind-legs; the hair short and smooth; the colour of some brown and white, of others black and white."

They seemed good-tempered animals, but, from the accounts Mr Lambert received, it is obvious that they must have degenerated, particularly in point of size.

Dr Goldsmith says he has seen a dozen of these dogs, and assures us the largest was about four feet high, and as tall as a calf of a year old.

THE ALBANIAN DOG.

(*Canis Defendans.*)

This variety has been noticed by historians, naturalists, and poets, ever since Europe assumed any consequence in the history of nations. Not contented with the ordinary laws of nature, the poets have ascribed a supernatural origin to this animal, and powers of infallibility have been attributed both to its judgment and strength. Diana is said to have presented Procris with a dog which was always sure of its prey, together with a dart which never missed the object at which it was aimed, and, besides, never failed to return to its owner.

The canine genealogists of antiquity traced the origin of the celebrated dogs, which were everywhere to be met with in the south-east, particularly those of Sparta and Molossus, to this gift of Diana.

In Albania, and adjacent states of Europe, this excellent race continues, and they still agree in point of quality with those of ancient times.

The Albanian Dog is about the size of a mastiff; his hair is of a very fine consistence, very thickly set, resembling fur, and of a long and silky texture, generally of different shades of brown; his tail is

long and bushy, which he carries somewhat in the manner of the Newfoundland dog; his legs are strong, shorter, and with more bone than those of the greyhound, on which account he seems formed for strength rather than for excessive speed. The head and jaws are elongated, with the nose pointed, something like that of the Greenland dog, but rather longer.

This dog in former times was used in hunting the wild boar and the wolf as well as in fighting; and was also reared in pastoral districts to protect their folds from wolves and thieves, as thus expressed by Virgil:—

> "Velocis Spartæ catulos, acremque Molossum,
> Pasce sero pingui. Numquam, custodibus illis,
> Nocturnum stabulis furem, incursusque luporum,
> Aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos."

The Albanian Dog possesses many of the qualities of the English bull-dog; he fights with great ardour, and when he fastens on an adversary it is almost impossible to induce him to let go his hold; from whence Linnæus seems to have mistaken our bull-dog for that variety, as he terms it the *Canis Molossus*. The external shape and size of these dogs are extremely different.

CRUEL DISPLAY BEFORE ALEXANDER.

When Alexander was pursuing his conquests in India, one of the principal men of that country was desirous of showing him the value of the dogs which

his province produced. Bringing his dog into the king's presence, he ordered a stag to be let loose before him, which the dog despising as an unworthy enemy, remained quite regardless of the animal, and never once stirred from his place. His master then ordered a wild boar to be set out; but the dog thought even this a despicable foe, and remained calm and regardless as before. He was next tried with a bear; but still despising his enemy, he only waited for an object more worthy of his courage and his force. At last, they brought forth a tremendous lion, and then the dog acknowledged his antagonist, and prepared for combat. He instantly discovered a degree of ungovernable ardour; and flying at the lion with fury, seized him by the throat, and totally disabled him from resistance. Upon this, the Indian, who was desirous of surprising the king, and knowing the constancy and bravery of his dog, ordered his tail to be cut off, which was easily performed, as the bold animal was employed in holding the lion. He next ordered one of his legs to be broken; which, however, did not in the least abate the dog's ardour, but he still kept his hold as before. Another leg was then broken; but the dog, as if he had suffered no pain, only pressed the lion still the more. In this cruel manner all his legs were cut off, without abating his courage; and at last, when even his head was separated from his body, the jaws seemed to keep their former hold. A sight so cruel did not fail to affect the king with very strong emotions, at once pitying

the dog's fate and admiring his fortitude;—upon which the Indian, seeing him thus moved, presented him with four dogs of the same kind, which in some measure alleviated his uneasiness for the loss of the former.

Various authors mention large greyhounds which are found in different parts of Asia, of which, however, we have no particular description. But it appears from the ancient writers, that they were not only used for hunting the wild boar, &c. but also for fighting. Grotius says,

——— Indocilis dat prælia Medus.

These great dogs still exist in the east at the present day, and probably it is one of them to which the following anecdote refers.

A CANINE SENTINEL.

The following curious account of a dog is related in the Memoirs of Lieutenant Shipp:—"I learnt that this sagacious and faithful creature would regularly, when his master was on watch, stand his hour and walk his round; that in very dark nights he would even put his ear to the ground and listen; and that during the period assigned to him as his turn to watch, he would never venture to lie down, but would steadily and slowly walk his round, which nothing could induce him to leave, such was his opinion of the nature and responsibility of his post. The man added, that he once gave him to an officer of the

Company's service, who took him from the station where he was (Meerut) to Loodianna, a distance of 400 miles, and that the moment the officer let him loose he returned to his old master, having performed this great journey in two days and a half. He was on the main-guard the night the dog returned, and was awoke by the animal licking his face. It appeared that he had been through the whole barrack, and visited every sleeping soldier on their separate bats, until he found his master. The man related several other anecdotes of the same brute; among the rest, he said, he was one day out drinking toddy, some miles from camp, and, from the intoxicating effect and extreme heat of the liquor, he went to sleep. On awaking, he found his clothes torn in several places, and observed that he had been dragged more than three yards from the bush under which he had lain down; but what was his astonishment on getting up, to find a large snake almost torn to pieces, no doubt by his faithful guard! He was a powerful dog—a kind of Persian hill-greyhound, that would kill a wolf single-handed."

THE FRENCH MATIN.

(*Canis Lanarius*, Linnæus.)

This variety has the head elongated, and the forehead flat; the ears are erect like those of the greyhound, and slightly pendulous towards the tips; the colour of the hair is generally of a yellowish fawn, with blackish, slate-coloured, oblique, and parallel indistinct rays all over the body. He is about three feet long and two feet high, and is a very muscular and active dog; possesses great courage, and displays much ferocity in attacking wolves and wild boars, in the hunting of which he is frequently employed. In the chase he moreover evinces great eagerness and perseverance.

The principal use of the Mâtin in France is the tending of flocks, in which service he has all the qualities of the shepherd's dog of this country; he is also employed as a house-dog, and is extremely assiduous and watchful, protecting to the last extremity his master's property. He is held in high estimation in France, and, from his various excellent qualities, the French authors consider him the most important of the species, and as the progenitor of many other races. We confess we do not exactly see why this opinion

should be maintained, and can only impute it to a venial patriotism, which is too apt to lead us to decide in favour of our own country, when we have no other grounds than hypothetical arguments on which to rest our conclusions. Pennant conceives it to be a descendant of the Irish greyhound, to which it bears a strong resemblance in many respects; and we may reasonably conclude besides, that the Molossian or Albanian breed, the great Danish dog, the Dalmatian, and even the common greyhound, are but modifications of the same original stock.

THE GREAT DANISH DOG.

(*Canis Maculatus.*)

Buffon was of opinion that this variety is only the French mâtin transported into a northern latitude. The colour of this dog is generally white, marked all over his body with numerous black spots and patches, in general larger than those of the Dalmatian. His ears are for the most part white, while those of the Dalmatian are usually black.

The Great Danish Dog is a fine sprightly animal, but is of little use either for sporting or watching. He is chiefly used as an attendant on carriages, to which he forms an elegant appendage.

DISCOVERS AN ASSASSIN.

Mr Johnson, a traveller from Manchester, on his route through Scotland, on horseback, was benighted, and coming to a small public-house on the road, he thought it better to take up his lodgings there, if possible, than to proceed farther that night. On entering the house, he found only an old woman, who, to his inquiries, answered she would accommodate him with a bed, and provide for the horse in a small shed, if he would assist her in carrying hay and litter,

as there was no other person then in the house. This was readily agreed to by Mr Johnson, who, after having done so, and taken a little refreshment, was shown by the old woman to his bed-room.

A large Danish Dog, which accompanied him on his journey, offered to go up to the room with him, which the old woman strongly objected to, but Mr Johnson firmly persisted in having him admitted. The dog, on entering the room, began to growl, and was altogether very unruly. His master in vain attempted to quiet him,—he kept growling and looking angrily under the bed, which induced Mr Johnson to look there likewise, when, to his utter astonishment, he saw a man concealed at the farther end. On encouraging the dog, he sprang immediately at him, whilst Mr Johnson seized his pistols, and presenting one at the stranger, who had a large knife in his hand, and was struggling with the dog, swore he would instantly shoot him if he made further resistance. The man then submitted to be bound, and acknowledged that his intention was to rob and murder Mr Johnson, which was thus providentially prevented by the wonderful sagacity of his faithful dog. Mr Johnson, after properly binding the individual, and securing the door, went (accompanied by his dog) to the shed where his horse was left, which he instantly mounted, and escaped without injury to the next town, where he gave to a magistrate a full account of the horrid attempt, who had the culprit taken into custody, and afterwards executed for his villany.

THE SCOTTISH HIGHLAND GREY-HOUND, OR WOLF-DOG.

(Canis Caledonius.)

This is a large and powerful dog, nearly equal in size to the Irish greyhound. His general aspect is commanding and fierce; his head is long, and muzzle rather sharp; his ears pendulous, but not long; his eyes large, keen, and penetrating, half-concealed among the long, stiff, bristly hair with which his face is covered; his body is very strong and muscular, deep-chested, tapering towards the loins, and his back slightly arched; his hind-quarters are furnished with large prominent muscles, and his legs are long, strong-boned, and straight,—a combination of qualities which gives him that speed and long duration in the chase for which he is so eminently distinguished. His hair is shaggy and wiry, of a reddish sand colour, mixed with white; his tail is rough, which he carries somewhat in the manner of a stag-hound, but not quite so erect.

This is the dog formerly used by the Highland chieftains of Scotland in their grand hunting parties, and is in all probability the same noble dog used in the time of Ossian.

The Scottish Highland Greyhound will either hunt in packs or singly.

A remarkably fine and large dog of this description was long in the possession of our distinguished countryman and lover of antiquity, Sir Walter Scott, Bart., and was a most appropriate guardian for his tasteful, unique, and magnificent seat at Abbotsford. This splendid dog was presented to Sir Walter as a mark of the highest respect and esteem by the late chieftain, Macdonell of Glengarry, a gentleman distinguished for his zeal in keeping up the dress, national character, and ardour of his native mountaineers, as well as every thing that appertained to their ancient sports, manners, and customs. He preserved this race of dogs with much care; and, in order to prevent the degeneracy which arises from consanguinity, he was in the practice of crossing the breed with the blood-hound from Cuba, and also with the shepherd's dog of the Pyrenees, which is distinguished for its size, beauty, and docility.

Sir Walter Scott's Maida was the offspring of a sire of the latter species, and a dam of the Scottish Highland race, and certainly was one of the finest dogs of the kind that was ever seen in this country, not only on account of his symmetry of form and dignified aspect, but also from his extraordinary size and strength. So uncommon was his appearance, that he used to attract great crowds in Edinburgh, to look at him whenever he appeared in the streets; and we are told by Sir Walter, that, when travelling with

him through a strange town, it was usual for Maida to be surrounded by crowds of amateurs, "whose curiosity he indulged with great patience, until it began to be troublesome, when a single short bark gave warning that he must be urged no farther." Nothing could exceed the fidelity, obedience, and attachment of this dog to his master, whom he seldom quitted, and to whom he was a constant attendant when travelling.

Perhaps the most striking proof of his magnitude was, that those who practised the unlawful amusement of *tracking* in Ettrick Forest, (of which Sir Walter is Sheriff), frequently mistook the prints of his feet for the marks of some wild animal which had escaped from a travelling menagerie.

Maida was a remarkably high-spirited and beautiful dog, with black ears, cheeks, back, and sides, extending to nearly the tip of the tail, which was white. His muzzle, neck, throat, breast, belly, and legs, were white. The hair on his whole body and limbs was rough and shaggy, and particularly so on the neck, throat, and breast; that on the ridge of the neck he used to raise like a lion's mane when excited to anger. His disposition was gentle and peaceable both to men and animals; but he showed marked symptoms of anger to ill-dressed or blackguard-looking people, whom he always regarded with a suspicious eye, and whose motions he watched with the most scrupulous jealousy.*

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* Sir Walter Scott writes me,—" I looked over your description of the Scottish dog, and have little to add to it either as connect-

This fine specimen of the dog probably brought on himself premature old age by the excessive fatigue and exercise to which his natural ardour inclined him; for he had the greatest pleasure in accompanying the common greyhounds; and although from his great size and strength he was not at all adapted for coursing, yet he not unfrequently turned and even ran down hares.

Maida lies buried at the gate of Abbotsford, which he long protected; a grave-stone is placed over him, with the figure of a dog cut on it by Mr John Smith of Melrose, and bears the following inscription:

Maida, tu marmorea dormis sub imagine Maidæ
Ad januam domini. Sit tibi terra levis!

AMUSING INCIDENT.

Sir Walter Scott has most obligingly furnished me with the following anecdote of his celebrated dog Maida:—

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ed with the species or with the individual Maida,—only the species is different from that of the blood-hound or slouth-hound, though they are also fine-scented, and will not leave a hurt deer.

"Maida's bark was deep and hollow. Sometimes he amused himself with howling in a very tiresome way. When he was very fond of his friends he used to grin, tucking up his whole lips and showing all his teeth, but it was only when he was particularly disposed to recommend himself. Nimrod, his successor, has the same manners. He also was a gift of Glengarry."

"I was once riding over a field on which the reapers were at work, the stooks being placed behind them, as is usual. Maida having found a hare, began to chase her, to the great amusement of the spectators, as the hare turned very often and very swiftly among the stooks. At length, being hard pressed, she fairly bolted into one of them: Maida went in headlong after her, and the stook began to be much agitated in various directions; at length the sheaves tumbled down, and the hare and the dog, terrified alike at their overthrow, ran different ways, to the great amusement of the spectators."

MAIDA DISLIKED ARTISTS.

Among several peculiarities which Sir Walter Scott's dog, Maida, possessed, one was a strong aversion to a certain class of artists, arising from the frequent restraints he was subjected to in having his portrait taken, on account of his majestic appearance. The instant he saw a pencil and paper produced he prepared to beat a retreat; and, if forced to remain, he exhibited the strongest marks of displeasure.

Ranaldson Macdonell, Esq. of Glengarry, has most kindly furnished me with the following interesting notices and anecdotes of the Scottish Highland Greyhound:—

A HINT TO BE OFF.

"Not many years since, one of Glengarry's tenants, who had some business with his chief, happened to

arrive at Glengarry-House at rather an early hour in the morning. A Deer-hound perceiving this person sauntering about before the domestics were astir, walked quietly up to him, took him gently by the wrist with his teeth, and proceeded to lead him off the ground. The man, finding him forbearing, attempted resistance, but the dog instantly seizing his wrist with redoubled pressure, soon convinced him that his attempt was in vain. Thus admonished, the man took the hint, and quietly yielded to his canine conductor, who, without farther injury, led him to the outside of the gate and then left him. The whole of the dogs at Glengarry-House were allowed to go at liberty at all times."

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

"The Highland Greyhounds, or Deer-hounds as they are called in the Highlands, have a great antipathy to the sheep-dogs, and never fail to attack them whenever an opportunity offers.

"A shepherd, whose colly had frequently been attacked by the Deer-dogs of Glengarry singly, and always succeeded in beating them off on such occasions, was one day assailed by them in a body, and his life would have been in considerable danger, but for one of the keepers, who happened to pass at the time, and called them off."

DETERMINED SPORTING.

"The following circumstance will prove the ex-

quisite sense of smell possessed by the Deer-hound. One of this breed, named Bran, when held in the leash, followed the track of a wounded stag, and that in most unfavourable rainy weather, for three successive days, at the end of which time the game was shot.

"He was wounded first within nine miles of Invergarry-House, and was traced that night to the estate of Glenmoriston. At dusk in the evening the deer-stalkers placed a stone on each side of the last fresh print of his hoof, and another over it; and this they did each night following. On the succeeding morning they removed the upper stone, when the dog recovered the scent, and the deer was that day traced over a great part of Glenmoriston's ground. On the third day he was retraced to the lands of Glengarry, and there shot."

GALLANT ACHIEVEMENT.

"My present dog, Comhstri, to great courage unites the quality of a gentle disposition, with much fidelity and attachment. Though not so large as some of his kindred, he is nevertheless as high-spirited and determined as any of his race, which the following circumstance will testify:—

"About three years ago, a deer from the wood of Derrygarbh, whose previous hurts had been healed, came out of Glengarry's pass, who wounded it severely in the body with a rifle bullet. The Deer-hounds were immediately laid on the blood-track.

The stag was started in the course of a few minutes; the dogs were instantly slipped, and the fine animal ran to bay in a deep pool of water, below a cascade, on the Garyquulach burn. Comhstri immediately plunged in, and seized the stag by the throat; both went under water, surrounded with the white foam, slightly tinged with the deer's blood. The dog soon came to the surface to recover his breath, and before the other could do so, Comhstri dived, and again seized him by the throat. The stag was soon after taken out of the pool dead.

"Comhstri's colour is grey, with a white chest; but we have had them of different colours at Glengarry, such as pure white, black, brindled, and sand-colour.

"When the Highlanders dream of a *black* dog, it is interpreted to mean one of the clan of Macdonell; but if of a Deer-hound, it denotes a chief, or one of the principal persons of that clan."

BETH-GELERT.

In a village at the foot of Snowden, a mountain in Wales, there is a tradition that Llewellyn, son-in-law to King John, had a residence in that neighbourhood. The king, it is said, had presented him with one of the finest greyhounds in England, named Gelert. In the year 1205, Llewellyn one day on going out to hunt called all his dogs together, but his favourite greyhound was amissing, and nowhere to be found. He blew his horn as a signal for the chase, and still Gelert came not. Llewellyn was much dis-

concerted at the heedlessness of his favourite, but at length pursued the chase without him. For want of Gelert the sport was limited; and getting tired, he returned home at an early hour, when the first object that presented itself to him at his castle gate was Gelert, who bounded with his usual transport to meet his master, having his lips besmeared with blood. Llewellyn gazed with surprise at the unusual appearance of his dog.

On going into the apartment where he had left his infant son and heir asleep, he found the bedclothes all in confusion, the cover rent, and stained with blood. He called on his child, but no answer was made, from which he hastily concluded that the dog must have devoured him; and, giving vent to his rage, plunged his sword to the hilt in Gelert's side. The noble animal fell at his feet, uttering a dying yell which awoke the infant, who was sleeping beneath a mingled heap of the bedclothes, while beneath the bed lay a great wolf covered with gore, whom the faithful and gallant hound had destroyed. Llewellyn, smitten with sorrow and remorse for the rash and frantic deed which had deprived him of so faithful an animal, caused an elegant marble monument, with an appropriate inscription, to be erected over the spot where Gelert was buried, to commemorate his fidelity and unhappy fate. The place to this day is called Beth-Gelert, or the Grave of the Greyhound.

I have placed the above under the head of the Scottish Highland dog, as the common greyhound singly

is not a match for the wolf; and, besides, the Scottish dogs were much prized in England from the earliest times, which the following interesting account, taken from Hollinshed's Chronicles, "Historie of Scotland, page 71, printed in 1586," will show. The circumstance occurred *anno Christi* 288. "And shortlie after the return of these ambassadors into their countrie, divers young gentlemen of the Pictish nobilitie repaired unto King Crathlint to hunt and make merie with him; but when they should depart homewards, perceiving that the Scotish dogs did farre excell theirs, both in fairnesse, swiftnesse, hardinesse, and also in long standing up and holding out, they got diverse both dogs and bitches of the best kinds for breed to be given them by the Scotish Lords; and yet not so contented, they stole one belonging to the king from his keeper, being more esteemed of him than all the others which he had about him. The master of the leash being informed hereof, pursued after them which had stollen that dog, thinking indeed to have taken him from them; but they not willing to depart with him, fell at altercation, and in the end chanced to strike the maister of the leash through with their horsespeares that he died presentlie; whereupon noise and crie being raised in the countrie by his servants, diverse of the Scots, as they were going home from hunting, returned, and, falling upon the Picts to revenge the death of their fellow, there ensued a shrewd bickering betwixt them, so that of the Scots there died three

score gentlemen, besides a great number of the commons, not one of them understanding (till all was done) what the matter ment. Of the Picts there were about an hundred slaine."

The above circumstance led to a bloody war betwixt the two nations.

THE RUSSIAN GREYHOUND.

(*Canis Graius Borealis.*)

This is a large and powerful dog, nearly equal in strength to the Irish greyhound, which he also resembles in shape; his hair is long and bushy, and his tail forms a spiral curl, but which in the chase stands nearly straight behind him. The colour of the Russian Greyhound is generally of a dark umber brown, but sometimes black: his coat is rough and shaggy.

When the Russian Greyhound loses sight of the hare he runs by the scent. Indeed, when parties go out a-coursing, this dog even endeavours to find game. He is a very powerful animal, and is frequently used either in small packs, or with other dogs, to hunt the wild boar, deer, or wolf, the latter of which a good hound of this kind will kill single-handed. But it is the deer principally that he hunts. When used in coursing, he is slipped in the same manner as is practised in this country.

SECTION III.

DOMESTICATED DOGS WHICH HUNT SINGLY, AND ALWAYS BY THE EYE.

THE GAZEHOUND.

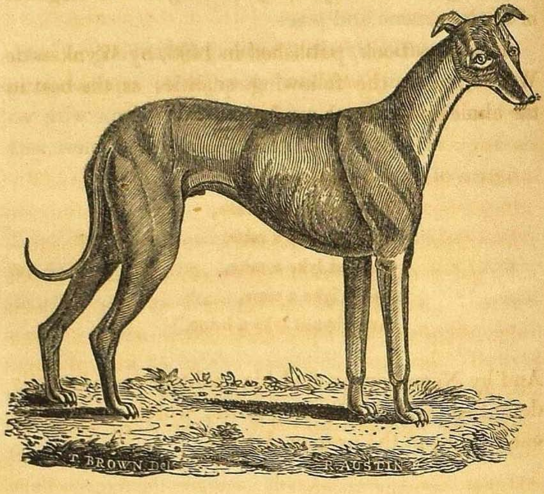
(*Canis Agasœus.*)

THIS dog was similar in figure and habits to the greyhound; and, as its name implies, hunted in the same manner as the latter, principally by the eye, and, in early times, was used for coursing both foxes and hares in the north of England. Bewick mentions also, that it was employed in hunting the stag. It is said that the Gazehound could select from a herd of deer the fattest, and pursue it with such unerring keenness, that, although the stag rejoined the herd, he never failed to keep it in view, nor would he give up the pursuit till he had taken and killed his prey.

It would appear that the English gave this dog the name of *Agasœus*, a Gazehound, from the steady and infallible quality of its visual organs; and, from all accounts, in coursing with this dog it was almost invariably the practice to follow on horseback.

If the account given by Topsel be correct, the Gazehound must have differed in one particular from the greyhound ; for he speaks of the latter as following his game with a clear voice, whereas it is universally known that the former pursues in perfect silence ; a circumstance which induces me to give it a distinct name and place.

It is remarkable that, although this dog is mentioned by many authors, there is no representation of him by which we can judge of his form with accuracy ; at least I have never been able to meet with a figure of him.



THE GREYHOUND,

(*Canis Graius*, Linnæus,)

Is supposed to have originated in the Irish Greyhound, but to have been rendered thinner and more delicate by the influence of climate and culture, and brought to his present state of high perfection by

the persevering attention of zealous breeders. The strong similitude of these dogs in shape and general character holds out good grounds for the adoption of such an idea;—the smallness of his muzzle, length of neck, depth of chest, and the light airiness of his whole figure, and especially the length and elegance of his legs.

A curious book, published in 1496, by Wynken de Worde, gives the following qualities as the best in the choice of a Greyhound:—

"Headed lyke a snake,
Neckyed lyke a drake,
Footyed lyke a catte,
Taylled lyke a ratte,
Syded lyke a teme,
And chyned lyke a beme."

And by Nemesian we find his qualities thus elegantly described in the following lines, which agree with our notions to the present day:—

————"Sit cruribus altis,
Sit rigidis, multàmque gerat sub pectore lato,
Costarum sub fine decenter prona carinam,
Quæ sensim rursus siccâ se colligat alvo:
Renibus ampla satis validis, diductaque coxas,
Cuique nimis molles fluitent in cursibus aures."

This dog is now well known to be the fleetest of the canine species, and is the only one at all fitted

for the sport of coursing, to which he seems to be exclusively appropriate.

The energy of Greyhounds in the chase is thus beautifully depicted by Somervile :—

"With emulation fired
They strain to leave the field, top the barred-gate,
O'er the deep ditch exulting bound, and brush
The thorny-twining hedge ; the ridges bend
O'er their arched necks : with steady hands by turns
Indulge their speed, or moderate their rage."

The Greyhound is less susceptible of education than most others, seemingly from his more limited intelligence. He is, however, possessed of strong sentiments, and is more alive to caresses than any other dog ; his emotions are very strong on such occasions, if we may judge from the violent and irregular movements of the heart.*

None of the species can be compared with the Greyhound in point of elegance, delicacy of forma-

* When King Charles the First was imprisoned, a short time previous to his death, Sir Philip Warwick notes,—"Methinks, because it shows his disesteem of a common court vice, it is not unworthy the relating of him, that one evening his dog scraping at his door, he commanded me to let in Gipsy ; whereupon I took the boldness to say, 'Sir, I perceive you love a greyhound better than you do a spaniel ?' 'Yes,' says he, 'for they equally love their masters, and yet do not flatter them so much.'"

tion, and a general air of grandeur; he possesses all the dignity without any of the degrading qualities of his species; and we never meet him but with a strong predilection in his favour;—from his equanimity and mildness, he may justly be considered one of the superior classes of his own society. He very seldom barks, but always pursues the hare in silence.

Greyhounds have been held in high estimation in Great Britain for many centuries. In the time of King John, they were accepted by him as payment in lieu of money for the renewal of grants, fines, and forfeitures due to the crown. There is one fine upon record, paid to this monarch in 1203, which specifies "five hundred merks, ten horses, and ten leashes of greyhounds;" and we find another in 1210 of "one swift horse and six greyhounds."

We derive no information from history why the name of Greyhound was applied to this dog. It is in all probability a corruption of Gazehound; as a variety, which seems to have been nearly allied if not in reality the same, was known, in ancient times, to hunt by the eye alone, and not by the scent, as is still the case with the animal under consideration.

The flatness of the forehead in Greyhounds is produced by the obliteration of the frontal sinuses from those cavities which are formed at the base of the nose, and which, being immediately connected with the nasal cavities, and covered with the same membranes as they are, increase the sense of smell. This construc-

tion of the head in animals is generally accompanied with great slenderness of the legs, as well as of a considerable contraction of the abdomen,—phenomena, which, though yet unexplained, will be found, on examination, to hold good in most cases.

This want of the frontal sinuses, as in Greyhounds, probably contributes to an increased development of their other senses. Their sight and hearing are extremely acute; and it is curious that, although equally domesticated with any other of our dogs, yet the conque of their ears is but semi-pendent; notwithstanding which, they have the faculty of elevating and moving them with as much ease as the unreclaimed dogs. They are destitute of the fifth toe, found in the other varieties.

Most authors are of opinion that the Greyhound is quite destitute of the olfactory nerves; but this is a most erroneous idea, as I have witnessed many Greyhounds not only finding hares by this sense, but even running on the scent before they had a sight of the hare; and I doubt not but many sportsmen have observed the same. It is also not uncommon for the Greyhound to trace by the scent when he has lost sight of the hare, by getting into covert. But this, in place of being considered a good quality by sportsmen, is thought quite the reverse; and in training Greyhounds the strictest attention is paid to call them off the moment they lose sight of the hare. It is not therefore from a want of this sense, but in a great measure from education, that the Greyhound runs

only by the sight. Besides, at the speed at which the hare and Greyhound run, it is quite impossible that the dog could be guided by smell.

The Greyhound in ancient times was considered as a very valuable present, and more especially by ladies, who looked upon it as a compliment of the most gratifying nature. So far back as the time of King Canute, it was enacted by the forest-laws, that no person under the degree of a gentleman should presume to keep a Greyhound; that animal being regarded by the sovereign as a companion peculiarly suited to elevated rank. In the reign of Charles the First, Greyhounds were held in high estimation.

The Isle of Dogs, now converted into the reservoir for the West India shipping, derived its name from being the receptacle of the greyhounds and spaniels of Edward the Third; and this spot was selected from its contiguity to Waltham, and the other royal forests. That monarch frequently took up his residence at Greenwich during the sporting season, as being contiguous to a game country. In the earlier times coursing was generally confined to deer; and Queen Elizabeth, when not disposed to take a part in the chase, frequently took a station on a high ground to witness the sport. It is recorded that, in A. D. 1591, this queen spent the afternoon of a day in seeing deer coursing, from a high turret at Cowdrey Park, the seat of Lord Montacute, from whence she saw sixteen bucks (all having fair law given to them) pulled down by Greyhounds. From the predilection

this princess had for coursing, it attained a high degree of fashion and celebrity during her reign; and certain laws, drawn up at her suggestion by the Duke of Norfolk, were established by her, and generally acceded to by the principal nobility and gentry of the time who were addicted to this amusement. These laws are the basis of all the regulations which have since been adopted in coursing, and are still resorted to in cases where judgment is to be given and a decision required. It was the province of the *feuterer* who let loose the Greyhounds to receive those that were matched together into a leash so soon as they came into the field, and to follow close upon the *hare-finder*, or him that was to start the hare, until he came to the form; and no horseman, or any one on foot, was allowed to go before, or on either side, but immediately behind, and at not less than forty yards' distance.

The following are the different heads of this law:—

No hare to be coursed with more than a brace of Greyhounds.

The hare-finder gave three sohos before he put her from her form, that the dogs might have notice to attend to her being started.

The hare to have law of twelve-score yards before the Greyhounds were loosed, unless the small distance between the hare and the covert would not admit it without danger of immediately losing her.

The dog that gave the first turn won, if, during the course, there was neither cote, slip, nor winch.

A cote is when a Greyhound goes endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.

A cote served for two turns, and two trippings or jerkins for a cote; if the hare did not turn quite about, she only wrenched, and two wrenches stand for a turn.

If there were no cotes given between a brace of Greyhounds, but that one of them served the other at turning, then he that gave the hare most turns won; and if one gave as many turns as the other, then he that bore the hare won.

If one dog gave the first turn, and the other bore the hare, he that bore the hare won.

A go-by, or bearing the hare, was equivalent to two turns.

If neither dog turned the hare, he that led the last to the covert won.

If one dog turned the hare, served himself, and turned her again, it was as much as a cote, for a cote was esteemed two turns.

If all the course was equal, the dog that bore the hare won; if the hare was not borne, the course was adjudged dead; that is, undecided.

If a dog fell in a course, and yet performed his part, he might challenge the advantage of a turn more than he gave.

If a dog turned the hare, served himself, and gave divers cotes, and yet in the end stood still in the field, the other dog, if he ran home to the covert, although he gave no turn, was adjudged the winner.

If, by accident, a dog was run over in his course, the course was void, and he that did the mischief was to make reparation for the damage.

If a dog gave the first and last turn, and there was no other advantage between them, he that gave the odd turn won.

He that came in first at the death, took up the hare, saved her from being torn, cherished the dogs, and cleansed their mouths from the fleck, was allowed to retain the hare for his trouble.

And those who were appointed judges of the course were to give their decision before they departed from the field.

How very different this species of amusement is in Tartary in the rules laid down for it! It is a very favourite amusement with that people, who, contrary to our practice, take out for this purpose as many dogs as they can muster, and ensure the destruction of poor puss by surrounding and besetting her on all sides, like some ferocious animal, until she is hunted by one Greyhound into the mouth of another. As soon as they have picked up the prize, they immediately cut its throat, as they are forbidden to eat "flesh with the blood thereof." The hares of the Crimea are very large, generally weighing 9 or 10, and often 13 or 14 lbs.

In more recent times, deer, foxes, and hares, have severally been coursed by Greyhounds, according to the fashion or taste of the age. And it has always continued a sport of high estimation with various

eminent and opulent individuals in every part of the kingdom; but coursing is now exclusively confined to hares. For some time this sport suffered a temporary suspension, from which it has recently emerged with renovated ardour; and many clubs have been established for the encouragement of it, in the north as well as in the south. It owes its present popularity to the Earl of Orford, who, in the year 1776, instituted the Swaffham Coursing Society.

In the southern parts of England, the Greyhounds are generally smooth, beautiful, high-bred dogs;—while, in some parts of the north, particularly in Lancashire and Cheshire, they are rough-haired animals, partaking much of the lurcher breed. As these counties abound in broad fences, as well as old dry marl-pits covered with briers and brushwood, the rough-haired dog is supposed to rush into and thread these places better than his smooth-haired high-bred competitor. Another advantage is, that many of these rough-haired dogs, when they lose sight, will immediately put their noses down, and pursue by the scent till they again come in view; but they are apt to whimper in the chase when near the game, and manifest the impurity of their blood in many ways. They are not nearly so numerous at present as formerly, the smooth high-bred dog having almost uniformly been found far superior, even in the rough parts of the country just mentioned; and we have no doubt that in a few years a rough-haired mongrel (for mongrels they certainly are) will rarely be seen.

It is very common in England for ill-trained dogs of this breed to run sly; that is, in place of following directly after the hare, and trusting to their speed to overtake her, they make towards the covert to which she is likely to run, and, taking the string of the bow, are sure to meet and destroy her. This is frequently the case when the Greyhound is acquainted with the country. The lower class of farmers seem to consider that it is not on a well-matched couple of dogs that the pleasure of the sport depends, but upon the number of hares they kill. In proof of this, the following anecdote was told by a most respectable clergyman who was fond of coursing:—

"A farmer having heard much of the clergyman's Greyhounds, came to tell him, 'that if he had a mind to buy the best dog in England, he might have him.' Away went the parson and the peasant, the former booted and spurred, upon a bit of blood; the latter with a thick stick, mounted upon a cart-mare. A hare was soon found, and the parson and his bitch, which he had taken with him, after a hard run, were coming in only second best. Not having observed the farmer's dog render any assistance, he concluded him completely thrown out, and was rejoicing accordingly; when, as they approached a thick furze-covert, the hare gallantly beating the bitch, he, much to his surprise, saw the farmer's Greyhound sitting quietly upon his hind-quarters waiting for the hare, who, when she came near enough, was suddenly sprung upon, and killed by

the dog. The farmer and the cart-mare, who had taken a short cut, came in at the death, uproariously exclaiming, with a broad grin of triumph, 'There, parson, I told you what a devil of a dog he was! Let him alone for goodness.' 'That I certainly shall,' replied the clergyman, and rode home without farther ceremony."

We owe much of the superiority of our present breed of Greyhounds to the perseverance of and judgment of the late Earl of Orford, of Houghton in Norfolk; and it is supposed he obtained the great depth of chest and strength of his breed from crossing with the bull-dog. At his death his Greyhounds were sold by auction, and some of his best were purchased by Colonel Thornton; from one of them, Claret, which was put to a favourite bitch of Major Topham's, was produced the best Greyhound that ever appeared, Snowball; although indeed he was nearly equalled by his brothers, Major and Sylvia, who were all of the same litter. They were never beaten, and may be considered as examples of the most perfect Greyhound.

The shape, make, elegant structure, and other characteristics of high blood, were equally distinguishable in all the three; the colour of Snowball was a jet black, and, when in good running condition, was as fine in the skin as black satin. Major and Sylvia were singularly but beautifully brindled. Snowball won ten large pieces of silver plate, and upwards of forty matches, his master having accepted

every challenge, whatever might be the dogs of different counties which were brought against him. His descendants have generally been equally successful.

The last match run by this celebrated dog was against the famous Greyhound Speed, the property of Hall Plumber, Esq. of Bilton Park, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He gained the match, and so severe was the run, that Speed died soon after it. This terminated the career of Snowball's public coursing, as the owner, in consideration of his age, then declared he should never run another.

This dog was perhaps the fleetest of his race that ever ran, and like the Flying Childers, which was the swiftest of horses, may never be outstripped in rapidity of movements.

The Tomb of Snowball, *by his Master.*

He, who outbounded time and space,
The fleetest of the greyhound race,
Lies here!—At length subdued by death,
His speed now stopp'd, and out of breath.

Ah! gallant Snowball! what remains,
Up Fordon's banks, o'er Flixton's plains,
Of all thy strength—thy sinewy force,
Which rather flew than ran the course?

Ah! what remains? save that thy breed
May to their father's fame succeed;
And when the prize appears in view,
May prove that they are Snowball's too.

A RARE OCCURRENCE.

In the year 1818, a black Greyhound bitch, the property of Mr John Heaton, of Scarisbrick in Lancashire, left her master, forsook the habitation where she had been reared, betook herself to the fields and thickets, and adopted a life of unlimited freedom, defying all the restraints of man. In this state she killed a great number of hares for food, and occasionally made free with the sheep; she, therefore, very soon became a nuisance in the neighbourhood. She had taken her station at the distance of two miles from her master's house, and was generally found near this spot. In consequence of her depredations, many attempts were made to shoot her, but in vain. She eluded, for more than six months, the vigilance of her pursuers. At length she was observed to go into a barn, that stood in a field which she frequented. She entered the building through a hole in the wall, and, by means of a rope-snare, was caught as she came out. On entering the barn, three whelps were found about a week old; so that in her savage state she had evidently been visited by a male of her own species. The whelps were (foolishly enough) immediately destroyed. As the bitch herself evinced the utmost ferocity, and, though well secured, vainly attempted to seize every person that approached, she was taken home, and treated with the greatest kindness. By degrees her ferocity abated, and, in the course of two months, she became perfectly reconciled to her origi-

nal abode. The following season she ran several courses. There continued a wildness in her look; yet, although at perfect liberty, she did not attempt again to stray away, but seemed quite reconciled to her domestic life.

SLY COUPLE.

A gentleman in the county of Stirling kept a Greyhound and a pointer, and being fond of coursing, he used the one to find the hares and the other to catch them. On one occasion, when the season was over, it was found that the dogs were in the habit of going out by themselves, and killing hares for their own amusement. To prevent this, a large iron ring was fastened to the pointer's neck by a leather collar, and hung down so as to prevent the dog from running or jumping over dikes, &c. The animals, however, continued to stroll out to the fields together; and one day the gentleman suspecting that all was not right, resolved to watch them, and, to his surprise, found that the moment they thought they were unobserved, the Greyhound took up the iron ring in his mouth, and carrying it, they set off to the hills and began to search for hares as usual. They were followed, and it was observed, that whenever the pointer scented the hare, the ring was dropped and the Greyhound stood ready to pounce upon the game the moment the other drove her from her form, but that he uniformly returned to assist his companion after he had caught his prey.

EXTRAORDINARY RACE.

Various have been the opinions upon the difference of speed between a well-bred Greyhound and a race-horse if opposed to each other. Wishes had been frequently indulged by the sporting world that some criterion could be adopted by which the superiority of speed could be fairly ascertained, when the following circumstance accidentally took place, and afforded some information upon what had been previously considered a matter of great uncertainty:—In the month of December, 1800, a match was to have been run over Doncaster race-course for one hundred guineas; but one of the horses having been drawn, a mare started alone, that, by running over the ground, she might ensure the wager; when, having proceeded about one mile in the four, she was accompanied by a Greyhound bitch, which joined her from the side of the course. The latter entering eagerly into the competition, continued to race with the mare for the other three miles, keeping nearly head and head, and affording an excellent treat to the field by the energetic exertions of each. At passing the distance-post, five to four was betted in favour of the Greyhound; when parallel with the stand, it was even betting, and any person might have taken his choice from five to ten; the mare, however, had the advantage by a head at the termination of the course.

FATAL EXERTION.

To show the ardour and determined exertion made

by Greyhounds in coursing, we find the following singular anecdote recorded:—A gentleman of Worcester, paying a visit to a friend a few miles distant, took with him a brace of Greyhounds for the purpose of a day's coursing. A hare was soon found, which the dogs ran for several miles, and with such speed, as to be very soon out of sight of the party who pursued; but, after a very considerable search, both the dogs and the hare were found dead within a few yards of each other; nor did it appear that the former had caught the hare, as no marks of violence were discovered upon her. A labouring man whom they passed, said he saw the dogs turn her two or three times.

KING RICHARD AND HIS DOG.

Richard the Second, when confined in the Castle of Flint, the situation of which is on an isolated rock in a marsh near the left bank of the Dee, possessed a Greyhound that was so remarkably attached to him as not to know, nor fawn upon any one else. The circumstance is recorded by Froissart. As it is one of no ordinary occurrence, and, at the time, was considered by the king himself to foretell his immediate successor, we shall give it in his own words:—

"And it was informed me, Kynge Richard had a Grayhound called Mathe, who always waited upon the kynge, and would know no one else. For whensoever the kynge did ryde, he that kept the Grayhound did let hym lose, and he wolde streyght runne to the kynge and fawne upon him, and leap with his

fore fete upon the kynge's shoulders. And as the kynge and the Erle of Derby talked togyder in the courte, the Grayhounde, who was wont to leape upon the kynge, left the kynge, and came to the Erle of Derby, Duke of Lancaster, and made to hym the same friendly countinuance and chere as he was wont to do to the kynge. The duke, who knew not the Grayhounde, demanded of the kynge what the Grayhounde would do? 'Cosyn,' quod the kynge, 'it is a great good token to you, and an evil sygne to me.' 'Sir, how know ye that?' quod the duke. 'I know it well,' quod the kynge; 'the Grayhounde maketh you chere this daye as kynge of England, as ye shall be, and I shall be deposed; the Grayhound hath this knowledge naturally, therefore take hym to you, he will follow you and forsake me.' The duke understoode well those words, and cheryshed the Grayhounde, who would never after followe Kynge Richarde, but followed the Duke of Lancaster."

A SAGACIOUS GREYHOUND.

Some years ago, a gentleman of Queen's College, Oxford, went to pass the Christmas recess at his father's, in the country. An uncle, a brother, and other friends, were one day to dine together. It was fine frosty weather, and the two young gentlemen, unattended by any but a Greyhound, went out for a forenoon's recreation, and one of them took his skaits with him. While the friends were beginning to long for their happy return, the Greyhound came home at

full speed. By his apparent anxiety, his laying hold of their clothes to pull them along, and by all his gestures, he convinced them that something was wrong. They followed the Greyhound, and came to a piece of water frozen over. A hat was seen on the ice, near which was a fresh aperture. The bodies of the young gentlemen were soon found, but, alas! no life could be restored by any human means. The gentleman of Oxford, who was designed for holy orders, was a person who, from his sobriety, amiable and studious disposition, and excellent genius, had given every reason to expect that he would soon have been an ornament to his profession. Yet the sagacity of his dog, in every respect equal to, or the same as that mentioned by Dr Beattie, was not a supernatural impression, or an interposition of Providence, otherwise it would not have been too late in saving so valuable a life.

The following anecdote, from my friend Mr Sharpe, will prove that the Greyhound may be successfully employed as a watch-dog :—" My grandfather Kirkpatrick, Sir Thomas's brother, had a Greyhound at the Shaws which was most useful to the cook ; when she was obliged at any time to leave the kitchen with nobody in it, and had meat or any thing lying in it that she was careful of, she used to call Spring, and give him the care of the property. She could then go out, quite satisfied that all was safe. The dog placed himself upon the end of the kitchen-dresser and watched till her return, neither touching her

'easure himself, nor allowing any other dog to come ear it; which was no easy task, as my grandfather ad always a great many dogs."

INSTINCTIVE KNOWLEDGE OF COUNTRY.

I have received the two following anecdotes from a friend, on whose veracity I can depend:—In the year 1816, a Greyhound bitch in pup was sent from he neighbourhood of Edinburgh by a carrier *via* Dumfries to the neighbourhood of Castle-Douglas, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. She brought up er litter of pups there, and in the following year was returned by the same route to Edinburgh, from hence she was sent by way of Douglas and Muir-irk to the neighbourhood of Cumnock, in Ayrshire. After remaining there five or six months, she found her way across the country to the house near Castle-Douglas where she had brought up her pups. The act of her crossing the country was ascertained by hepherds, who saw her accompanied by a pointer-dog. She arrived accompanied by this dog, who left her lmost immediately, and found his way home again.

The bitch was bred in East-Lothian, and had never been previously either in Ayrshire or Dumfriesshire.

PARENTAL AFFECTION.

In the year 1819, a Greyhound bitch, with one pup about four weeks old, was sent from Dolphinton, La-narkshire, to a farm-house within a mile of Edin-burgh. In about a fortnight afterwards the bitch ap-

peared at home one morning early without her pup. She went off again, and returned in about a couple of hours with the little one following her. The pup was then only about six weeks old, and unable to travel a distance of upwards of 20 miles, so that she must have carried it part of the way.

SINGULAR CHOICE OF A RESIDENCE.

The following is from the pen of my friend Sir Patrick Walker:—"A female Greyhound took up her residence in the shrubbery at Coats, a few seasons ago, where she pupped in a hole dug at the root of a tree amongst some brushwood. Her owner came several times and removed her, with her three pups, to a stable behind St Andrew's Square, but she always contrived to return with one or more of them. When she only brought one, her attentions appeared to be equally divided between the shrubbery and the stable lane. At length the young ones grew so large, that it seemed strange how she contrived to carry them through such an extent of town, and it was supposed to be done in the night-time. A lady, who lived in St David Street, and whose windows looked up the lane, observed a Greyhound one evening with a large animal in its mouth, which it sometimes carried and sometimes drew along the street. As the dusk prevented her from seeing the object of her curiosity distinctly, she sent her servant, when it was found to be the Greyhound endeavouring to make her way to Coats with her pup."

THE SCOTCH GREYHOUND,

(*Canis Graius Scoticus.*)

THIS dog, in point of form, is similar in all respects to the common greyhound, differing only in its being of a larger size, and in the hair being wiry, in place of that beautiful sleekness which distinguishes the coat of the other. Their colour for the most part is of a reddish-brown or sandy hue, although they are sometimes to be met with quite black. I saw some powerful animals of this description in the north of Ireland, in possession of the small farmers and peasants of the mountainous districts. They are said to be the only dogs which are capable of catching the hares which inhabit those mountain ranges,—the common greyhound wanting strength for such a laborious chase. These dogs in Ireland are almost universally dark iron grey, with very strong grizzly hair, and are much superior in many respects to any I have seen in Scotland. I remarked a peculiarity in those Irish hounds, which was that of having very small but extremely brilliant and penetrating hazel-coloured eyes; their teeth were also very strong and long.

We are informed by Topsel, that this dog was used

for tracing thieves in Scotland, and also on the borders of England, and that he had an excellent sense of smelling. Even at the present day he has this sense in a more acute state than the common greyhound; and it is probable that in early times he was still more distinguished by an active power of scent.

THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND

(*Canis Graius Italianus*)

Is about half the size of the common greyhound, and is perfectly similar in form. His shape is exquisitely beautiful, and he has a most delicate appearance. The general colour of this handsome dog is a pale mouse-brown, sable, or white. The skin is very sleek, and the hair extremely fine and short. He does not thrive well in Great Britain, the climate being too cold for his delicate constitution.

The Italian Greyhound is too small to have sufficient speed for taking a hare, and is in consequence never employed in the chase,—his principal use being an attendant on the great. In Italy, men of rank are frequently seen either walking or riding followed by several of these dogs.

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S DOG.

Frederick the Great was attached to dogs in an extraordinary manner; he indulged the strange belief, that these animals possessed the power of discriminating character, and was accustomed to think ill of those at whom they barked. Whenever he went to battle, he carried a small Italian Greyhound

with him; and once, during the seven years' war, happening to be pursued by a reconnoitering party of Austrians, he took shelter under a dry arch of a bridge, with his favourite in his arms. Although the enemy passed and repassed the bridge several times, yet the animal, naturally churlish, lay quite still, and scarcely breathed: had he barked, Frederick would have been discovered and taken prisoner, and Prussia, in all human probability, would have shared the fate of Poland. This king buried all his canine favou ites in his palace-grounds at Berlin, and their graves are surmounted with tablets recording their names and various good qualities.

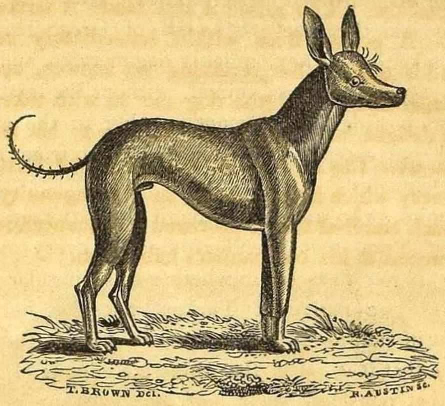
AN ACUTE OBSERVER.

A small Italian Greyhound in Bologna, which used at nights to have a kind of jacket put on, to guard him from the cold, went out generally very early in the morning to a neighbouring house to visit another dog of the same breed which lived there. He always endeavoured, by various coaxing gestures, to prevail upon the people of the house to take off his night-jacket, in order that he might play more at ease with his companion. It once happened, when he could not get any one to do him this service, that he found means, by various contortions of his body, rubbing himself against tables and chairs, and working with his limbs, to undress himself without any other assistance. After this trial had succeeded, he continued to practise it for some time, until his

master discovered it, who after that undressed him every morning, and let him out of the house. At noon, and in the evening, he always returned home. Sometimes when he made his morning call, he found the door of the house in which his friend dwelt not yet open. In these cases he placed himself opposite to the house, and by loud barking solicited admittance. But as the noise which he made became troublesome both to the inhabitants of the house and to the neighbours, they not only kept the door shut against him, but endeavoured also to drive him away from the house by throwing stones at him from the windows. He crept, however, so close to the door, that he was perfectly secure against the stones, and now they had to drive him away with a whip. After some time the dog went again to the house, and waited without barking till the door was opened. He was again driven away, upon which he discontinued his visits for a long time. At length, however, he ventured to go once more to the house, and set up a loud barking; placing himself in a situation where he was both secure against the stones, and could not be seized by the people of the house when they opened the door.

After a considerable time, he one morning saw a boy come to the house, lay hold of the knocker, and strike it against the door, and he observed that upon this process the door was opened. After the boy had been let in, the dog crept along the side of the house to the door, and took his station upon the spot

where the boy had stood when he knocked, and where no one who stood close to the door could be seen from within. Here he leaped several times at the knocker, till he raised it and made it strike the door. A person from within immediately called, "Who is there?" but receiving no answer, opened the door, upon which the dog ran in with tokens of great delight, and soon found his way to his friend. Often after this he availed himself of the fortunate discovery which he had made, and his ingenuity was so much admired that it procured him thenceforward free access to his companion's habitation.



THE TURKISH GREYHOUND.

(*Canis Ægyptius*, Linnæus.)

THIS is a diminutive variety of the Greyhound, probably reduced to its small size from the influence of climate. It is little more than half the bulk of the Italian greyhound; and like the same animal, both in this country and in Italy, is an attendant on people of rank, and usually kept as a pet.

The Turkish Greyhound is quite naked, with only a few scattered hairs on its tail. The colour of the skin is leaden or black, and has all the appearance of leather. His ears are long and erect.

This dog is said to possess great attachment to his master. We have heard of one which belonged to a Pacha who was beheaded, that laid itself down on the body of his murdered master and expired.

It is said that the greyhound of Great Britain, when taken to Turkey, quickly degenerates, and becomes a poor spiritless animal, without the least desire for sporting. This is not peculiar to the greyhound, but extends to all dogs brought from temperate climates.

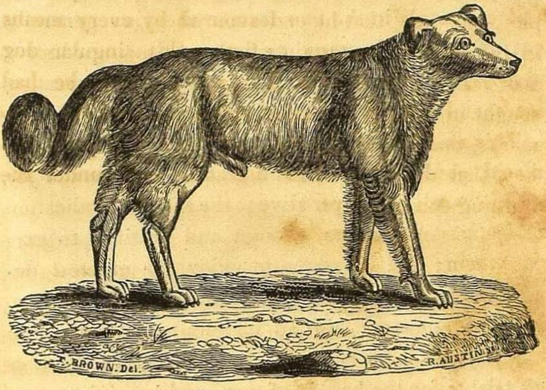
Sonnini, who travelled through the Ottoman empire, mentions that he endeavoured by every means in his power to ascertain whether this singular dog was really a native of Turkey, but that he had sought in vain for it in that country. He farther remarks, that it is not in the temperate climate of Turkey that dogs lose their hair, nor even under the burning sun of Egypt.

DIVISION II.

HEAD LESS ELONGATED THAN FORMER DIVISION.

SECTION IV.

PASTORAL DOGS, OR SUCH AS ARE EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC PURPOSES.



THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

(*Canis Domesticus*, Linnæus.)

THIS dog is distinguished by his upright ears and sharp muzzle with a great villosity of the under part of the tail, as well as on the back of the forelegs. The

body is rather long, covered with a thick woolly-like hair, and the legs are rather short. There is a singularity in the feet of the Shepherd's Dog, all of them having one, and some of them two superfluous toes; which appear destitute of muscles, and hang dangling at the hind part of the leg more like an unnatural excrescence than a necessary part of the animal. But, as "Nature has made nothing in vain," these must certainly be destined for some useful purpose with which we are not yet acquainted. These dew-claws are likewise sometimes found in the spaniel, pointer, and cur dog; in the two former they are generally cut off at an early stage, as they are an impediment in covers, and frequently get torn, thereby creating sores, and sometimes rendering the dog unfit for use.

This useful and intelligent animal is one of the most placid, obedient, serene, and grateful members of the canine race. He is ever alive to the slightest indication of his master's wishes, prompt and gratified to execute them; and he seems to enjoy the greatest delight when employed in any kind of useful service. Formed by nature with an instinctive propensity to industry, he is never more pleased than in exerting his talents for the benefit of man, and in giving constant proofs of his inviolable attachment.

The native calmness, patience, and devoted faithfulness of the Shepherd's Dog, render him insensible to all attractions beyond the arduous duties connected with the flock under his care. When once properly trained, he not only becomes perfectly acquaint-

ed with the extent of his beat, but also with every individual in the flock; he will most correctly select his own, and drive off such as encroach on his limits. This appears the more extraordinary, when we consider the vast extent of mountain country and the numerous flocks committed to the charge of a single shepherd, a duty which he could not possibly perform but for the invaluable services of this sagacious animal. A word or signal from him will direct the dog so as to conduct the flock to any point required, and that signal he will obey with energy and unerring certainty.

The labour of a shepherd, with the assistance of a dog, is comparatively an easy task; but without one we can hardly suppose an occupation more arduous. Indeed, without the aid of this animal, it would be next to impossible to collect flocks in those extensive and precipitous tracts of mountain-land where the sheep delight to graze, and which in many places are quite inaccessible to man.

Many have supposed that this dog is naturally sleepy and indolent, as, when unemployed in the way which he seems conscious he was formed for, he is generally seen reposing by the side of his master. He is seldom observed running about in an active and sportive manner like other dogs, and, unlike most others of his species, too, he seldom receives the caresses of strangers, but generally regards them with a suspicious eye, or, with an appearance of timidity, endeavours to shun them altogether. Nor is he by any

means that indolent and sullen animal which he appears to be. On the contrary, he is perhaps, of all other dogs, the most sagacious, affectionate, faithful, and active, possessing the greatest share of comprehension, penetration, and even courage. All those impressions so unfavourable to the general character of this dog originate in mistake, inasmuch as he seems to consider the tending of the flock the business of his life; and the frequent excursions he necessarily makes during the day afford him sufficient exercise. Accustomed to see none but his master in those dreary and generally unfrequented wilds, he naturally acquires a thoughtful and expressive gravity; and, like man himself, when unaccustomed to society, he becomes habitually taciturn and shy. We are here speaking of him in situations remotely situated; for where he is accustomed to see strangers, he shows all the amiable qualities of other dogs.

We shall adduce sufficient anecdotes of the Sheep Dog to prove his moral nature, and the sagacity, gratitude, and self-denial of this truly faithful creature.

The Shepherd's Dog, from being inured to all weathers, is naturally hardy; and, accustomed to fatigue and hunger, he is the least voracious of the species, and can subsist upon a scanty allowance.

If a shepherd is travelling with his flock to a distance, his dog will only repose close to his feet; and should he wish to leave them for the purpose of taking refreshment, he has only to intimate his inten-

tion to his dog, and, in his absence, he will guard the sheep with as much care, and keep them within due bounds, as well as he himself could have done. Although left alone for hours, a well-trained dog always keeps the flock within the limits of a made road, even although there are no fences; he watches every avenue and cross-path that leads from it, where he posts himself until they are all past, threatening every one who attempts to move that way; and should any of them escape, he pursues them, and will force them back to their companions without injuring them.

The breed of this dog is preserved with the greatest attention to purity in the north of England, and in the Highlands of Scotland, where his services are invaluable. The Shepherd's Dog of this country, with all his good qualities, is still greatly inferior in point of size and strength to those of the Alps, and of that extensive range of mountains which divide France from Spain, as well as to the variety which is found in the neighbourhood of Caucasus.

In this country there are two kinds of this dog,—that used by shepherds, which is of a small size, and the breed used by drovers and butchers.

A KNOWING ACCOMPLICE.

Few instances can be adduced of the sagacity of dogs more striking than the following of the Shepherd's Dog:—The owner himself having been hanged some years before for sheep-stealing, the following facts, among others respecting his dog, were authen-

ticated by evidence on his trial. When the man intended to steal sheep, he did not do it himself, but detached his dog to perform the business. With this view, under pretence of looking at the sheep, with an intention to purchase them, he went over the grounds with the dog at his feet, to whom he secretly gave a signal, so as to let him know the individuals he wanted, to the number perhaps of ten or twenty, out of a flock of some hundreds; he then went away, and from a distance of several miles sent back the dog by himself in the night time, who picked out the individual sheep that had been pointed out to him, separated them from the rest, and drove them before him the distance of ten or twelve miles till he came up with his master, to whom he delivered his charge.

MURDER PREVENTED BY INSTINCT.

M. Huet, bishop of Avranches, records the following transaction:—In a village situated between Caen and Vire, on the borders of a district called the Grove, there dwelt a peasant of a surly untoward temper, who frequently beat and abused his wife, insomuch that the neighbours were sometimes obliged by her outcries to interpose, in order to prevent the most dreadful calamity. Being at length weary of living with one to whom he had long entertained an unconquerable aversion, he determined upon getting completely rid of her by taking away her life. The better to carry this design into effect without creating suspi-

cion of the intent he had formed, he affected the most perfect reconciliation; changed his behaviour from a system of habitual brutality to the most unremitting attention and tenderness, and thereby induced a belief in both wife and friends that his reformation was confirmed.

Having for some little time accustomed himself on the Sabbath, or a holiday, to take a walk with her in the fields by way of recreation, he proposed, on the evening of a sultry summer's day, that she should go with him and repose upon the borders of a spring which was alike shady and retired. When seated there, he pretended to be very thirsty, and laying himself down upon his belly swilled large draughts of water, commending its sweetness, and prevailed upon her to refresh herself in like manner. She believing him, followed his example, but was no sooner in the position to obtain it, than he threw himself upon her, and endeavoured to force her head under the water with an intent to drown her,—to prevent which her struggles would have been ineffectual, but for the assistance of the dog, which had accidentally followed them, and who, perceiving the danger, immediately flew at the husband, seized him by the throat, and saved the intended victim from impending destruction.

The Editor has, at this time, a dog of a mongrel breed, who will not allow one of his family to lay hands on another, and he will actually bite his master if he persists in it. To amuse strangers, a pretence

of striking each other is sometimes made in the presence of Carlo, who immediately interposes, first by grinning at the assailant, and then by sitting up and supplicating with his fore-paws to desist; and should they not yield to his remonstrance, he is sure to lay hold of the offending party.

LIFE PRESERVED BY ANIMAL HEAT.

About the year 1796, a Mr Henry Hawkes, farmer at Halling in Kent, was late one evening at Maidstone market; and returning at night with his dog, which was usually at his heels, he again stopped at Aylesford, and, as is too frequently the case upon such occasions, he drank immoderately, and left that place in a state of intoxication. Having passed the village of Newhead in safety, he took his way over Snodland Brook, which, at the best season of the year, is a very dangerous road for a drunken man; and now the whole face of the country was covered with a deep snow, and the frost was intense. He had, however, proceeded in safety till he came to the Willow Walk, within half a mile of the church, when, by a sudden stagger, he quitted the path, and passed over a ditch on his right hand. Not apprehensive that he was going astray, he turned towards the river; but having a high bank to mount, and being nearly exhausted with wandering and the effect of the liquor, he was most fortunately unable to proceed, for, if he had, he must certainly have precipitated himself (as it was nearly high water) into the Medway.

At this moment, completely overcome, he fell among the snow, in one of the coldest nights ever known; turning upon his back, he was soon overpowered by sleep, the usual concomitant of cold, when his faithful attendant, who had closely followed him every step, scratched away the snow, so as to throw up a kind of protecting wall around his person; then mounting upon the exposed body, he rolled himself round, and lay down on his master's bosom, for which his shaggy coat proved a seasonable covering during the inclemency of the night, as the snow continued to fall all the time. The following morning, a Mr Finch, who was out with his gun in expectation of falling in with some wildfowl, perceiving an appearance rather uncommon, ventured to approach the spot; upon his coming up, the dog got off the body, and, after repeatedly shaking himself to get disentangled from the accumulated snow, encouraged the sportsman, by actions of the most significant nature, to come near the side of his master. Upon wiping away the icy incrustations from his face he recognized the farmer, who appeared quite lifeless; assistance was however procured to convey the body to the first house upon the skirts of the village, after which a slight pulsation being observed, every possible means were instantly adopted to restore animation.

In the course of a short time, the farmer was sufficiently recovered to be able to relate his own story,

as above recited; and, in gratitude for his miraculous escape, ordered a silver collar to be made for his friendly protector, as a perpetual remembrance of the transaction. A gentleman of the faculty in the neighbourhood hearing of the circumstance, and finding it so well authenticated, immediately made him an offer of ten guineas for the dog, which the grateful farmer refused, exultingly adding, "That so long as he had a bone of meat, or a crust of bread, he would divide it with the faithful friend who had preserved his life;" and this he did in perfect conviction that the warmth of the dog, in covering the most vital part, had continued the circulation, and prevented a total stagnation of the blood.

CONSTANT EVEN IN DEATH.

On Tuesday, the 20th of August, 1828, Lachlan Maclean, a shepherd, in the service of Mr M'Millan, commissary, Isle of Skye, left his home to visit his flocks, but not returning in the course of the day, his family became alarmed for his safety, and this alarm was increased by the return of one of the dogs which he had taken along with him. A search was begun by several persons in the neighbourhood, but without success, till Sunday afternoon, the 24th, when the body was found in a sequestered place. It appeared from the position in which he was lying, and from one of his arms being bruised, that he had expired in a fit of epilepsy, and that the arm had received its in-

juries from his struggles in the paroxysm of the disease. One of his dogs remained with the body for three days, during which it was manifest that he had tasted no food.

LIFE SACRIFICED TO TRUST.

A shepherd had driven a part of his flock to a neighbouring farm, leaving his dog to watch the remainder during that day and the next night, expecting to revisit them the following morning. Unfortunately, however, when at the fair, the shepherd forgot both his dog and his sheep, and did not return home till the morning of the third day. His first inquiry was, whether his dog had been seen? The answer was, No. "Then he must be dead," replied the shepherd in a tone of anguish, "for I know he was too faithful to desert his charge." He instantly repaired to the heath. The dog had sufficient strength remaining to crawl to his master's feet, and express his joy at his return, and almost immediately after expired.

A FAITHFUL MESSENGER.

In the month of February of the very severe winter, 1795, as Mr Boulstead's son, of Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, was looking after his father's sheep on Great Salkeld Common, not far from Penrith, he had the misfortune to fall and break his leg. He was then three miles from home, with no person within call, and evening very fast approaching. Under the

impulse arising from the desperate circumstances of his situation, he folded up one of his gloves in his handkerchief, tied this about the neck of his dog, and ordered him home. Dogs which are trained to an attendance on flocks are known to be under admirable subjection to the commands of their masters, and execute their orders with an intelligence scarcely to be conceived. The animal set off, and arriving at the house, scratched at the door for admittance. The parents were alarmed at his appearance, and concluding, upon taking off and unfolding the handkerchief, that some accident had undoubtedly befallen their son, they instantly set off in search of him. The dog needed no solicitation. Apparently sensible that the chief part of his duty was still to be performed, he led the way, and conducted the anxious parents directly to the spot where their son had fallen. The young man was taken home, and the necessary aid being procured, he was soon in a fair way of recovery; nor was he ever afterwards more pleasingly employed than when reciting this anecdote, so illustrative of the sagacity and fidelity of his constant companion.

A CAREFUL GUARDIAN.

Mr Blaine relates the following circumstance:—"I remember watching a shepherd boy in Scotland, who was sitting on the bank of a wide but shallow stream. A sheep had strayed to a considerable distance on the other side of the water; the boy, calling to his dog, ordered him to fetch that sheep back, but

to do it gently, for she was heavy in lamb. I do not affect to say that the dog understood the reason for which he was commanded to perform this office in a more gentle manner than usual; but that he did understand he was to do it gently was very evident, for he immediately marched away through the water, came gently up to the side of the sheep, turned her towards the rest, and then they both walked quietly side by side to the flock. I was scarcely ever more pleased at a trifling incident in rural scenery than this."

AN EXPERT DROVER.

A butcher and cattle-dealer who resided about nine miles from the town of Alston, in Cumberland, bought a dog of a drover. This butcher was accustomed to purchase sheep and kine in the vicinity, which, when fattened, he drove to Alston market and sold. In these excursions he was frequently astonished at the peculiar sagacity of his dog, and at the more than common readiness and dexterity with which he managed the cattle, till at length he troubled himself little about the matter, but, riding carelessly along, he used to amuse himself with observing how adroitly the animal acquitted himself of his charge. At last, so convinced was he of his sagacity as well as fidelity, that he wagered he would intrust him with so many sheep and so many oxen to drive alone and unattended to Alston market. It was stipulated that no person should be within sight or hearing who had the least control over the dog; nor was any spectator

to interfere, nor be within five hundred yards. On trial, this extraordinary animal proceeded with his business in the most steady and dexterous manner; and although he had frequently to drive his charge through other herds which were grazing, yet he never lost one, but, conducting them into the very yard to which he was used to drive them when with his master, he significantly delivered them up to the person appointed to receive them, by barking at his door. What more particularly marked the dog's sagacity was, that when the path on which the herd travelled lay through a spot where others were grazing, he would run forward, stop his own drove, and then, driving the others away, collect his scattered charge and proceed. He was several times afterwards thus sent alone for the amusement of the curious, or the convenience of his master, and always acquitted himself in the same adroit and intelligent manner. The story reached the ears of a gentleman travelling in that neighbourhood, who bought the dog for a considerable sum of money.

" Extraordinary as the circumstances are, I have (says Mr Blande, who related this,) no doubt whatever as to the perfect correctness of the statement. I resided for a twelvemonth within a few miles of the spot, and, as I before observed, the whole appeared fresh in every one's recollection."

CARRIES FOOD TO A LOST INFANT.

The following anecdote is an instance of that saga-

city and attachment which so justly contribute to make the dog a favourite and confidant of man:— Those valleys, or *glens* as they are called by the natives, which intersect the Grampian mountains, are chiefly inhabited by shepherds. The pastures over which each flock is permitted to range, extend many miles in every direction. The shepherd never has a view of his whole flock at once, except when it is collected for the purpose of sale or shearing. His occupation is to make daily visits to the different extremities of his pastures in succession, and to turn back, by means of his dog, any stragglers that may be approaching the boundaries of his neighbours. In one of these excursions, a shepherd happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant about three years old. This is a usual practice among the Highlanders, who accustom their children from the earliest infancy to endure the rigours of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for his child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was suddenly darkened by one of those impenetrable mists which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains, as, in the space of a few minutes, almost to turn day into night. The anxious father instant-

ly hastened back to find his child; but, owing to the unusual darkness, and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless search of many hours amongst the dangerous morasses and cataracts with which these mountains abound, he was at length overtaken by night. Still wandering on without knowing whither, he at length came to the verge of the mist, and, by the light of the moon, discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was now within a short distance of his cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous. He was therefore obliged to return to his cottage, having lost both his child and his dog, which had attended him faithfully for years. Next morning by daybreak, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbours, set out again to seek his child; but, after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog which he had lost the day before had been home, and, on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search for his child, and still, on returning in the evening disappointed to his cottage, he found that the dog had been there, and, on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day, and when the dog, as usual, departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find

out the cause of this strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. The banks of the water-fall, almost joined at the top, yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that abrupt appearance which so often astonishes and appals the traveller amidst the Grampian mountains, and indicates that these stupendous chasms were not the silent work of time, but the sudden effect of some violent convulsion of the earth. Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents the dog began, without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared in a cave, the mouth of which was almost upon a level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed; but, on entering the cave, what were his emotions, when he beheld his infant eating with much satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him, while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacence! From the situation in which the child was found, it appears that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave, which the dread of the torrent had afterwards prevented him from quitting. The dog, by means of his scent, had traced him to the spot, and afterwards prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for its food, and

then he was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.

In the end of October 1828, a Shepherd's Dog was observed wandering about a field in the neighbourhood of Bannockburn; he was supposed to have strayed from some of the dealers who had been attending Falkirk Tryst (market). He was extremely timid, and it was remarked, that, instead of wandering about in search of food, he never went near a house, although there were several in the neighbourhood. Still the circumstance attracted little notice, till four or five days after his appearance, when a sudden change in the habits of a dog of the same kind belonging to Mr Jaffray, farmer at Holm, led to a discovery equally interesting and curious. We must have supposed that this animal had fallen in with his brother colley, and that, having taken pity on his forlorn condition, he had resolved on doing all that a dog could do to relieve his wants. Mr Jaffray's family were surprised to observe, that their dog, instead of eating up whatever he got in the way of food, carried off the whole or at least a portion of it. On this being frequently repeated, their curiosity led them to follow him to ascertain what he did with it, and they were not more astonished than gratified, to find that he proceeded to the field where his strayed brother lay, and presented to him the fare which he stood so much

in need of. He continued to perform his friendly offices with such regularity, that the wanderer was never in want; and it was even remarked, that when his own food happened not to be of a portable nature, he did not hesitate to cater for his friend, and pick up whatever bone or offal he could find, and carry them to him.

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD'S DOG, SIRRAH.

"My dog Sirrah," says Mr Hogg, "was, beyond all comparison, the best dog I ever saw: he was of a surly and unsocial temper,—disdaining all flattery, he refused to be caressed; but his attention to my commands and interests will never again, perhaps, be equalled by any of the canine race. When I first saw him, a drover was leading him in a rope; he was both lean and hungry, and far from being a beautiful animal, for he was almost all black, and had a grim face, striped with dark-brown. The man had bought him of a boy, somewhere on the Border, for three shillings, and had fed him very ill on his journey. I thought I discovered a sort of sullen intelligence in his countenance, notwithstanding his dejected and forlorn appearance; I gave the drover a guinea for him, and I believe there never was a guinea so well laid out, at least I am satisfied I never laid one out to so good a purpose. He was scarcely a year old, and knew so little of herding, that he had never turned a sheep in his life; but as soon as he discovered that it was his duty to do so, and that it obliged me, I can never

forget with what anxiety and eagerness he learned his different evolutions. He would try every way deliberately till he found out what I wanted him to do, and, when I once made him understand a direction, he never forgot or mistook it again. Well as I knew him, he often astonished me; for, when hard pressed in accomplishing the task that he was put to, he had expedients of the moment that bespoke a great share of the reasoning faculty."

Among other remarkable exploits of Sirrah's, as illustrative of his sagacity, Mr Hogg relates, that, upon one occasion, about seven hundred lambs, which were under his care at weaning time, broke up at midnight, and scampered off, in three divisions, across the neighbouring hills, in spite of all that he and an assistant could do to keep them together. "Sirrah," cried the shepherd in great affliction, "my man, they're a' awa'." The night was so dark that he could not see Sirrah; but the faithful animal heard his master's words,—words such as, of all others, were sure to set him most on the alert; and, without more ado, he silently set off in quest of the recreant flock. Meanwhile the shepherd and his companion did not fail to do all in their power to recover their lost charge; they spent the whole night in scouring the hills for miles round, but of neither the lambs nor Sirrah could they obtain the slightest trace. It was the most extraordinary circumstance that had ever occurred in the annals of pastoral life. They had nothing for it, day having dawned, but to return to their master, and

inform him that they had lost his whole flock of lambs, and knew not what was become of one of them. "On our way home, however," says Mr H., "we discovered a lot of lambs at the bottom of a deep ravine called the Flesh Cleuch, and the indefatigable Sirrah standing in front of them looking round for some relief, but still true to his charge. The sun was then up, and when we first came in view, we concluded that it was one of the divisions which Sirrah had been unable to manage until he came to that commanding situation. But what was our astonishment when we discovered that not one lamb of the whole flock was wanting! How he had got all the divisions collected in the dark is beyond my comprehension. The charge was left entirely to himself from midnight until the rising sun; and if all the shepherds in the Forest had been there to have assisted him, they could not have effected it with greater propriety. All that I can farther say is, that I never felt so grateful to any creature under the sun as I did to my honest Sirrah that morning."

MR HOGG'S RENOWNED HECTOR.

"I once sent you," says Mr Hogg, in a letter to the Editor of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, "an account of a notable dog of my own, named Sirrah, which amused a number of your readers a great deal, and put their faith in my veracity somewhat to the test; but in this district, where the singular qualities of the animal were known, so far from any of the anecdotes being disputed, every shepherd

values himself to this day on the possession of facts far outstripping any of those recorded by you formerly. With a few of these I shall conclude this paper. But, in the first place, I must give you some account of my own renowned Hector, which I promised long ago. He was the son and immediate successor of the faithful old Sirrah; and though not nearly so valuable a dog as his father, he was a far more interesting one. He had three times more humour and whim about him; and though exceedingly docile, his bravest acts were mostly tinctured with a grain of stupidity, which showed his reasoning faculty to be laughably obtuse.

"I shall mention a striking instance of it. I was once at the farm of Shorthope on Ettrick head, receiving some lambs that I had bought, and was going to take to market, with some more, the next day. Owing to some accidental delay, I did not get final delivery of the lambs till it was growing late; and being obliged to be at my own house that night, I was not a little dismayed lest I should scatter and lose my lambs if darkness overtook me. Darkness did overtake me by the time I got half-way, and no ordinary darkness for an August evening. The lambs having been weaned that day, and of the wild black-faced breed, became exceedingly unruly, and for a good while I lost hopes of mastering them. Hector managed the point, and we got them safe home; but both he and his master were alike sore forefoughten. It had become so dark that we were obliged to fold

them with candles; and, after closing them safely up, I went home with my father and the rest to supper. When Hector's supper was set down, behold he was awanting! and as I knew we had him at the fold, which was within call of the house, I went out and called and whistled on him for a good while, but he did not make his appearance. I was distressed about this; for, having to take away the lambs next morning, I knew I could not drive them a mile without my dog if it had been to save me the whole drove.

"The next morning, as soon as it was day, I arose and inquired if Hector had come home? No; he had not been seen. I knew not what to do; but my father proposed that he would take out the lambs and herd them, and let them get some meat to fit them for the road, and that I should ride with all speed to Shorthope to see if my dog had gone back there. Accordingly we went together to the fold to turn out the lambs, and there was poor Hector sitting trembling in the very middle of the fold-door, on the inside of the flake that closed it, with his eyes still steadfastly fixed on the lambs. He had been so hardly set with them after it grew dark, that he durst not for his life leave them, although hungry, fatigued, and cold, for the night had turned out a deluge of rain. He had never so much as lain down; for only the small spot that he sat on was dry, and there had he kept watch the whole night. Almost any other colley would have discerned that the lambs were safe enough in the fold, but honest Hector had not been able to see

through this. He even refused to take my word for it; for he would not quit his watch though he heard me calling both at night and morning.

"Another peculiarity of his was, that he had a mortal antipathy at the family-mouser, which was ingrained in his nature from his very puppyhood; yet so perfectly absurd was he, that no impertinence on her side, and no baiting on, could ever induce him to lay his mouth on her, or injure her in the slightest degree. There was not a day and scarcely an hour passed over, that the family did not get some amusement with these two animals. Whenever he was within doors, his whole occupation was watching and *pointing* the cat from morning to night. When she flitted from one place to another, so did he in a moment; and then squatting down, he kept his *point* sedulously, till he was either called off or fell asleep.

"He was an exceedingly poor taker of meat, was always to press to it, and always lean, and often he would not take it till we were obliged to bring in the cat. The malicious looks that he cast at her from under his eyebrows on such occasions were exceedingly ludicrous, considering his utter incapacity of wronging her. Whenever he saw her, he drew near his bicker and looked angry, but still he would not taste till she was brought to it, and then he cocked his tail, set up his birses, and began a-lapping furiously in utter desperation. His good nature was so immoveable, that he would never refuse her a share of what he got; he even lapped close to the one side

of the dish, and left her room,—but mercy! as he did ply!

"It will appear strange to you to hear a dog's reasoning faculty mentioned as I have done; but I declare I have hardly ever seen a Shepherd's Dog do any thing without perceiving his reasons for it. I have often amused myself in calculating what his motives were for such and such things, and I generally found them very cogent ones. But Hector had a droll stupidity about him, and took up forms and rules of his own, for which I could never perceive any motive that was not even farther out of the way than the action itself. He had one uniform practice, and a very bad one it was; during the time of family-worship, and just three or four seconds before the conclusion of the prayer, he started to his feet and ran barking round the apartment like a crazed beast. My father was so much amused with this, that he would never suffer me to correct him for it, and I scarcely ever saw the old man rise from the prayer without his endeavouring to suppress a smile at the extravagance of Hector. None of us ever could find out how he knew that the prayer was near done, for my father was not formal in his prayers; but certes he did know,—and of that we had nightly evidence. There never was any thing for which I was so puzzled to discover a motive as this; but from accident I did discover it, and, however ludicrous it may appear, I am certain I was correct. It was much in character with many of Hector's feats, and rather, I think, the most *outré* of any

principle he ever acted on. As I said, his great daily occupation was pointing the cat. Now, when he saw us kneel all down in a circle, with our faces couched on our paws, in the same posture with himself, it struck his absurd head that we were all engaged in pointing the cat. He lay on tenters all the while, but the acuteness of his ear enabling him, through time, to ascertain the very moment when we would all spring to our feet, he thought to himself, 'I shall be first after her, for you all.'

"He inherited his dad's unfortunate ear for music, not perhaps in so extravagant a degree, but he ever took care to exhibit it on the most untimely and ill-judged occasions. Owing to some misunderstanding between the minister of the parish and the session-clerk, the precenting in church devolved on my father, who was the senior elder. Now, my father could have sung several of the old church-tunes middling well in his own family-circle; but it so happened, that, when mounted in the desk, he never could command the starting notes of any but one (St Paul's), which were always in undue readiness at the root of his tongue, to the exclusion of every other semibreve in the whole range of sacred melody. The minister gave out psalms four times in the course of every day's service, consequently the congregation were treated with St Paul's in the morning at great length, twice in the course of the service, and then once again at the close. Nothing but St Paul's. And it being itself a monotonous tune, no-

thing could exceed the monotony that prevailed in the primitive church of Ettrick. Out of pure sympathy for my father alone, I was compelled to take the precentorship in hand; and having plenty of tunes, for a good while I came on as well as could be expected, as men say of their wives. But, unfortunately for me, Hector found out that I attended church every Sunday, and though I had him always closed up carefully at home, he rarely failed in making his appearance in church at some time of the day. Whenever I saw him a tremor came over my spirits, for I well knew what the issue would be. The moment that he heard my voice strike up the psalm 'with might and majesty,' then did he fall in with such overpowering vehemence, that he and I seldom got any to join in the music but our two selves. The shepherds hid their heads, and laid them down on the backs of their seats rowed in their plaids, and the lasses looked down to the ground and laughed till their faces grew red. I despised to *stick* the tune, and therefore was obliged to carry on in spite of the obstreperous accompaniment; but I was, time after time, so completely put out of all countenance with the brute, that I was obliged to give up my office in disgust, and leave the parish once more to their old friend, St Paul.

"Hector was quite incapable of performing the same feats among sheep that his father did; but as far as his judgment served him, he was a docile and obliging creature. He had one singular quality, of keeping

true to the charge to which he was set. If we had been shearing, or sorting sheep in any way, when a division was turned out, and Hector got the word to attend to them, he would have done it pleasantly for a whole day without the least symptom of weariness. No noise or hurry about the fold, which brings every other dog from his business, had the least effect on Hector, save that it made him a little troublesome on his own charge, and set him a-running round and round them, turning them in at corners, out of a sort of impatience to be employed as well as his baying neighbours at the fold. Whenever old Sirrah found himself hard set in commanding wild sheep on steep ground, where they are worst to manage, he never failed, without any hint to the purpose, to throw himself wide in below them, and lay their faces to the hill, by which means he got the command of them in a minute. I never could make Hector comprehend this advantage with all my art, although his father found it out entirely of himself. The former would turn or wear sheep no other way but on the hill above them; and, though very good at it, he gave both them and himself double the trouble and fatigue.

"It cannot be supposed that he could understand all that was passing in the little family-circle, but he certainly comprehended a good part of it. In particular, it was very easy to discover that he rarely missed aught that was said about himself, the sheep, the cat, or of a hunt. When aught of that nature came to be discussed, Hector's attention and impatience

soon became manifest. There was one winter evening I said to my mother that I was going to Bowerhope for a fortnight, for that I had more conveniency for writing with Alexander Laidlaw than at home; and I added, 'But I will not take Hector with me, for he is constantly quarrelling with the rest of the dogs, singing music, or breeding some uproar.' 'Na, na,' quoth she, 'leave Hector with me; I like aye best to have him at hame, poor fallow.'

"These were all the words that passed. The next morning the waters were in a great flood, and I did not go away till after breakfast; but when the time came for tying up Hector, he was awanting. 'The d—'s in that beast,' said I,—'I will wager that he heard what we were saying yesternight, and has gone off for Bowerhope as soon as the door was opened this morning.'

"'If that should really be the case, I'll think the beast no canny,' said my mother.

"The Yarrow was so large as to be quite impassable, so that I had to walk up by St Mary's Loch, and go across by the boat; and, on drawing near to Bowerhope, I soon perceived that matters had gone precisely as I suspected. Large as the Yarrow was, and it appeared impassable by any living creature, Hector had made his escape early in the morning, had swam the river, and was sitting, 'like a drookit hen,' on a knoll at the east end of the house, awaiting my arrival with great impatience. I had a great attachment to this animal, who, to a good deal of absurdity,

joined all the amiable qualities of his species. He was rather of a small size, very rough and shagged, and not far from the colour of a fox."

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD'S DOG, LION.

"His son Lion was the very picture of his dad, had a good deal more sagacity, but also more selfishness. A history of the one, however, would only be an epitome of that of the other. Mr William Nicholson* took a fine likeness of this latter one, which that gentleman still possesses. He could not get him to sit for his picture in such a position as he wanted, till he exhibited a singularly fine portrait of a small dog, on the opposite side of the room. Lion took it for a real animal, and, disliking its fierce and important look exceedingly, he immediately set up his ears and his shaggy birses, and, fixing a stern eye on the picture in manifest wrath, he would then sit for a whole day and point at it without budging or altering his position.

"It is a curious fact, in the history of these animals, that the most useless of the breed have often the greatest degree of sagacity in trifling and useless matters. An exceedingly good Sheep-Dog attends to nothing else but that particular branch of business to which he is bred. His whole capacity is exerted and

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* A celebrated portrait-painter, and Secretary to the Scottish Academy of Painting. This gentleman also excels in the portraits of animals.

exhausted on it, and he is of little avail in miscellaneous matters; whereas, a very indifferent cur, bred about the house, and accustomed to assist in every thing, will often put the more noble breed to disgrace in those paltry services. If one calls out, for instance, that the cows are in the corn, or the hens in the garden, the house-colley needs no other hint, but runs and turns them out. The Shepherd's Dog knows not what is astir; and, if he is called out in a hurry for such work, all that he will do is to break to the hill, and rear himself up on end to see if no sheep are running away. A bred sheep-dog, if coming hungry from the hills, and getting into a milk-house, would most likely think of nothing else than filling his belly with the cream. Not so his uninitiated brother; he is bred at home to far higher principles of honour. I have known such lie night and day among from ten to twenty pails full of milk, and never once break the cream of one of them with the tip of his tongue, nor would he suffer cat, rat, or any other creature to touch it. This latter sort, too, are far more acute at taking up what is said in a family.

"The anecdotes of these animals are all so much alike, that were I but to relate the thousandth part of those I have heard, they would often look very much like repetitions. I shall therefore only, in this paper, mention one or two of the most singular, which I know to be well authenticated."

AN ACCURATE SERVANT.

"There was a shepherd lad near Langholm, whose name was Scott, who possessed a bitch famed over all the West Border for her singular tractability. He could have sent her home with one sheep, two sheep, or any given number from any of the neighbouring farms; and, in the lambing season, it was his uniform practice to send her home with the kebbed ewes just as he got them. I must let the town reader understand this. A kebbed ewe is one whose lamb dies. As soon as such is found, she is immediately brought home by the shepherd, and another lamb put to her; and Scott, on going his rounds on the hill, whenever he found a kebbed ewe, immediately gave her in charge to his bitch to take home, which saved him from coming back that way again and going over the same ground he had visited before. She always took them carefully home, and put them into a fold which was close by the house, keeping watch over them till she was seen by some one of the family; upon which she instantly decamped, and hastened back to her master, who sometimes sent her three times home in one morning with different charges. It was the custom of the farmer to watch her and take the sheep in charge from her: but this required a good deal of caution; for as soon as she perceived that she was seen, whether the sheep were put into the fold or not, she concluded her charge was at an end, and no flattery could induce her to stay and assist in folding

them. There was a display of accuracy and attention in this that I cannot say I have ever seen equalled."

DETERMINED FIDELITY.

"The late Mr Steel, flesher in Peebles, had a bitch that was fully equal to the one mentioned above, and that in the very same qualification too. Her feats in taking sheep from the neighbouring farms into the Flesh-market at Peebles, form innumerable anecdotes in that vicinity, all similar to one another. But there is one instance related of her, that combines so much sagacity with natural affection, that I do not think the history of the animal creation furnishes such another.

"Mr Steel had such an implicit dependence on the attention of this animal to his orders, that, whenever he put a lot of sheep before her, he took a pride in leaving them to herself, and either remained to take a glass with the farmer of whom he had made the purchase, or took another road to look after bargains or other business. But one time he chanced to commit a drove to her charge at a place called Willenslee, without attending to her condition as he ought to have done. This farm is five miles from Peebles, over wild hills, and there is no regularly defined path to it. Whether Mr Steel remained behind, or chose another road, I know not; but, on coming home late in the evening, he was astonished at hearing that his faithful animal had not made her appearance with the flock. He and his son, or servant, instantly prepared to set out by dif-

ferent paths in search of her; but, on their going out to the street, there was she coming with the drove, no one missing; and, marvellous to relate, she was carrying a young pup in her mouth! She had been taken in travail on those hills; and how the poor beast had contrived to manage the drove in her state of suffering is beyond human calculation, for her road lay through sheep the whole way. Her master's heart smote him when he saw what she had suffered and effected: but she was nothing daunted; and having deposited her young one in a place of safety, she again set out full speed to the hills, and brought another and another, till she removed her whole litter one by one; but the last one was dead. I give this as I have heard it related by the country people; for though I knew Mr Walter Steel well enough, I cannot say I ever heard it from his own mouth. I never entertained any doubt, however, of the truth of the relation; and certainly it is worthy of being preserved, for the credit of that most docile and affectionate of all animals,—the Shepherd's Dog."

AN IRRECLAIMABLE SHEEP-STEALER.

"The stories related of the dogs of sheep-stealers are fairly beyond all credibility. I cannot attach credit to some of them without believing the animals to have been devils incarnate, come to the earth for the destruction both of the souls and bodies of men. I cannot mention names, for the sake of families that still remain in the country; but there have been

sundry men executed, who belonged to this district of the kingdom, for that heinous crime, in my own days; and others have absconded, just in time to save their necks. There was not one of these to whom I allude who did not acknowledge his dog to be the greatest aggressor. One young man in particular, who was, I believe, overtaken by justice for his first offence, stated, that after he had folded the sheep by moonlight, and selected his number from the flock of a former master, he took them out, and set away with them towards Edinburgh. But before he had got them quite off the farm, his conscience smote him, as he said, (but more likely a dread of that which soon followed,) and he quitted the sheep, letting them go again to the hill. He called his dog off them; and mounting his pony, he rode away. At that time he said his dog was capering and playing around him, as if glad of having got free of a troublesome business; and he regarded him no more, till, after having rode about three miles, he thought again and again that he heard something coming up behind him. Halting, at length, to ascertain what it was, in a few minutes there comes his dog with the stolen animals, driving them at a furious rate to keep up with his master. The sheep were all smoking, and hanging out their tongues, and their guide was fully as warm as they. The young man was now exceedingly troubled, for the sheep having been brought so far from home, he dreaded there would be a pursuit, and he could not get them home again

before day. Resolving, at all events, to keep his hands clear of them, he corrected his dog in great wrath, left the sheep once more, and taking colley with him, rode off a second time. He had not ridden above a mile, till he perceived that his assistant had again given him the slip; and suspecting for what purpose, he was terribly alarmed as well as chagrined; for daylight now approached, and he durst not make a noise calling on his dog, for fear of alarming the neighbourhood, in a place where they were both well known. He resolved therefore to abandon the animal to himself, and take a road across the country which he was sure the other did not know, and could not follow. He took that road; but being on horseback, he could not get across the enclosed fields. He at length came to a gate, which he shut behind him, and went about half a mile farther, by a zigzag course, to a farm-house where both his sister and sweetheart lived; and at that place he remained until after breakfast time. The people of this house were all examined on the trial, and no one had either seen the sheep or heard them mentioned, save one man, who came up to the aggressor as he was standing at the stable-door, and told him that his dog had the sheep safe enough down at the Crooked Yett, and he needed not hurry himself. He answered, that the sheep were not his—they were young Mr Thomson's, who had left them to his charge, and he was in search of a man to drive them, which made him come off his road.

"After this discovery, it was impossible for the poor fellow to get quit of them; so he went down and took possession of the stolen drove once more, carried them on, and disposed of them; and, finally, the transaction cost him his life. The dog for the last four or five miles that he had brought the sheep, could have no other guide to the road his master had gone, but the smell of his pony's feet. I appeal to every unprejudiced person if this was not as like one of the deil's tricks as an honest colley's."

THE MID-LOTHIAN SHEEP-STEALER.

"It is also well known, that there was a notorious sheep-stealer in the county of Mid-Lothian, who, had it not been for the skins and the heads, would never have been condemned, as he could, with the greatest ease, have proved an *alibi* every time on which there were suspicions cherished against him. He always went by one road, calling on his acquaintances, and taking care to appear to every body by whom he was known, while his dog went by another with the stolen sheep; and then on the two felons meeting again, they had nothing more to do than turn the sheep into an associate's enclosure, in whose house the dog was well fed and entertained, and would have soon taken all the fat sheep on the Lothian edges to that house. This was likewise a female, a jet-black one, with a deep coat of soft hair, but smooth-headed, and very strong and handsome in her make. On the disappearance of her master,

she lay about the hills and places where he had frequented; but she never attempted to steal a drove by herself, nor the smallest thing for her own hand. She was kept some time by a relation of her master's, but never acting heartily in his service, soon came privately to an untimely end. Of this there is little doubt, although some spread the report, that one evening, after uttering two or three loud howls, she instantly vanished! From such dogs as these, good Lord deliver us!"

THE ASHIESTEEL COLLEY.

"I once witnessed a very singular feat performed by a dog belonging to John Graham, late tenant in Ashiesteel. A neighbour came to his house after it was dark, and told him that he had lost a sheep on his farm, and that if he (Graham) did not secure her in the morning early, she would be lost, as he had brought her far. John said he could not possibly get to the hill next morning, but if he would take him to the very spot where he lost the sheep, perhaps his dog, Chieftain, would find her that night. On that they went away with all expedition, lest the traces of the feet should cool; and I, then a boy, being in the house, went with them. The night was pitch dark, which had been the cause of the man losing the ewe, and at length he pointed out a place to John by the side of the water, where he had lost her. 'Chieftain, fetch that,' said John; 'bring her back, sir.' The dog jumped round and round, and

reared himself upon end; but not being able to see any thing, evidently misapprehended his master, on which John fell a-scolding the dog, calling him a great many hard names. He at last told the man, that he must find out *the very track* that the sheep went, otherwise he had no chance of recovering it. The man led him to a grey stone, and said he was sure she took the brae (hill-side) within a yard of that. 'Chieftain, come hither to my foot, you great numb'd whelp,' said John. Chieftain came. John pointed with his finger to the ground. 'Fetch that, I say, sir—bring that back; away!' The dog scented slowly about on the ground for some seconds; but soon began to mend his pace, and vanished in the darkness. 'Bring her back; away, you great calf!' vociferated John, with a voice of exultation, as the dog broke to the hill. And as all these good dogs perform their work in perfect silence, we neither saw nor heard any more of him for a long time. I think, if I remember right, we waited there about half an hour, during which time all the conversation was about the small chance which the dog had to find the ewe, for it was agreed on all hands that she must long ago have mixed with the rest of the sheep on the farm. How that was, no man will be able to decide. John, however, persisted in waiting till his dog came back, either with the ewe or without her; and at last the trusty animal brought the individual lost sheep to our very feet, which the man took on his back, and went on his way rejoicing."

SAVES THE LIFE OF A COW.

I have been furnished by my friend, Mr Peter Macarthur, with the following anecdote of a Shepherd's Dog which, he assures me, belonged to his grandfather, who resided in the island of Mull:—Upon one occasion a cow had been missed for some days, and no trace of it could be found; and a Shepherd's Dog, called Drummer, was also absent. On the second or third day the dog returned, and taking Mr Macarthur's father by the coat, pulled him towards the door, but he did not follow it; he then went to his grandfather, and pulled him in the same way by the coat, but without being attended to; he next went to one of the men-servants and tugged him also by the coat. Conceiving at last there was something particular which the dog wanted, they agreed to follow him: this seemed to give him great pleasure, and he ran barking and frisking before them, till he led them to a cow-shed, in the middle of a field. There they found the cow fixed by the horns to a beam, from which they immediately extricated her and conducted her home, much exhausted for want of food. It is obvious, that but for the sagacity of this faithful animal she certainly would have died.

COULD NOT SURVIVE HIS MASTER'S DEATH.

I am favoured with the following by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.:—"My grandfather, Mr Renton of Lammerton, had a herdsman at Blackadder,

who one night pursuing a sheep that had run down the steep bank of Blackadder Water, fell into the river and was drowned. His dog, a common colley, returned home next morning, and led his wife, holding her by her apron in his mouth, to the spot. After the body was found, the dog attended the funeral in a drooping condition, and died in the course of a few days."

SAVES HIS MASTER FROM AN AVALANCHE.

Mr John Cobb, farmer at Tillybirnie, parish of Lethnot, near Brechin, during the severe snow-storm in the year 1798, had gone with his dog, called Cæsar, to a spot on the small stream of Paphry, (a tributary of the North Esk,) where his sheep on such occasions used to take shelter beneath some lofty and precipitous rocks called Ugly Face, which overhung the stream. While employed in driving them out, an immense *avalanche* fell from these rocks, and completely buried him and his dog. He found all his endeavours to extricate himself from this fearful situation in vain; and at last, worn out, fell asleep. However, his dog had contrived to work his way out, and returned home next day about noon. The dog, by whining and looking in the faces of the family, and afterwards running to the door, showed that he wished them to follow him; they accordingly did so, accompanied by a number of men provided with spades. He led them to the spot where his master was, and, after scraping away the snow which had

fallen from the time he had quitted the spot, he quickly disappeared in the hole by which he had effected his escape. They began to dig, and by night-fall they found Mr Cobb quite benumbed, standing in an upright posture; but as life was not quite extinguished, he was rolled in warm blankets, and soon recovered.

As may well be conceived, he felt the greatest regard for his preserver, and treated him ever afterwards with much tenderness. The colley lived to a great age, and when he died, his master said it gave him as much pain as the death of a child; and he would have buried him in a coffin, had he not thought that his neighbours would turn it into ridicule.

A REPROOF TO THE IDLER.

A shepherd, named Clark, travelling home to Hunt-Law, parish of Minto, near Jedburgh, with some sheep, had occasion to pass through a small village, where he went into a public-house to take a dram with some *cronies* whom he had met on the road, leaving the sheep in charge of the dog. His friends and he had indulged in a *crack* for several hours, till he entirely forgot his drove. In the meantime the dog had wearied, and determined to take the sheep home himself, a distance of about ten miles. The shepherd, on coming to the spot where he had left the animals, found they were gone, but knowing well that he might depend on the fidelity of his dog, he followed the straight way to Hunt-Law. On coming to a gateway which had interrupted their progress, he perceived the dog and sheep

quietly reposing; and had it not been for that bar to their course he would have taken them home. Two miles of their way was by a made road, and the rest through an open moor.

AN UNGRATEFUL DROVER.

"One of the most interesting anecdotes I have known," says Sir Patrick Walker, to whom I am indebted for this and the one which follows, "relates to a Sheep-Dog. The names of the parties have escaped me just now, but I recollect perfectly that it came from an authentic source. The circumstances were these:—A gentleman sold a considerable flock of sheep to a dealer, which the latter had not hands to drive. The seller, however, told him he had a very intelligent dog, which he would send to assist him to a place about thirty miles off; and that when he reached the end of his journey, he had only to feed the dog, and desire him to go home. The dog accordingly received his orders, and set off with the flock and the drover; but he was absent for so many days that his master began to have serious alarms about him, when one morning, to his great surprise, he found the dog returned with a very large flock of sheep, including the whole that he had lately sold. The fact turned out to be, that the drover was so pleased with the colley that he resolved to steal him, and locked him up until the time when he was to leave the country. The dog grew sulky, and made various attempts to escape, and one evening he fortu-

nately succeeded. Whether the brute had discovered the drover's intention, and supposed the sheep were also stolen, it is difficult to say; but by his conduct it looked so, for he immediately went to the field, collected the sheep, and drove them all back to his master."

A COLLEY GAME-FINDER.

"A few years ago, when upon a shooting party in the Braes of Ranoch, the dogs were so worn out as to be unfit for travel. Our guide said he knew the shepherd, who had a dog that perhaps might help us. He called, and the young man came with his little black Colley, to which, as soon as he had conversed with the guide, he said something in Erse. The dog set off in a sneaking sort of manner up the hill, and, when he showed any degree of keenness we hastened to follow, lest he should set up the birds; but the lad advised us 'to be canny, as it was time eneuch when Lud came back to tell.' In a short space Lud made his appearance on a knoll and sat down, and the shepherd said we might go up now, for Lud had found the birds. The dog waited till we were ready, and trotted on at his master's command, who in a little cautioned us to be on the alert, for Lud signified we were in the midst of the covey. We immediately found this to be the case, and in the course of the day the same thing occurred frequently."

THE OLD SHEPHERD'S DOG.

The Old Shepherd's Dog, like his master, was grey,
His teeth all departed, and feeble his tongue;
Yet where'er *Corin* went, he was followed by *Tray*,—
Thus happy through life did they hobble along.

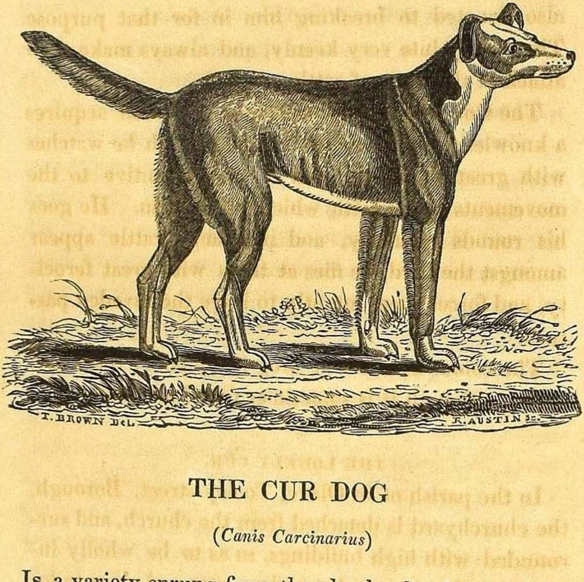
When fatigued on the grass the Shepherd would lie,
For a nap in the sun—'midst his slumbers so sweet,
His faithful companion crawl'd constantly nigh,
Placed his head on his lap, or lay down at his feet.

When winter was heard on the hill and the plain,
And torrents descended, and cold was the wind,
If *Corin* went forth 'mid the tempest and rain,
Tray scorn'd to be left in the chimney behind.

At length in the straw *Tray* made his last bed,
For vain against death is the stoutest endeavour;
To lick *Corin's* hand he raised up his weak head,
Then fell back, closed his eyes, and, ah! closed them for ever!

Not long after *Tray* did the Shepherd remain,
Who oft o'er his grave with true sorrow would bend,
And, when dying, thus feebly was heard the poor swain,
"O bury me, neighbours, beside my old Friend!"

PETER PINDAR.



THE CUR DOG

(*Canis Carcinarius*)

Is a variety sprung from the shepherd's dog, and is extremely useful to the farmer in driving cattle, which he does with great accuracy. He differs from the shepherd's dog in being almost entirely smooth. He is considerably longer in the legs in proportion to the size of his body, which is a good deal larger than that of the shepherd's dog, and is stronger in the

make, with half-pricked ears, and a tail which has a natural tendency to be short. In the north of England and southern counties of Scotland great attention is paid to the breeding of this dog, as he is found to be a trusty and useful servant; and great care is also devoted to breaking him in for that purpose. These dogs bite very keenly, and always make their attack at the heels of cattle.

The Cur Dog is very sagacious, and soon acquires a knowledge of his master's fields, which he watches with great vigilance, and is very attentive to the movements of the cattle which are in them. He goes his rounds regularly, and if strange cattle appear amongst the herd, he flies at them with great ferocity, and forces them intantly to leave the invaded pasture.

The colour of the Cur Dog is generally black and white, although it is sometimes found all black.

THE LONELY CUR.

In the parish of St Olave, Tooley-street, Borough, the churchyard is detached from the church, and surrounded with high buildings, so as to be wholly inaccessible but by one large close gate. A poor tailor of this parish dying, left a small Cur Dog inconsolable for his loss. The little animal would not leave his dead master, not even for food; and, to induce him to eat, it was necessary to place his dish in the same room with the corpse. When the body was removed for burial, this faithful attendant followed the coffin.

After the funeral, he was hunted out of the church-yard by the sexton, who, the next day, again found the animal, who had made his way by some unaccountable means into the enclosure and had dug himself a bed on the grave of his master. Once more he was chased out, and again he was found in the same situation the following day. The minister of the parish hearing of the circumstance, had him caught, taken home and fed, and endeavoured by every means to win the animal's affections; but they were so entirely devoted to his late master, that he took the first opportunity to escape, and regain his lonely situation. With true benevolence, the worthy clergyman permitted him to follow the bent of his inclinations; but, to soften the rigour of his fate, he built him, upon the grave, a small kennel, which was replenished once a-day with food and water. Two years did this example of *fidelity* pass in the manner now described, when death put an end to his griefs; and the philanthropy of the good clergyman allowed his remains an asylum with his beloved master.

A THIEF DETECTED.

Not long ago, a young person, an acquaintance of Lord Fife's coachman, was in the practice of frequenting his Lordship's stables at Banff, which were also visited by a little Highland Cur belonging to one of the domestics. The youth having taken an opportunity, when the servants were not observing, to put a bridle and some other pieces of harness into his

pocket, the dog began to bark at him, and would not suffer him to leave the stable, but actually bit his leg to prevent him. As the servants had never seen the dog do so before, and as the same young man had been often with them, they could not conjecture the reason of this strange conduct. However, when they saw the end of a valuable bridle peeping out of the visitor's pocket, they were able to account for it; and, upon his giving to them the various articles of stolen goods, the dog retired from the stable-door and allowed him to go out.

A THIEF DETAINED.

"I recollect," says Mr Hall, "when I passed some time at the Viscount of Arbuthnot's at Hatton, in the parish of Marykirk, one of his Lordship's estates, that when the field-servants went out one morning, they found a man whom they knew, and who lived at a few miles' distance, lying on the road a short way from the stable with a number of bridles, girths, &c. &c. near him, and the house-dog, which was of the Highland breed, lying also at his ease, holding the seat of the man's breeches in his mouth. The man confessed his crime, and told them that the dog had struggled with him, and held him in that position for five hours; but that immediately after the servants appeared, he let go his hold. It is well known, that in London, the other year, a box, properly directed, was sent to a merchant's shop to lie there all night, and be shipped off with other goods

next morning, and that a dog, which accidentally came into the shop with a customer, by his smelling it, and repeatedly barking in a peculiar way, led to the discovery that the box contained not goods, but a fellow who intended to admit his companions and plunder the shop in the night-time."

MORE LIKE REASON THAN INSTINCT.

We are informed by the Ettrick Shepherd, that "a Mr Alexander Cuninghame had a female Cur Dog that, for the space of three or four years in the latter part of her life, met him always at the foot of his farm, about a mile and a half from his own house, on his way home. If he was half a day, a week, or a fortnight absent, it was all the same; she met him at that spot, and there never was known an instance of her going there to wait his arrival on a wrong day. If this be a fact, which I have heard averred by people who lived in the house at that time, she could only know of his coming home by hearing it mentioned in the family. The same animal would have gone and brought the cows from the hill when it grew dark without any bidding, yet she was a very indifferent sheep-dog."

FIDELITY AND AFFECTION.

John Lang, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Selkirk, had a female Cur Dog big in pups, which, on one occasion, when out in the fields attending the cattle, was taken in travail, and pupped in the moor. She con-

cealed her litter in a whin-bush, brought the cattle home at the usual time with the utmost care, and, having delivered her charge, returned to the moor and brought home the puppies one by one. Mr Lang, with that humanity which marks his character, preserved the whole litter, that he might not give the least cause of pain to so faithful and so affectionate an animal.

THE POMERANIAN DOG,

(*Canis Pomeranus*, Linnæus.)

The Pomeranian Dog has also been called the Wolf-Dog by some authors. He has the hair short on the head, feet, and ears, but long and silky on the body, breast, shoulders, thighs, and tail, which is extremely bushy and spiral. His fore-legs are somewhat feathered. His general colour is white, black, grey, or of a yellowish fawn. His head is long and sharp, with erect pricked ears, and full expressive eyes.

This is a powerful and intelligent animal, having nearly as much sagacity as the shepherd's dog, with much more strength. He is used as a guardian for flocks, and is found more useful than the dog just named, in countries infested with wolves, which he attacks with much eagerness, and seldom fails to overcome.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

THE SIBERIAN DOG,

(*Canis Sibericus*, Linnæus.)

HIS dog appears to be nearly related to the Pome-anian, being very like it in general appearance, ex-ept that it is covered with longish hairs all over the egs, even on the head and paws.

In other parts of Russia there are several varieties, which are supposed to have originated in the shepherd's dog, changed materially by climate as well as by food. There is a dog common among the Calmuc and Independent Tartars, with long limbs and a slender body, which is excellent in the chase, and is supposed to have sprung from the same lineage.

The Siberian Dog is not uncommon in many of the countries about the arctic circle, and is used in Kamtschatka for drawing sledges over the frozen snow, these sledges generally carrying only a single person, who sits sideways. The number of dogs usually employed is five; four of which are yoked two and two, while the other acts as leader. The reins are fastened not to the head, but to the collar; and the driver has, therefore, to depend principally on their obedience to his voice. Great care and attention are, consequently necessary in training the leader; which, if he is steady and docile, becomes very valuable, the sum of forty roubles (or ten pounds) being no uncommon price for one of them.

The cry of *tagtag, tagtag*, turns him to the right; and *haugha, haugha*, to the left. *Ah, ah*, stops the dogs; and *ha*, makes them set off. The intelligent animal immediately understands the words, and gives to the rest the example of obedience.

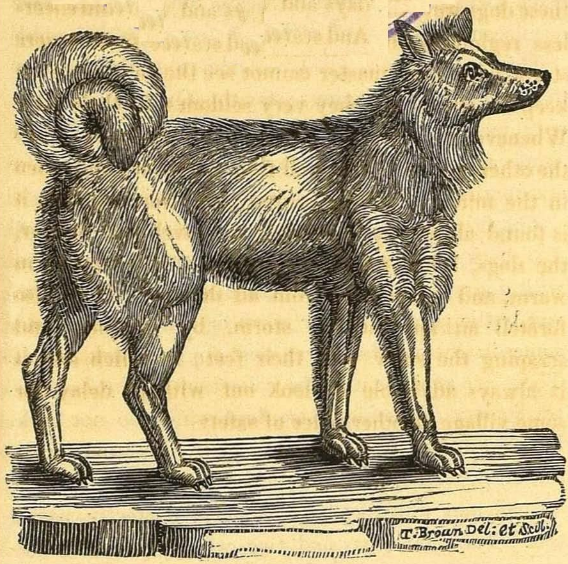
The charioteer carries in his hand a crooked stick, which answers the purpose both of whip and reins. Iron rings are suspended at one end of this stick, by way of ornament, and to encourage the dogs by the

jingling sound which they make when shaken in the hand. If the dogs are well trained, it is not necessary for the rider to exercise his voice: if he strikes the ice with his stick, they will go to the left; if he strikes the legs of the sledge, they will go to the right; and when he wishes them to stop, he has only to place the stick between the snow and the front of the sledge. When they are inattentive to their duty, the charioteer often chastises them, by throwing the stick at them. The dexterity of the riders in picking it up again is very remarkable, and is the most difficult manœuvre in this exercise. But it is not, perhaps, surprising that they should be skilful in a practice in which they are so materially interested; for the moment the dogs find that the driver has lost his stick, unless the leader is both steady and resolute, they set off at full speed, and never stop till either their strength is exhausted, or till the carriage is overturned and dashed to pieces, or hurried down a precipice, when all are buried in the snow.

The manner in which they are generally treated seems but ill calculated for securing their attachment. During the winter they are fed sparingly with putrid fish, and in summer are turned loose to shift for themselves, till the return of the severe season renders it necessary that, for their master's interest, they should be again taken into custody, and brought once more to their state of toil and slavery. When being yoked to the sledge, they utter the most dismal howling; but when every thing is prepared, a kind

of cheerful yelping succeeds, which, however, ceases the instant they begin their journey.

These animals have been known to perform, in three days and a half, a run of nearly 270 English miles. And scarcely are horses more useful to Europeans, than these dogs are to the inhabitants of the frozen and cheerless regions of the north. During the most severe storm, when their master cannot see the path, nor even keep his eyes open, they very seldom miss their way. Whenever they lose the path, they go from one side to the other, till by their smell they regain it; and when in the midst of a long journey, as often happens, it is found absolutely impossible to travel any farther, the dogs, lying round their master, will keep him warm, and defend him from all danger. They also foretell an approaching storm, by stopping and scraping the snow with their feet; in which case it is always advisable to look out without delay for some village or other place of safety.



THE GREENLAND DOG,

(*Canis Greenlandius.*)

The Greenland Dog is of a large size, with strong bones, and is covered with thick-set white hair, which stands nearly erect like bristles, with a shorter kind,

much like wool, at the roots. His muzzle is acute, and his ears short and pricked. He is of a very savage disposition, and has a fierce aspect. The tail is thick, bushy, and curled.

A few of the Greenland Dogs are spotted with black, which, however, is very rare; and some have been seen altogether black.

This animal is of great service to the natives of those inhospitable regions; for the Greenlanders not only feed on dogs, but also make dresses of their skins, and use them for drawing sledges on the ice and incrusted snow.

The Greenland Dog may be said rather to howl than bark; indeed this seems to be the case with all wild dogs, and also with those which are bred towards the poles, whether north or south. There are some in the northern regions do not bark at all. There are at present in the collection of the Zoological Society of London, two dogs which do not bark, brought from Mackenzie's River by Captain Franklin, and presented by him to the Society. They have a suspicious wolf-like look, but are perfectly harmless. The female has had two whelps since she arrived in England.

The young dogs have acquired the habit of barking merely from hearing certain hounds in the neighbourhood of the park. Nothing could exceed the distrust and alarm which the old ones evinced on their first noticing this new accomplishment on the part of their progeny. The usual *nasal* test was resort-

ed to again and again, and each succeeding bark utterly confounded their discernment; they have now, however, become familiarized to the sound. Although they are placed in the most cool and shady part of the gardens, a moderately warm day makes them excessively faint. In general, they are very clean and playful.

AN EPICUREAN WORRIER OF SHEEP.

In December, 1784, a dog was left by a smuggling vessel near Boomer, on the coast of Northumberland. Finding himself deserted, he began to worry the sheep, and did so much damage, that he became the terror of the country for a circuit of above twenty miles. We are assured, that when he caught a sheep, he bit a hole in its right side, and after eating the fat about the kidneys, left it. Several, thus lacerated, were found alive by the shepherds; and being properly attended to, some of them recovered, and afterwards had lambs. From his delicacy in this respect, the destruction he made may in some measure be conceived; as it may be supposed, that the fat of one sheep a-day would hardly satisfy his hunger. The farmers suffered so much by his depredations, that various means were taken to have him killed. They pursued him with hounds and greyhounds, but when the dogs came up to him, he lay down on his back, as if supplicating for mercy, and in that position they did not attempt to hurt him. He therefore used to lie quietly till the men approached, when

he made off without being followed by the hounds till they were again excited to the pursuit, which always terminated unsuccessfully. He was one day pursued from Howick to the distance of upwards of thirty miles, but returned thither and killed several sheep the same evening. His constant residence during the day was upon a rock on the Heugh-hill, near Howick, where he had a view of four roads that approached it. At last, in March, 1785, after many fruitless attempts, he was shot.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

THE ICELAND DOG,

(*Canis Islandicus*, Gmelin.)

This variety of the dog bears a strong resemblance to that of Greenland, differing, however, in the hair and woolly fur not being quite so long. His head is nearly of the same shape, with pricked ears, slightly turned downwards at the tips. His general colour is white, with large patches of black over different parts of the body. In some few instances they are found altogether black

The Iceland Dog is frequently of great use to the natives, especially while travelling in winter through the snowy, trackless, and extensive deserts with which that country abounds, as he is often their only companion in these excursions. His instinctive sagacity is of much service to his master while journeying through those regions, for he will forewarn him of a coming storm, by skipping and yelling; and, if far from a village, will frequently discover a snug shelter among the rocks for himself and his fellow-traveller. If he is forced to attempt the passage of an unfordable current, he sets up a most hideous howling.

Travelling in Iceland on foot is very dangerous in the beginning of winter, after the first snow has fallen; for the country being volcanic, is intersected in many places with deep crevices, fissures, and hollows, occasioned by the frequent earthquakes with which that island has been visited. Many of these rifts are abysses of great depth, and so narrow at the surface, that in some instances they will barely admit the body of a man; so that in winter they are easily covered with snow, and are not unfrequently the untimely grave of travellers.

ERIC AND HIS DOG.

Eric Rnutson, a fisherman, who resided at a place on the coast of Iceland called the Strand, twenty miles to the south of Reikiavik, left his home early on a December morning, before daylight, with the intention of paying a visit to a friend at Prysivik. His way thither lay twenty-six miles eastward over a mountainous desert. The weather was bright and frosty, and some snow had fallen and covered the ground. He intended to return home on the following day. His faithful dog, Castor, was his only attendant over the trackless wilds. When he had proceeded about five miles from home, he fell into a deep chasm, and alighted unhurt on a shelving part of the rock, about sixty feet below the surface. Castor ran about in all directions, howling mournfully, and seeking in vain for some passage to lead him to his master. He frequently came to the place from

whence the latter fell, and looked down, whining with much anxiety to receive his commands. Three or four times he even seemed determined on leaping down, which Eric prevented him from carrying into effect, by scolding him. In this perplexed situation he ran about the whole day. Late in the evening, however, a better idea seemed to have entered his mind, when he ran home, which he reached about eleven o'clock, and found the door shut, all the inmates of the cottage having retired to sleep. He scratched violently at the door until he awoke the family, when Ion, the younger brother of Eric, arose and let him in. Thinking he had lost his master, and had in consequence returned home, he proceeded towards his bed, but Castor flew to him, scratched him with his paw, and then went to the door and yelled. Some food was offered to him, which he refused to eat, but again ran howling to the door; nor would he desist from visiting all the beds in the cottage, and scratching and yelping, till Ion and another man dressed themselves and followed him, on which he began to bark in that manner in which dogs are in the habit of expressing their joy. They had not gone very far on their way when the weather became extremely boisterous, and they thought of returning home; and, on their turning back, Castor expressed the utmost dissatisfaction, and pulled them by the clothes to induce them to proceed. They did so, and he conducted them to the chasm where poor Eric was. He began to

scratch away the new-fallen snow, and signified by a most expressive yell that his master was below ; on which Ion hallooed, and an answer was returned by Eric. A rope was soon after procured, and the traveller safely drawn up ; when Castor rushed to his master, and, with enthusiastic cordiality, testified the most extreme joy.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG,

(*Canis Borealis.*)

In point of shape and colour the Esquimaux Dog very much resembles the Pomeranian breed, which is now nearly extinct in Great Britain. He is, however, considerably larger, but not quite so large as the Newfoundland. The shape of the head is much like that of a wolf, with short erect pricked ears and large fierce eyes; he has immense bone in the fore-legs, with great strength in his loins,—two essential qualities for the purposes of draught, to which this dog is much applied in his native country. The name given to the male dog is Almoniac, that of the female Eljuliac.

The first pair was brought to this country by the discovery ships in 1823, and hence our first acquaintance with this variety of the dog. They were much affected by the closeness of the London atmosphere.

These strong and hardy animals draw the country sledges across the snow and ice at the rate of five miles an hour. Nor is this performed with merely a light weight attached to them, for eight in harness will draw three or four persons with ease and speed in the manner just described. On one occasion, an anchor

and stock, weighing about a ton, was dragged to its destination by fifteen or sixteen of them; and, generally speaking, they are fully equal to a hundred weight per head.

The Esquimaux Dog is bold and vigorous in the chase. With him the natives hunt the great white polar bear; and some of those which have been brought to England carry the scars of their prowess in this perilous pursuit. They seize their adversary by his long shaggy hair, and worry and detain him till their masters come up with their spears and pu an end to the conflict.

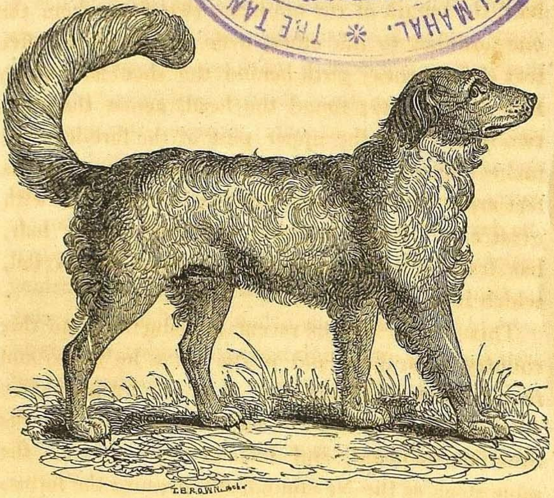
The hair of this dog is of two sorts; the one silk which is thinly scattered; the other woolly, which extremely thick, fine, and curly, and may be pulle off in flakes from the animal. It is of various colours tan, grey, reddish-grey, and black. He has white spot over the eyes, on the feet, and tip of the tail, which is spiral, spreading, and curved. He does not bark, but snarls, and howls in a savage manner.

It is curious, that almost every nation on earth has some particular traditions regarding the dog. We find that even the Esquimaux, a nation inhabiting the polar regions, have a singular fable amongst them respecting the origin of the Dog-Rib Indians, a tribe which inhabits the northern confines of the American continent. It is thus detailed in Captain Franklin's Second Journey to the Polar Sea:—

"For a long time Chapawee's descendants were united as one family, but at length some young men

being accidentally killed in a game, a quarrel ensued, and a general dispersion of mankind took place. One Indian fixed his residence on the borders of the lake, taking with him a dog big with young. The pups in due time were littered, and the Indian, when he went out to fish, carefully tied them up to prevent their straying. Several times, as he approached his tent, he heard a noise of children talking and playing; but on entering it he only perceived the pups tied up as usual. His curiosity being excited by the voices he had heard, he determined to watch; and one day pretending to go out and fish, according to custom, he concealed himself in a convenient place. After a short time he again heard voices, and rushing suddenly into the tent, beheld some beautiful children sporting and laughing, with the dog-skins lying by their side. He threw the skins into the fire, and the children, retaining their proper forms, grew up, and were the ancestors of the Dog-Rib nation."

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.



THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

(*Canis Sensilis.*)

In a state of purity, and uncontaminated by a mixture with any inferior race, this is certainly the noblest of the canine tribe. His great size and strength, and his majestic look, convey to the mind a sort of awe, if not fear, but which is quickly dispelled when we examine the placid serenity and the mild and expres-

sive intelligence of his countenance, showing at once that ferocity is no part of his disposition.

The full-sized Newfoundland Dog, from the nose to the end of the tail, measures about six feet and a half, the length of the tail being two feet; from the one fore-foot to the other, over the shoulders, five feet eight inches; girth behind the shoulders, three feet four inches; round the head, across the ears, two feet; round the upper part of the fore-leg, ten inches; length of the head, fourteen inches; and his feet are webbed, by which means he can swim with great ease. He is covered with long shaggy hair, has feathered legs, and an extremely villous tail, which is curvilinear.

This dog is but of recent introduction into this country from the island whose name he bears, and may be considered as a distinct race. I cannot agree with some naturalists who hold the opinion, that the Siberian, Lapland, and Iceland dogs are from the same stock as the Newfoundland, because the formation of the head in this last is very different, and his muzzle, though long, is not nearly so acute as in the others; he also differs materially in his shape, but more especially in the length of his body.

This dog is not remarkable for symmetry of form, or in the setting on of his legs, whence his motion is somewhat awkward and loose, and consequently he is not distinguished for speed,—a defect which might be remedied by breeding, were an improvement in that particular thought desirable.

The Newfoundland Dog is docile to a very great degree, and nothing can exceed his affection. Naturally athletic and active, he is ever eager to be employed, and seems delighted to perform any little office required of him. Nature has given him a great share of emulation, and hence to be surpassed or overcome is to him the occasion of great pain. Active on every emergency, he is the friend of all, and is naturally without the least disposition to quarrel with other animals. He seldom or never offers offence, but will not receive an insult or injury with impunity. Such is the capacity of his understanding, that he can be taught almost every thing which man can inculcate, and of which his own strength and frame are capable. His sagacity can only be exceeded by his energies, and he perseveres with unabated ardour in whatever shape he is employed, and while he has a hope of success he will never slacken in his efforts to attain it. The amazing pliability of his temper peculiarly fits him for the use of man, and he never shrinks from any service which may be required of him, but undertakes it with an ardour proportionate to the difficulty of its execution. Taking a singular pride in being employed, he will carry a stick, a basket, or bundle, for miles in his mouth; and to deprive him of any of these is more than any stranger could accomplish with safety.

Sagacity and a peculiarly faithful attachment to the human species are characteristics inseparable from this dog, and hence he is ever on the alert to ward

off from his master every impending danger, and to free him from every peril to which he may be exposed. He is endowed with an astonishing degree of courage, whether to resent an insult or to defend his friends, even at the risk of his own life.

Habitually inclined to industrious employment, such dogs are as useful to the settlers of the coast from which they are brought as our ponies and galloways are to us. It is easy to accustom them to daily labour. From three to five of them are harnessed to a sledge, or other vehicle, containing a load of wood, or lumber, amounting to twenty or thirty stones, which they steadily draw for miles with ease. This they do without the aid of a driver, when they are acquainted with the road; and having delivered their burden they return home to their master, and receive, as a reward for their labour, their accustomed food, which generally consists of dried fish, of which they are said to be extremely fond. The qualifications of this dog are extensive indeed; as a keeper or defender of the house he is far more intelligent, more powerful, and more to be depended upon than the mastiff, and has of late years been much substituted for him in England; indeed he may with great propriety entirely supersede that breed. As a watch-dog, and for his services upon navigable rivers, none can come in competition with him; and various sportsmen have introduced him into the field as a pointer with great success, his kind disposition and sagacity rendering his training an easy task.

The usual fate of other fine dogs attends this generous race among us; they are too often degraded and degenerated by inferior crosses, which with so noble an animal should be avoided by every possible means.

In the year 1810 these dogs were computed to amount to upwards of 2000 at and in the vicinity of St John's, Newfoundland. They are there, by selfish and inhuman custom, left, during the whole summer, to shift for themselves, and are not only troublesome and dangerous to the inhabitants, but also, from starvation and disease, public nuisances in the streets. Contrary to their natural disposition, when associated with and supported by man, and goaded by the imperious demands of hunger, they assemble in packs, prowl about like wolves for their prey, destroying sheep, poultry, and every thing eatable within their reach. On the return of the cold season their unfeeling masters relinquish the fishing, when they seek with the utmost eagerness for their lately abandoned dogs, without the assistance of which it would be absolutely impossible to get through the severe labours of a Newfoundland winter. In seeking and claiming this property, much confusion, and even litigation in the courts, ensue, the value of these periodically-deserted animals being estimated at from two to eight pounds each.

In the year 1815 a dangerous malady, supposed to be hydrophobia, seized the dogs at St John's. This disease was attributed to the bite of a bull-dog from

England; but it is more probable that it originated in the neglect and starvation to which these unfortunate animals had been subjected throughout the summer season. This opinion was in fact doubly confirmed. Many persons were bitten; but in the course of some months no symptoms of rabies appeared: and farther, an experienced medical gentleman, who had passed seventeen years in Newfoundland, observed, during almost every season, symptoms nearly resembling this disease. He even had a number of patients who had been bitten; one in particular, in 1817, attacked in his presence by a dog which he was convinced was really rabid; he treated the case, however, as a common wound,—no ill consequences ensued,—and, from general concurrent testimony, no such disease as canine madness had existed in the island, which yet, he acknowledged, might possibly be brought by dogs from Europe.

The medical gentleman above alluded to attributed the disease, which had the semblance of real madness, to a fever induced by severe labour, with insufficient nourishment upon salted and improper food, and hard comfortless lodging; materially, also, to the want of a sufficiency of water, the streams being frozen, and the wretched dogs being reduced to the necessity of barely moistening their mouths with snow. Even while water is plenty, their unfeeling taskmasters will not allow the animals, parched with thirst, occasioned by the exhausting labour to which they owe their support, time to slake their thirst, al-

though in that respect they are always extremely complacent to themselves.

Since 1815 the dogs in Newfoundland have been taken more care of, in consequence of a recommendation of the grand jurors to the Court of Session in February of that year, which was approved of by the Judges. It was in consequence ordered, that all dogs found at large should be forthwith destroyed, except such as were employed in *steds*, who were required to be securely muzzled; and that, in order the more effectually to promote the destruction of the others, a reward of five shillings for every one destroyed should be paid upon its being produced in the court-house yard.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the Newfoundland Dog, when pursuing a flock of sheep, will single out one of them, and, if not prevented, which is a matter of considerable difficulty, will never leave off the pursuit until he has mastered his intended victim. He always aims at the throat; but, after having sucked the blood, he has never been known to touch the carcass.

The principal use of this animal, in addition to his quality of a good watch-dog, is to assist in fetching from the woods the lumber intended either for repairing the *stages*, or for fuel, which has been there cut and laid up in piles; and this is done either by dragging it *on the dead*, that is, on the bare snow and ice, the ends being fastened together with a rope fixed to the tackling of the dog, or on sledges or *catamarans*. These are formed of two pieces of plank, shod under-

neath with hoops of iron or of hardwood, joined by thick pieces from two feet to two feet and a half in length, and supporting four strong long knees, two at each end, fastened in an opposite direction: to this sledge the dog is harnessed, whilst the servant who accompanies him directs his motions, and, by the addition of his own efforts and weight, modifies, as far as he is able, the rapidity of the sledge down steep hills. In the vicinity of rivers the wood is thrown into them in the spring, and carried down by the stream into the harbour, through which great quantities generally find their way into the ocean, where the currents carry them to Greenland, Iceland, the islands of Scotland, and even to Norway.

The Newfoundland Dog, in his native country, seldom barks, and that only when strongly provoked. His utterance appears an unnatural and painful exertion, producing a noise between barking and growling, longer and louder than a snarl, and more hollow and less sharp than the former, still strictly corresponding to the sounds expressed by the familiar words, bow, wow; and here he stops, unless he extend it into a howl, in which he is instantaneously joined by all the dogs within hearing. This happens frequently, and in a still calm night produces a noise particularly hideous.

The Newfoundland Dog resembles the Greenland dog in several respects; but the following facts establish some essential differences between them:—It will be seen by our anecdote of the Greenland dog

left at Boomer, that he killed the sheep for the fat about the kidneys, upon which he fed with great avidity, while the Newfoundland Dog seems to kill the same animals merely for the sake of their blood.

The Newfoundland Dog is a valuable and faithful friend to man, and an implacable enemy to sheep. When born or reared from an early age under the roof of man, this dog is the most useful domestic animal in the island of which he is a native. He answers some of the essential purposes of a horse; is docile, capable of strong attachment, and easily pleased in the quality of his food;—he will live upon scraps of boiled fish, whether salted or fresh, and on boiled potatoes and cabbage; but, if hungry, he will not scruple to steal a piece of salmon or raw salt pork from the tub in which it has been left to steep. He is likewise fond of poultry of the larger kind; but he seems to prefer the blood of sheep to every thing else.

Both the Greenland and Newfoundland dogs, however, in a wild state, agree in the dispositions and habits of the wolf. They hunt in packs the animals of the country for the sake of prey; and this circumstance has led to the supposition, which by others is deemed groundless, of there being wolves in the island of Newfoundland.

The well-known partiality of the Newfoundland Dog for water, in which, whether salt or fresh, he appears as if he were in his proper element, diving and keeping under the surface for a considerable time, as

well as the fact of his being web-footed, seems to give him some connexion with the class of amphibious animals. The several instances of his superior sagacity on record, and the essential services which he has frequently been known to render to humanity, give him a distinguished rank in the scale of the brute creation. The beautiful animal generally known in England as the Newfoundland Dog, is only *half-bred.*

A SLY ASSASSIN.

We are informed by an author, that he purchased a puppy of the true breed, which had been brought from the northward of the island to Harbour-Grace. This animal grew to the size of a small Shetland pony, was strong and fit for hard work, and very tractable and gentle, even to the children of the family, of whom he seemed to be particularly fond. Nor was he ever known, even in any one instance, to disagree with the cats of the house, which he treated rather with a kind of dignified condescension. But, unless closely watched, he would run after sheep where-ever he could trace them, even drive them from high cliffs into the sea, and jump in after them ; not, however, without first considering the elevation of the rock ; for, if he thought it too great, he would run down, and take the nearest and most convenient place to continue his pursuit. The owner of that dog had at one time some domesticated wild geese, one of which would frequently follow him in his morning walks, side by side with Fowler (which was the name of the

dog.) They seemed to live together on the best terms. Unfortunately the servant neglected one night to shut them up according to custom; the next morning the feathers of the favourite goose were found scattered in a small field adjoining to the grounds. The dog was soon after discovered concealed in a corner of the wood-yard, and, on his master looking at him, exhibited evident signs of conscious guilt. His owner took him to the field, and pointed out to him the feathers: the dog, staring at him, uttered a loud growl, and ran away with all the speed of which he was capable, nor could he bear the sight of him for some days afterwards.

On another occasion, his proprietor had three young sheep, for which in the daytime the dog seemed to affect the utmost indifference. The servant neglected one evening to take them into their shed, as also to confine the dog, and the next morning the sheep were found stretched in the back-yard lifeless, and without any other mark of violence than a small wound in the throat, from which the assassin had sucked their blood.

The natural colour of this specimen was a perfect black, with the exception of a very few white spots. As soon as winter approached he acquired a coat which grew to the depth of one inch, of close coarse wool, deviating from the original colour only by an inclination to red; the long thick glossy hairs preserved the same colour up to the surface of the coat, and then turned generally to a perfect white. It is pro-

bable that a more constant exposure to the weather would have made the change of colour more complete. The sagacity of this animal was astonishing; on many occasions he appeared to want only the faculty of speech to make himself fully understood.

The Greenland, Siberian, and Pomeranian dogs are said exactly to resemble the dogs of the Esquimaux of Labrador, frequently snarling and howling, but never having been heard to bark. They are also described as naturally timorous, but, at the same time, if not tamed when young, they become remarkably wild. The Newfoundland Dog above-mentioned never exhibited any sign of a timid disposition. After many hard-fought battles, before he had attained his fullest growth, he established his character and superiority. He was not quarrelsome; he treated the smaller species with a great degree of patience and forbearance; but when attacked by a dog of his own size, or engaged in restoring peace among other dogs, he would set to most vigorously, and continue the struggle until submission was obtained, or peace completely re-established: he would then leave the field of battle with a haughty look and warning growl, and be afterwards as quiet as a lamb. His master was perfectly secure in his company; for the least appearance of an attack on his person roused at once the dog's attention, and produced a tremendous growl, accompanied with evident signs of being prepared to act in his defence, if the case required it.

A LANTERN-CARRIER.

There is another remarkable instance which also came under the observation of the owner of the dog just mentioned. One of the magistrates of Harbour-Grace* had an old animal of this kind which was in the habit of carrying a lantern before his master at night as steadily as the most attentive servant could do, stopping short when he made a stop, and proceeding when he saw him disposed to follow. If his owner was from home, as soon as the lantern was fixed to his mouth, and the command given, "Go fetch thy master," he would immediately set off, and proceed directly to the town, which lay at the distance of more than a mile from the place of his residence. When there, he stopped at the door of every house which he knew his master was in the habit of frequenting, and, laying down his lantern, would growl and beat at the door, making all the noise in his power until it was opened. If his owner was not there he would proceed farther in the same manner, until he found him. If he had accompanied him only once into a house, this was sufficient to induce him to take that house in his round.

SAVES A WOMAN FROM DROWNING.

A country servant passing a deep water on horse-

* Charles Garland, Esq. who died there in the year 1810.

back, with a woman behind him, the latter slipped off, and, after a few struggles, sunk to the bottom unperceived by the clown, who rode on. Some spectators at a distance hastened to the water-side, and beheld the efforts of a Newfoundland Dog which attended the careless servant. The friendly animal had perceived the woman fall, and instantly swam to the place and dived after her. At first he brought her cap to the shore, but, looking at it, he dived again, and brought up her cloak. When he had laid it on the shore, he looked at it for some moments as if with the anger of disappointment, and rushed back to the place the third time, and, to the wonder of the people present, he brought up the woman, over whom he expressed every demonstration of joy. She soon recovered, and was afterwards housekeeper to a clergyman in Norfolk.

SAVES THE LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN.

In the summer of 1792 a gentleman went to Portsmouth for the benefit of sea-bathing. He was conveyed in one of the machines into the water; but being unacquainted with the steepness of the shore, and no swimmer, he found himself, the instant he quitted the vehicle, nearly out of his depth. The state of alarm into which he was thrown increased his danger, and, unnoticed by the person who attended the machine, he would inevitably have been drowned, had not a large Newfoundland Dog, which by accident was standing on the shore and observed his distress,

plunged in to his assistance. The animal seized him by the hair, and conducted him safely to land, but it was some time before he recovered. The gentleman afterwards purchased the dog at a high price, and preserved him as a treasure of equal value with his whole fortune.

EXPERT NEWSMAN.

Mr Peter Macarthur informs me, that in the year 1821, when opposite to Falmouth, he was at breakfast with a gentleman, when a large Newfoundland Dog, all dripping with water, entered the room, and laid a newspaper on the table. The gentleman (who was one of the Society of Friends) informed the party, that this dog swam regularly across the ferry every morning, and went to the post-office, and fetched the papers of the day.

DUTY BEFORE REVENGE.

A gentleman residing in the city of London was going one afternoon to his country cottage, accompanied by Cæsar, a favourite Newfoundland Dog, when he recollected that he had the key of a cellaret, which would be wanted at home during his absence. Having accustomed his dog to carry things, he sent him back with the key; the dog executed his commission, and afterwards rejoined his master, who discovered that he had been fighting, and was much torn about the head. The cause he afterwards learned on his return to town in the evening. Cæsar, while passing

with the key, was attacked by a ferocious dog belonging to a butcher, against which he made no resistance, but tore himself away without relinquishing his charge. After delivering the key in town, he returned the same way, and on reaching the butcher's shop from which he had been assailed, he stopped and looked out for his antagonist; the dog again sallied forth, Cæsar attacked him with a fury which nothing but revenge for past wrongs could have inspired, nor did he quit his enemy until he had laid him *dead at his feet.*

PUNISHES A COWARD.

A Newfoundland Dog kept at the ferry-house at Worcester was famous for having, at different periods, saved three persons from drowning; and so fond was he of water, that he seemed to consider any disinclination for it in other dogs as an insult on the species. If a dog was left on the bank by its master, and, in the idea that it would be obliged to follow the boat across the river, which is but narrow, stood yelping at the bottom of the steps, unwilling to take the water, the Newfoundland veteran would go down to him, and with a satirical growl, as if in mockery, take him by the back of the neck and throw him into the stream.

SAVES HIS MASTER FROM DROWNING.

A native of Germany, fond of travelling, was pursuing his course through Holland accompanied by a

large Newfoundland Dog. Walking one evening on a high bank, which formed one side of a dike, or canal, so common in that country, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the water, and, being unable to swim, he soon became senseless. When he recovered his recollection, he found himself in a cottage, on the opposite side of the dike to that from which he had fallen, surrounded by peasants, who had been using the means so generally practised in that country for restoring suspended animation. The account given by the peasants was, that one of them, returning home from his labour, observed, at a considerable distance, a large dog in the water swimming and dragging, and sometimes pushing, something that he seemed to have great difficulty in supporting, but which he at length succeeded in getting into a small creek on the opposite side to that on which the men were.

When the animal had pulled what he had hitherto supported as far out of the water as he was able, the peasant discovered that it was the body of a man. The dog, having shaken himself, began industriously to lick the hands and face of his master, while the rustic hastened across; and, having obtained assistance, the body was conveyed to a neighbouring house, where the usual means of resuscitation soon restored him to sense and recollection. Two very considerable bruises, with the marks of teeth, appeared, one on his shoulder, the other on the nape of his neck; whence it was presumed that the faithful animal first seized his master by the shoulder, and swam

with him in this manner some time; but that his sagacity had prompted him to let go this hold, and shift his grasp to the neck, by which he had been enabled to support the head out of the water. It was in the latter position that the peasant observed the dog making his way along the dike, which it appeared he had done for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. It is, therefore, probable that this gentleman owed his life as much to the sagacity as to the fidelity of his dog.

A GALLANT DOG.

Sir John Carr, in his Tour through Holland, mentions that the Dutch are very fond of dogs. "Our captain (says he) had on board a bitch and two puppies of a very peculiar breed, for which he expressed great attachment, and he was one day not a little amused at my telling him that at the commencement of the gallant action which took place between the Nymph and Cleopatra in the last war, there was a large Newfoundland Dog on board the former vessel, which, as soon as the firing began, ran from below deck in spite of every exertion of the men to keep him down, and climbing up into the main-chains, there kept up a continual barking, and exhibited the most violent rage during the whole of the engagement. When the Cleopatra struck he was amongst the foremost to board her, and walked up and down her decks as if he participated in the glory of the victory obtained by the English."

HONOURED BY A PUBLIC DINNER FOR HIS VALOUR.

There was a Newfoundland Dog called Victor, on board the Bellona last war, which kept the deck during the battle of Copenhagen, running backward and forward with so much bravery that he became a greater favourite with the men than ever. When the ship was paid off after the peace of Amiens, the sailors had a parting dinner on shore. Victor was placed in the chair, and fed with roast beef and plum-pudding, and the bill was made out in his name. He was so called after his original master, who was no less a personage than Victor Hughes.

FAITHFULLY GUARDS HIS MASTER, WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

Three days after the engagement at the siege of St Sebastian, a Newfoundland Dog was found lying by the side of his deceased master, an officer of the Royals. On the approach of the French party employed to bury the dead, the faithful animal showed considerable ferocity, but being at length pacified, he permitted the corpse to be removed, and followed it to the grave. The impressive fact was communicated to General Roy, who instantly adopted the noble animal, and afterwards brought him to England.

SAVES AN INFANT FROM DROWNING.

Some time ago a young woman was amusing herself with an infant at Aston's Quay, near Carlisle

Bridge, Dublin. Whilst she was sportively toying with the child, it made a sudden spring from her arms, and in an instant fell into the Liffey. The screaming nurse and anxious spectators saw the water close over the child, and conceived that he had sunk to rise no more. A Newfoundland Dog, which had been accidentally passing with his master, sprang forward to the wall, and gazed wistfully at the ripple in the water, made by the child's descent. At the same instant the child reappeared on the surface of the current, and the dog sprang forward to the edge of the water. Whilst the animal was descending, the child again sunk, and the faithful creature was seen anxiously swimming round and round the spot where it had disappeared. Once more the child rose to the surface; the dog seized him, and with a firm but gentle pressure bore him to land without injury. Meanwhile a gentleman arrived, who, on inquiry into the circumstances of the transaction, exhibited strong marks of sensibility and feeling towards the child, and of admiration for the dog that had rescued him from death. The person who had removed the babe from the dog turned to show the infant to this gentleman, when it presented to his view the well-known features of his own son! A mixed sensation of terror, joy, and surprise, struck him mute. When he had recovered the use of his faculties, and fondly kissed his little darling, he lavished a thousand embraces on the dog, and offered to his master a very large sum (500 guineas) if he would transfer the valuable animal

to him; but the owner of the dog (Colonel Wynne) felt too much affection for the useful creature to part with him for any consideration whatever.

MORE THAN HUMAN SAGACITY.

A gentleman brought from Newfoundland a dog of the true breed, which he gave to his brother, who resided in the neighbourhood of Thames-street, but who, having no other means of keeping the animal except in close confinement, preferred sending him to a friend in Scotland. The dog, which had originally been disembarked at Thames-street, was again re-embarked at the same place on board a Berwick smack; by which means, during his stay in London, he had never travelled half a mile from the spot where he had first landed. During the short time he remained he had, however, contracted an affection for his master; and, when he arrived in Scotland, his regrets at the separation induced him to take the first opportunity of escaping, and though he certainly had never before travelled one yard of the road, yet he found his way back in a very short time to his former residence on Fish-street Hill, but in so exhausted a state, that he had only time to express his joy at seeing his master, and expired within one hour after his arrival.

HAD NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE IN HIS ATTEMPT TO SAVE A BOY.

A smart frost having set in, a number of boys from

Leith school assembled at Lochend, to enjoy the diversion of sliding. They chiefly kept by the margin of the loch, as the ice had not attained sufficient strength; but one of them, more adventurous than his companions, rashly advanced towards its centre, when, as his velocity diminished, he instantly went down,—fortunately the water was only up to his shoulders. Another boy proceeding to his assistance also fell in, but into deeper water, although only a few feet from him. An alarm having by this time been given, several workmen employed at the water-house launched the boat, and a gentleman, with a fine Newfoundland Dog, being also most fortunately present, they lost not a moment in repairing to the spot. The sagacious animal, eager to give assistance, made towards the boy, who was in the most imminent danger, and seizing him, would have instantly carried him out, but was impeded by the surrounding ice. Here he sustained him, however, and the boat having made its way through, they were all rescued and taken on board. The meritorious conduct of the workmen is deserving of every commendation; for had it not been for their aid, so promptly and praiseworthily rendered, a few minutes more would have determined the fate of the boy and his canine deliverer.

SAVES TWO LIVES ON THE RIVER YEBEN.

A boat being overset in crossing the Yeben, not many miles north of Aberdeen, in which were three

men and a boy, two of them reached the shore without assistance: the other two were saved by a large Newfoundland Dog, which having brought the man to land, went into the water a second time, and brought out the boy.

A BET LOST BY ZEALOUS CARE.

One Carr, a waterman, having laid a wager that he and his dog would both leap from the centre arch of Westminster-bridge, and land at Lambeth, within a minute of each other, he jumped off first, and the dog immediately followed him; but not being in the secret, and fearing his master would be drowned, laid hold of him by the neck, and dragged him to shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators. A gentleman offered five guineas for the dog, which the owner refused.

CAREFUL OF HIS CHARGE.

The two following anecdotes, well known to many persons residing in Yarmouth and Newcastle, will prove the great sagacity possessed by Newfoundland Dogs. During a severe storm in the year 1789, a ship belonging to Newcastle was wrecked near Yarmouth, and all on board perished. A large dog of this breed alone escaped by swimming ashore, bringing in his mouth the Captain's pocket-book. He landed amidst a number of spectators, several of whom endeavoured to take it from him, but in vain. The sagacious animal, as if sensible of the importance

of his charge, (which had in all probability been delivered to him by his perishing master,) at length leaped fawningly upon the breast of a man who had attracted his notice among the crowd, and delivered the book to him. The dog immediately returned to the place where he had landed, and watched with great attention for every thing that came from the wrecked vessel, seizing it and endeavouring to bring it to land.

PROMPT TO OBEY.

A gentleman walking on the bank of the river Tyne, observed a child fall into the river, on the opposite side. He gave notice to his dog, which immediately jumped in, swam across, and seizing the child in his mouth, brought it safe to land.

EXTRAORDINARY GUARDIAN.

About twelve years ago a fine dog of a cross breed, between a Newfoundland and a Pointer, had been left by the captain of a vessel in the care of Mr Park of the White-Hart Inn, Greenock. A friend of his, a gentleman from Argyllshire, took a fancy to this dog, and, when returning home, requested the loan of him for some time from Mr Park, which he granted. This gentleman had some time before married a lady much to the dissatisfaction of his friends, who, in consequence, treated her with some degree of coldness and neglect. While he remained at home, the dog constantly attended him, and paid no apparent attention to

the lady, who, on her part, never evinced any particular partiality for the dog. One time, however, the gentleman was called from home on business, and was to be absent several days. He wished to take the dog with him, but no entreaties could induce him to follow. The animal was then tied up to prevent his leaving the house in his absence; but he became quite furious, till he was released, when he flew into the house and found his mistress, and would not leave her. He watched at the door of whatever room she was in, and would allow no one to approach without her special permission. When the gentleman returned home, the dog seemed to take no more notice of the lady, but returned quietly to his former lodging in the stable. The whole circumstance caused considerable surprise, and the gentleman, wishing to try if the dog would again act in the same manner, left home for a day or two, when the animal actually resumed the faithful guardianship of his mistress as before, and this he continued to do whenever his master was absent, all the time he remained in his possession, which was two years.

AN ASTONISHING DANDY.

Mr M'Intyre, patent-mangle manufacturer, Regent Bridge, Edinburgh, has a dog of the Newfoundland breed, crossed with some other, named Dandie, whose sagacious qualifications are truly astonishing and almost incredible. As the animal continues daily to give the most striking proofs of his powers, he is

well known in the neighbourhood, and any person may satisfy himself of the reality of those feats, many of which the writer has himself had the pleasure to witness.

When Mr M. is in company, how numerous soever it may be, if he but say to the dog, "Dandie, bring me my hat," he immediately picks out the hat from all the others, and puts it in his master's hand.

Should every gentleman in company throw a pen-knife on the floor, the dog, when commanded, will select his master's knife from the heap, and bring it to him.

A pack of cards being scattered in the room, if his master has previously selected one of them, the dog will find it out and bring it to him.

A comb was hid on the top of a mantel-piece in the room, and the dog required to bring it, which he almost immediately did, although in the search he found a number of articles also belonging to his master, purposely strewed around, all which he passed over, and brought the identical comb which he was required to find, fully proving that he is not guided by the sense of smell, but that he perfectly understands whatever is spoken to him.

One evening some gentlemen being in company, one of them accidentally dropped a shilling on the floor, which, after the most careful search, could not be found. Mr M. seeing his dog sitting in a corner, and looking as if quite unconscious of what was passing, said to him, "Dandie, find us the shilling

and you shall have a biscuit." The dog immediately jumped upon the table and laid down the shilling, which he had previously picked up without having been perceived.

One time, having been left in a room in the house of Mrs Thomas, High-street, he remained quiet for a considerable time; but as no one opened the door, he became impatient, and rang the bell; and when the servant opened the door, she was surprised to find the dog pulling the bell-rope. Since that period, which was the first time he was observed to do it, he pulls the bell whenever he is desired; and what appears still more remarkable, if there is no bell-rope in the room, he will examine the table, and if he finds a hand-bell, he takes it in his mouth and rings it.

Mr M. having one evening supped with a friend, on his return home, as it was rather late, he found all the family in bed. He could not find his boot-jack in the place where it usually lay, nor could he find it anywhere in the room after the strictest search. He then said to his dog, " Dandie, I cannot find my boot-jack,—search for it." The faithful animal, quite sensible of what had been said to him, scratched at the room-door, which his master opened. Dandie proceeded to a very distant part of the house, and soon returned, carrying in his mouth the boot-jack, which Mr M. now recollected to have left that morning under a sofa.

A number of gentlemen, well acquainted with Dandie, are daily in the habit of giving him a penny

which he takes to a baker's shop and purchases bread for himself. One of these gentlemen, who lives in James's Square, when passing some time ago, was accosted by Dandie, in expectation of his usual present. Mr T. then said to him, "I have not a penny with me to-day, but I have one at home." Having returned to his house some time after, he heard a noise at the door, which was opened by the servant, when in sprang Dandie to receive his penny. In a frolic Mr T. gave him a bad one, which he, as usual, carried to the baker, but was refused his bread, as the money was bad. He immediately returned to Mr T.'s, knocked at the door, and when the servant opened it, laid the penny down at her feet, and walked off, seemingly with the greatest contempt.

Although Dandie, in general, makes an immediate purchase of bread with the money which he receives, yet the following circumstance clearly demonstrates that he possesses more prudent foresight than many who are reckoned rational beings.

One Sunday, when it was very unlikely that he could have received a present of money, Dandie was observed to bring home a loaf. Mr M. being somewhat surprised at this, desired the servant to search the room to see if any money could be found. While she was engaged in this task, the dog seemed quite unconcerned till she approached the bed, when he ran to her, and gently drew her back from it. Mr M. then secured the dog, which kept struggling and growling while the servant went under the bed,

where she found $7\frac{1}{2}$d. under a bit of cloth; but from that time he never could endure the girl, and was frequently observed to hide his money in a corner of a saw-pit, under the dust.

When Mr M. has company, if he desire the dog to see any one of the gentlemen home, it will walk with him till he reach his home, and then return to his master, how great soever the distance may be.

A brother of Mr M.'s and another gentleman went one day to Newhaven, and took Dandie along with them. After having bathed, they entered a garden in the town, and having taken some refreshment in one of the arbours, they took a walk around the garden, the gentleman leaving his hat and gloves in the place. In the meantime some strangers came into the garden, and went into the arbour which the others had left. Dandie immediately, without being ordered, ran to the place and brought off the hat and gloves, which he presented to the owner. One of the gloves, however, had been left, but it was no sooner mentioned to the dog than he rushed to the place, jumped again into the midst of the astonished company, and brought off the glove in triumph.

A gentleman living with Mr M., going out to supper one evening, locked the garden-gate behind him, and laid the key on the top of the wall, which is about seven feet high. When he returned, expecting to let himself in the same way, to his great surprise the key could not be found, and he was obliged to go round to the front door, which was a considerable dis-

tance about. The next morning strict search was made for the key, but still no trace of it could be discovered. At last, perceiving that the dog followed him wherever he went, he said to him, "Dandie, you have the key, —go fetch it." Dandie immediately went into the garden and scratched away the earth from the root of a cabbage, and produced the key, which he himself had undoubtedly hid in that place.

If his master place him on a chair, and request him to sing, he will instantly commence a howling, which he gives high or low as signs are made to him with the finger.

About three years ago a mangle was sent by a cart from the warehouse, Regent Bridge, to Portobello, at which time the dog was not present. Afterwards, Mr M. went to his own house, North Back of the Canongate, and took Dandie with him, to have the mangle delivered. When he had proceeded a little way the dog ran off, and he lost sight of him. He still walked forward, and in a little time he found the cart in which the mangle was, turned towards Edinburgh, with Dandie holding fast by the reins, and the carter in the greatest perplexity, who now stated that the dog had overtaken him, jumped on his cart, and examined the mangle, and then had seized the reins of the horse and turned him fairly round, and would not let go his hold, although he had beaten him with a stick. On Mr M.'s arrival, however, the dog quietly allowed the carter to proceed to his place of destination.

TIMELY SUCCOUR.

Mr Thomas Mackaill informs me, that he had occasion to reside some time at Dundrum, near Cashell, the seat of Viscount Hawarden. One day he happened to be observing the motions of three dogs which were gamboling on a smooth green, close to him, viz. a Newfoundland, a black poodle, and a small mongrel. The latter running with some force against the poodle, by the concussion was precipitated over a wall which was parallel with the green, and six feet above a small stream which is a tributary to the river Shure. This little dog made several attempts to reach the side of the river, from which it fell, the water running at the time with considerable impetuosity, there having been a heavy fall of rain; he was carried rapidly down, and seemed to be making most violent efforts to prevent it; the Newfoundland Dog was looking on all the while; at length, seeming to conceive his little friend in danger, he made a sudden dash into the river, and soon reached the unfortunate messan, took him in his mouth, and carried him to the opposite bank, which was a gentle declivity, and set him down, and, after shaking himself, made the best of his way to the bridge, some distance above where he was, leaving the little dog to go home at leisure.

This little messan belonged to a Highlander who was at Dundrum at the same time with Mr Mackaill. The dog, which was called Bodach, a word signify-

ing old man, formed a great attachment to Mr Mackaill, and always lay beside him in preference to his master. When it became necessary for him to take his departure, the dog endeavoured by every means to accompany him; and although he was frequently driven back, he always contrived to follow him by going another way; at last Mr M. succeeded in getting him secured and sent home: but such was his grief for the loss of the friend whom he so tenderly loved, that he refused every kind of meat which was offered him, and at last lay down on the spot where he used to lie at the feet of the visitor, and died.

BENEVOLENT OBSERVATION.

Mr Thomas Mackaill happened one day in the year 1812, to be walking along the banks of the Thames, nearly opposite the Penitentiary at Millbank, when a wherry upset, with two men on board. A gentleman happened to pass at the same time, accompanied by a fine Newfoundland Dog; but as he did not at first observe the accident, he was surprised at his attendant making a sudden leap into the river. He soon discovered that he was making all possible speed for the unfortunate men, one of whom could not swim, and was using violent efforts to sustain himself; the dog seized him first, as seeming to stand most in need of his assistance, and brought him safely to the shore, and returned to the other, and brought him also, in the presence of at least a hundred spectators.

A CANINE WAITER.

The same gentleman mentioned to me another Newfoundland Dog, which he frequently saw in a tavern in the High-street of Glasgow, which lay generally at the door. When any person came to the house, he trotted before them into an apartment, rang the bell, and then resumed his station at the door.

PROMPT ASSISTANCE.

In the year 1800 a ship was launched at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and, going off the stocks sooner than was expected, several persons on board were thrown into the water. Though some boats were quickly employed to save the people, they could not give immediate assistance; but a large Newfoundland Dog seeing their situation, rushed into the water, and saved the lives of several men and women by his active sagacity; several were, however, drowned, from not having been assisted in time.

FAITHFUL AND CONSIDERATE.

A gentleman engaged in a party of pleasure amidst the romantic scenes of Cumberland, retired to bathe in one of the lakes with which that county abounds; a fine Newfoundland Dog accompanied him. Being an excellent swimmer, he stripped on the delightful bank, and plunged into the water, about the middle of which he was seized with an excruciating cramp, in consequence of which he cried out with pain; and,

being utterly unable to exert himself, was about to sink, when his faithful dog, which had watched him with the greatest degree of anxiety and agitation, dashed forward, and cautiously seizing him, rescued him from his perilous situation.

A FAITHFUL AND RESOLUTE PROTECTOR.

The late Rev. James Simpson of the Potterrow congregation, Edinburgh, had a large dog of the Newfoundland breed. At that time he lived at Libberton, a distance of two miles from Edinburgh, in a house to which was attached a garden. One sacrament Sunday the servant, who was left at home in charge of the house, thought it a good opportunity to entertain her friends, as her master and mistress were not likely to return home till after the evening's service, about nine o'clock. During the day the dog accompanied them through the garden, and indeed every place they went, in the most attentive manner, and seemed well pleased. In the evening, when the time arrived that the party meant to separate, they proceeded to do so, but the dog, the instant they went to the door, interposed, and placing himself before it, would not allow one of them to touch the handle. On their persisting and attempting to use force, he became furious, and in a menacing manner drove them back into the kitchen; where he kept them until the arrival of Mr and Mrs Simpson, who were surprised to find the party at so late an hour, and more so to see the dog standing sentinel over them.

Being thus detected, the servant acknowledged the whole circumstances, and her friends were allowed to depart, after being admonished by the worthy divine in regard to the proper use of the Sabbath. They could not but consider the dog as an instrument in the hand of Providence to point out the impropriety of spending this holy day in feasting rather than in the duties of religion.

After the above circumstance, it became necessary for Mr Simpson, on account of his children's education, to leave his country residence, when he took a house in Edinburgh in a common stair. Speaking of this one day to a friend who had visited him, he concluded that he would be obliged to part with his dog, as he was too large an animal to be kept in such a house. The animal was present, and heard him say so, and must have understood what he meant, as he disappeared that evening, and was never afterwards heard of. These circumstances have been related to me by an elder of Mr Simpson's congregation, who had them from himself.

REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF INSTINCT.

"A young gentleman, Mr George Laurie, of the city of Glasgow, purchased a large black and white spotted Newfoundland Dog in Edinburgh, in the year 1799, before embarking at Leith for Hamburgh, on a tour to the continent. Afterwards, when bathing in the river Oder with two of his countrymen, he had the misfortune to be carried down the

stream and was drowned. The dog was at the same time swimming about in the river, and, on missing his master, began to plunge and dive in quest of him, but at length he returned to the bank, where the clothes of the party had been laid, and followed those of his deceased master when they were carried to the hotel. After his portmanteau had been made up and sent off to England, the faithful animal disappeared, and his loss was mentioned with regret in letters from Frankfort, both from the interest which the case of the young gentleman had excited, and also from the active instinct of which the dog had given many proofs.

"At the distance of perhaps two or three months after this disastrous affair, Mr Laurie's friends in Edinburgh were surprised by a call from a person residing in the neighbourhood of Holyrood-house, from whom the dog had been purchased, who informed them that his dog "Help" had returned, but in so worn-out and emaciated a state, that he had since been hardly able to move.

"Inquiry was immediately set on foot to ascertain by what ship the dog had come from the continent. It was ascertained that he had not come into Leith, nor any of the neighbouring ports; and on the whole, it was concluded that this remarkable animal had found his way from Frankfort to Hamburgh, where he must have embarked on board some ship, and come to Newcastle or Hull, and from thence by land to Edinburgh. The dog was afterwards sent to Glasgow to the rela-

tions of his late master, and nothing further is known of his history."—The above was communicated to me by Robert Stevenson, Esq., civil engineer.

We shall finish our account by Lord Byron's beautiful epitaph on his Newfoundland Dog, inscribed on a pedestal in the garden of Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire. On one side is the following characteristic notice:—

"Near this spot are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity, and all the virtues of man without his vices. This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery if inscribed over human ashes, is but a just tribute to BOATSWAIN, a dog who was born in Newfoundland, May, 1803, and died at Newstead, Nottinghamshire, October, 1808.

THE EPITAPH.

When some proud son of man returns to earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of wo,
And storied urns record who rests below.
When all is done—upon the tomb is seen,
Not what he was—but what he would have been:
But this poor Dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome—foremost to defend;
Whose honest heart is still the master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,
Unhonour'd falls, unnoticed of his worth;
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth;

While man, vile insect, hopes to be forgiven,
And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven.
Oh, Man ! thou feeble tenant of an hour,
Debased by slavery, or corrupt by power,
Who knows thee well, must quit thee with disgust,
Degraded mass of animated dust.
Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat,
Thy smiles hypocrisy, thy words deceit.
By nature vile, ennobled but by name,
Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame.
Ye who behold, perchance, this simple urn,
Pass on, it honours none you wish to mourn.
To mark a friend's remains these stones arise,
I never knew but one, and here he lies."

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

THE RUSSIAN DOG,

(*Canis Russianus.*)

This dog is of a large size, being considerably superior in point of strength to the Newfoundland dog. He was originally produced by a cross between the Newfoundland and the Siberian, and has now assumed the characteristics of a distinct race: his head is large, with moderately long ears, and his tail bent over his back, like that of most of the boreal varieties; his hair is very long and curled, being from seven to nine inches in length, and in colour he varies from white with black patches to pure white, and sometimes is entirely black. He has an expressive and intelligent countenance, and possesses all those qualities for which the Newfoundland dog is so famous.

In Russia this animal is employed for watching property, which he defends with all the assiduity of a mastiff or Newfoundland dog. He is sometimes also used in hunting the wolf and wild boar, for which he is admirably adapted, from his great strength, and from possessing considerable swiftness. His feet are semi-webbed, and he swims with great ease, and is

accordingly often used in shooting aquatic birds, which he fetches out of the water when killed.

The dogs of Russia are not so quarrelsome amongst themselves as the British, probably owing to their never being encouraged to fight; and I am informed by a gentleman who resided twelve years in that country, that he never even heard of a dog-fight there.

A VALET-DE-CHAMBRE.

Mr Mudford, a literary gentleman in London, had a young and beautiful Russian Dog named Crop. He was in colour black and white, his hair nine inches in length, of a handsome and commanding figure, attractive and interesting to all who saw him. He was distinguished by those peculiar and noble characteristics for which the dogs of Newfoundland are so justly famed, and the union of which, in the same individual animal, seems almost incompatible,—the highest degree of courage, and even fierceness on necessary occasions, with the most endearing playful good-nature and inoffensiveness. To these were joined an incessant disposition to volunteer his services wherever, by his extraordinary sagacity, he judged them to be either necessary or useful. A remarkable instance of this in Crop was his noticing the habit in his master of being accommodated with his boot-jack, slippers, and dressing-gown, on returning home in the evening. On a certain occasion, while Mr Mudford was waiting for these, a lumbering noise was heard upon the stairs, when suddenly, to the aston-

ishment of himself and family, Crop entered the room with the gown, which having laid at his master's feet, he set off again, and returned with the boot-jack and slippers, depositing them also, and expressing, in his motions and countenance, the satisfaction he enjoyed at having rendered a service. He ever after performed the office of valet-de-chambre, not only to his master, but, if a visitor happened to arrive late in the evening, he always brought him the boot-jack and slippers. Crop, as well as a caressing was a kissing animal, and would salute any person who desired him; and his natural instinct approximated so very nearly to reason, and his affection for the human race was so great, that the opinion given by a certain literary lady of a dog of the same species seems equally applicable to Crop,—he could be no other than some benignant being transformed into a dog by one of those enchanters celebrated in the *Arabian Nights*.

The owner of this most valuable animal lost him through the malice and cowardice of his neighbour, an *Italian;* and although well aware of the exorbitant price which justice bears in our legal market, deterring so many from becoming purchasers, he resolutely and meritoriously determined to seek his remedy; and, as will be seen by the account of the trial, which we shall subjoin, it was found, that even in the case of *a dog* it is not lawful to kill except in self-defence. Mr Mudford gained his cause, by which, with Teague of old, he *gained a loss*, as the defendant, on losing his cause, instantly made himself scarce,

leaving the plaintiff to stand captain for costs and damages, who thereby verified the old English proverb, *sue a beggar, &c.*

MUDFORD *versus* DU RIEU.

King's Bench, July 17, 1816. *Sittings after Term.* This was an action brought by Mr Mudford, a literary gentleman, against the defendant, to recover compensation in damages for the loss of a dog which was wilfully shot by the defendant.

Mr *Topping*, for the plaintiff, stated, " that the dog in question was a most beautiful animal of the Russian breed, perfectly docile and good-humoured; but, like all dogs of his age, being but fifteen months old, was playful and wild. The defendant's children, nevertheless, had thought proper on various occasions to tease the animal, thereby causing him to bark at them. His barking, however, had produced either an actual or fictitious alarm on the part of the children, and the defendant in consequence, when passing the animal, gave him a violent kick, threatening, if he should ever catch him in his field, he would shoot him. Under apprehensions of this threat, the plaintiff had given directions that the dog should be confined within doors; and he was so confined for ten days previous to the 6th July, 1816, when, the door being accidentally left open, he ran into the yard, and, leaping over the wall into the field, he expressed his joy at the recovery of his liberty by loud barking and running from place to place. Mrs Mudford, with

her sister and servant, immediately went out in order to catch him; but their efforts, from the playfulness of the animal, were ineffectual. While they were thus engaged, the defendant's daughter came out, accompanied by a female companion, and approaching the dog, the former took up a brick, saying, 'if the animal came nearer she would beat out his brains.' The dog did run nearer, but never attempted to touch her. The defendant's wife now came out, and called to her husband to bring out his pistols. At the same time she went towards the dog with her infant son, about four years old,—no proof of apprehension on her part,—and put the child towards the animal's mouth, but it did not offer to bite; she, however, immediately cried out, 'Oh, my child!' and drew it away. The child, alarmed at the barking of the dog, shrieked; upon which the defendant came out with a pistol under his coat. By this time the dog had reached his master's wall, and Mrs Mudford was pulling him down by the neck, when the defendant drew forth his pistol, and shot the animal in the loins, and wounded him so that he died in a very short time."

With respect to the value of the animal, the learned counsel said, that he should be enabled to prove that the plaintiff had been offered a very large sum of money for him, and that he was possessed of many of those acquirements which render a dog valuable, with an uncommon attachment to all the family, and the most perfect good nature to all who treated him with kindness. Witnesses were then called in sup-

port of this case. Mrs Elizabeth Whiting, the plaintiff's sister, proved the docility and playfulness of the dog. Her brother had been offered fifteen guineas for him a short time before the day on which he was shot. This evidence was supported by three other witnesses.

The Attorney-General, on the part of the defendant, contended that his client was perfectly justified in the course he had taken, for that he had shot the dog in his own defence. In proof of this four witnesses appeared, who stated that the defendant was called into the field by the screams of his daughter, and that in shooting the dog he acted in his own defence. In the evidence of these persons, however, there was so much prevarication, that the jury, after an impartial and able charge from Mr Justice Abbot, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *fifteen guineas*,—costs forty shillings.

It may be useful to record the law as laid down by the Lord Chief Justice Abbot on this trial. He stated distinctly, "that the only justification for a man shooting the dog of another is the necessity of self-defence; but that necessity must be clear and positive. If," he observed, "a man were attacked by a dog, and while the dog was making the attack he killed him, he would act legally; but if he killed the dog *while it was running away from him*, after having so attacked him, the owner of the dog would be entitled to recover his value. The reason of this distinction, he said, was clear: In the first case, self-defence jus-

tified the killing of the dog; but, in the second, it did not; for the dog had himself retired from the attack, and the party aggrieved ought then to seek his remedy for whatever injury he may have sustained, at the hands of the owner of the dog."

While on this subject, I may mention, that the people of this country generally have a most erroneous notion on this head, and imagine, that if a dog bites them, or any of their family, they have a right to destroy the animal with their own hands. It has, however, been established by the above decision, that this is by no means the case; and the law on this point is the same in Scotland as in England. Others have a different way of viewing this subject, which is, that they may not kill the dog with their own hands, but that the owner is obliged to destroy him, upon representation being made that the dog has been guilty of biting. This conclusion, however, is equally unsound with the other, as it rests with the proprietor whether he will or will not kill his dog; but, on the other hand, he is liable to pay for all damage committed by him, whether upon man or the inferior animals.

THE GREAT ROUGH WATER DOG,

(*Canis Aquaticus*, Linnæus.)

The Great Rough Water-Dog has long curly hair, is web-footed, swims with great ease, and is extremely useful in the sport of shooting aquatic birds. He has many of the qualities of the land-spaniel.

This dog has a great liking to fetching and carry-

ing, and such is his exquisite sense of smell, that he will find a particular stone thrown by his master to the bottom of a river: he dives with astonishing dexterity. He is particularly valuable on board of ships, as he leaps from the side of a vessel after any article which has fallen overboard, and is very useful for recovering birds that have been shot from the deck of the ship. Above all, he is lively, playful, good-tempered, and much attached to his master.

AN ONLY FRIEND.

A few days before the overthrow of Robespierre, a revolutionary tribunal had condemned Monsieur R., an ancient magistrate and a most estimable man, on a pretence of finding him guilty of a conspiracy. Monsieur R. had a water-dog, at that time about twelve years old, which had been brought up by him, and had scarce ever quitted his side. Monsieur R. was cast into prison, and in the silence of a living tomb he was left to "pine in thought," under the iron scourge of the tyrant, who, if he extended life to those whom his wantonness had proscribed, even until death became a prayer, it was only to tantalize them with the blessing of murder, when he imagined he could more effectually torture them with the *curse* of existence.

This faithful dog, however, was with him when he was first seized, but was not suffered to enter the prison; he took refuge with a neighbour of his late master. But, that posterity may judge clearly of

the terror in which Frenchmen existed at that period, it must be added, that this man received the poor animal tremblingly and in secret, lest his humanity for his friend's dog should bring himself to the scaffold. Every day at the same hour the dog returned to the prison, but was still refused admittance. He, however, uniformly passed some time there. Such unremitting fidelity at last won even on the porter of a prison, and the dog was at length allowed to enter. The joy of both master and dog was mutual; it was difficult to separate them; but the honest jailer, fearing for himself, carried the latter out of the prison. The next morning, however, he again came back, and once on each day afterwards was regularly admitted by the humane keeper. When the day of receiving sentence arrived, notwithstanding the guards, which jealous power, conscious of its deserts, stationed around, the dog penetrated into the hall, and couched himself between the legs of the unhappy man, whom he was about to lose for ever.

The fatal hour of execution arrived, the doors were opened, his dog received him at the threshold!—his faithful dog *alone*, even under the eye of the tyrant, dared to own a dying friend! He clung to his hand undaunted. "Alas! that hand will never more be spread upon thy head, poor dog!" exclaimed the condemned. The axe fell, but the tender adherent would not leave the body; the earth received it, and the mourner spread himself on the grave, where he passed the first night, the next day, and the second night. The

neighbour, meantime, unhappy at not seeing the dog, and guessing the asylum he had chosen, stole forth by night, and finding him, caressed and brought him back. The good man tried every art that kindness could devise to make him eat; but in a short time the dog escaping, regained his favourite place. Every morning for three months the mourner visited his protector merely to receive his food, and then returned to the ashes of his dead master, and each day he was more sad, more meagre, and more languishing.

His protector at length endeavoured to wean him; he tied him, but what manacle is there that can ultimately triumph over nature? He broke or bit through his bonds, again returned to the grave, and never quitted it more. It was in vain that all kind means were used to bring him back. Even the humane jailer assisted to take him food, but he would eat no longer: for four-and-twenty hours he was absolutely observed to employ (oh force of genuine love!) his weakened limbs in digging up the earth that separated him from the being he had served. Affection gave him strength, but his efforts were too vehement for his powers; his whole frame became convulsed,—he shrieked in his struggles,—his attached and generous heart gave way, and he ceased to breathe, with his last look turned upon the grave, as if he knew he had found, and again should be permitted to associate with his master, and that his faithful dog should bear him company.

LARGE WATER-SPANIEL,

(*Canis Inquisitor.*)

The Large Water-Spaniel is about the size of an ordinary setter, but much stronger in the bone and shorter in the legs. His head is long, and his muzzle moderately acute, his face is quite smooth, as well as the front of all his legs; his ears are long, which, together with his whole body, is covered with deep hair, consisting of firm, small, and distinctly crisped curls, not unlike those of a wig—his tail is rather short, and clothed with curled hair. His hair is very differently curled from the great water-dog and poodle, as that of the two latter consists of long and pendulous curls. His general colour is a dark liver-brown, with white legs, neck, and belly; and is sometimes, though rarely to be met with, all black, or with a black body and white neck and legs.

His smell is extremely acute, and he has in some instances been taught to set; but this is rather a difficult task, from his naturally lively disposition. He takes the water with great eagerness, on which account he is a valuable dog in shooting wild fowl; he watches with much keenness and anxiety the motions of his master, and as soon as a bird is killed he instantly plunges into the water, fetches it out, and lays it at the feet of his master. He is very quick at finding the haunts of wild fowl; he is also easily

taught to fetch and carry articles, and will seek things which have been lost; on which account he has received in England the appellation of the Finder.

The Great Water-Spaniel has sometimes been employed in otter-hunting, but it is seldom he has the pluck to combat with so keen an adversary. He is an animal naturally distinguished for mildness and docility, qualities which are portrayed in his countenance and is remarkable for his attachment to his master.

The native country of this dog is Spain; but we conceive that the variety we possess, which is a very distinct one, is not the pure breed as originally imported into this country, but that it is the produce of the large water-dog and the English setter, as it appears to be intermediate between these, not only in figure, but also in their united qualities.

A MURDER DISCOVERED BY A DOG.

From a letter written by a gentleman at Dijon, in France, to his friend in London, dated August 15, 1764.

"Since my arrival here a man has been broken on the wheel, with no other proof to condemn him than that of a water-spaniel. The circumstances attending it being so very singular and striking, I beg leave to communicate them to you. A farmer, who had been to receive a sum of money, was waylaid, robbed, and murdered, by two villains. The farmer's dog returned with all speed to the house of the person who had paid the money, and expressed such amazing anxiety that he would follow him, pull

ing him several times by the sleeve and skirt of the coat, that at length the gentleman yielded to his importunity. The dog led him to the field, a little from the roadside, where the body lay. From thence the gentleman went to a public-house, in order to alarm the country. The moment he entered, (as the two villains were there drinking,) the dog seized the murderer by the throat, and the other made his escape. This man lay in prison three months, during which time they visited him once a-week with the Spaniel, and though they made him change his clothes with other prisoners, and always stand in the midst of a crowd, yet did the animal always find him out, and fly at him. On the day of trial, when the prisoner was at the bar, the dog was let loose in the court-house, and in the midst of some hundreds he found him out, (though dressed entirely in new clothes,) and would have torn him to pieces had he been allowed; in consequence of which he was condemned, and at the place of execution he confessed the fact. Surely so useful, so disinterestedly faithful an animal, should not be so barbarously treated as I have often seen them, particularly in London."

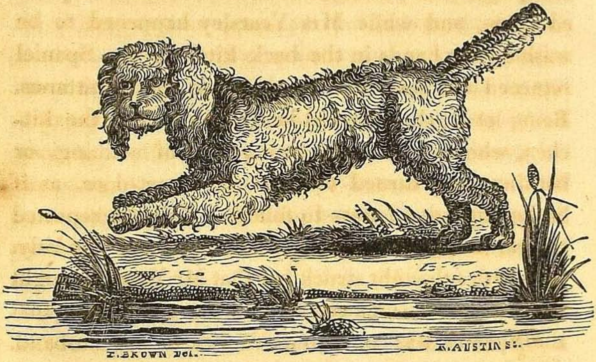
A CANINE SEER.

The following anecdote has been well authenticated, and the fact which it records is still remembered by many individuals yet alive:—

Mr Alderman Yearsley of Congleton, in Cheshire, had a favourite Large Water-Spaniel Bitch named

Fanny, which was, in the hands of Providence, the instrument of saving a very valuable life.

In the year 1774 Mr Yearsley had gone out one evening with a friend to a tavern, and the dog went along with him. A short time before he was expected home, and while Mrs Yearsley happened to be washing her hands in the back kitchen, the Spaniel returned and scratched at the door for admittance. Being let in, she followed her mistress into the kitchen, where she set up a strange sort of whining, or barking, and turned towards the street-door, as if beckoning her mistress to follow. This she repeated several times, to the great astonishment of the lady. At length a thought struck her that Mr Yearsley might have met with some accident in the street, and that the Spaniel was come to guide her to her husband. Alarmed at this idea, she hastily followed the animal, which led her to Mr Yearsley, whom she found in perfect health, sitting in the house to which he had gone. She told him the cause of her coming, and got herself laughed at for her pains. But what were the feelings of both, when they were informed by their next neighbours that the kitchen fell in almost the very instant Mrs Yearsley had shut the street-door, and that the wash-hand basin she had left was crushed into a thousand pieces! The animal was ever afterwards treated with no ordinary attention, and died at the distance of thirteen years, at the age of sixteen. Her death, we regret to add, was occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.



THE SMALL WATER-SPANIEL, OR POODLE,

(*Canis Aquaticus Minor.*)

THIS variety is presumed to be the offspring of the large water-dog and the small cocker: it has all the appearance of the former, not only in shape, but also in the thick curled silky hairs. It is a most lively active dog, with an acute sense of smell, and is very susceptible of instruction of almost any kind. Its general colour is white, although individuals are sometimes found with black patches over various parts of their bodies. The Poodle is very fond of diving, and can

find at the bottom of a river or pond any particular stone thrown in by his master.

In France, this dog is a great favourite, and is taught many curious tricks. He is also an excellent companion in shooting of wild fowl, which, when killed in the water, he very soon recovers.

Some dogs are more easily instructed than others, though all are sufficiently docile. The Poodle breed is the most extraordinary for aptitude in this particular; many have been made so useful as to perform the common offices of a servant, such as to go on ordinary errands, shut and open doors, ring bells, &c.; and their knack at mimickry is extreme.

A DRAMATIC POODLE.

My friend, Robert Wilkie, Esq. of Ladythorn, in the county of Northumberland, had a black Poodle, which he had instructed to go through the agonies of dying in a very correct manner. When he was ordered to die, he would tumble over on one side, and then stretch himself out, and move his hind-legs in such a way as expressed that he was in great pain; first slowly, and afterwards very quick; and after a few convulsive throbs, indicated by putting his head and whole body in motion, he would stretch out all his limbs and cease to move, as if he had expired, lying on his back, with his legs turned upwards. In this situation he remained motionless till he had his master's commands to get up.

A MILITARY MARAUDER PUNISHED.

A Poodle Dog followed his master, a French officer, to the wars; the latter was soon afterwards killed at the battle of Castella, in Valencia, when his comrades endeavoured to carry the dog with them in their retreat; but the faithful animal refused to leave the corpse, and they left him. A military marauder, in going over the field of battle, discovering the cross of the legion of honour on the dead officer's breast, attempted to capture it, but the Poodle instantly seized him by the throat, and would have ended his career, had not a comrade run the honest canine guardian through the body.

The Marquis of Worcester had a similar Poodle which was taken from the grave of his master, a French officer, who fell at the battle of Salamanca, and was buried on the spot. The dog had remained on the grave until he was nearly starved, and even then was removed with difficulty,—so faithful was he to the remains of him he had tenderly loved.

A MIMIC POODLE.

"I was once present at a drum-head court-martial," says Mr Blaine, "assembled, in Holland, for the trial of a soldier. In the middle of the solemnity, a Poodle Dog, that belonged to an officer of the corps, entered the circle with a stick in his mouth, which he immediately placed between his fore-paw and breast, and then, erecting himself, he seemed actually to intend

the mimickry his form assumed. It was impossible to proceed under so ludicrous an appearance: the circle was convulsed with ineffectual attempts to restrain laughter; and I believe the poor culprit fared the better for the antics of this amusing animal, which was a most deserving favourite with the whole regiment."

AN ASTONISHING CLIMBER.

"Strange as it may appear," says the author of the preceding anecdote, "it is no less true, that a Poodle Dog actually scaled the high buildings of my residence in Wells-street, Oxford-street, proceeded along several roofs of houses, and made his way down by progressive but very considerable leaps into distant premises; from whence, by watching and stratagem, he gained the street, and returned home to join his mistress, for whom he undertook this desperate enterprise."

THE SHOCK DOG,

(*Canis Fotor.*)

THIS variety is probably a breed betwixt the King Charles dog and the small water-spaniel, to which last it seems most nearly allied. It has long and slightly-curled hair, and its eyes are almost hid in the curls. It is of a small size, and is used in this country and on the continent as a lapdog. It is a useless little animal, seeming to possess no other quality than a faithful attachment to its mistress.

I have never seen one of these diminutive little creatures which would take the water, although they possess all the requisites for swimming. This may probably be accounted for from the frequency of their immersion in that element, contrary to their inclination, for the purpose of washing them.*

A FAITHFUL SHOCK DOG.

In October, 1803, during the deluge with which the island of Madeira was visited, a remarkable circumstance happened near St John's River. A maid-servant, in flying from one of the falling houses, dropped an infant from her arms, which was supposed to have perished. Next day, however, it was found, unhurt, on a dry piece of ground, along with a Shock Dog, belonging to the same family. The dog was close by the child, and it is imagined that the child was kept alive by the warmth of the faithful animal's body.

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* Charles K. Sharpe, Esq. remarks,—"Lord Dunmore has a curious and very large picture, by Mytens, of Charles the First and his Queen, that hung formerly in Holyrood-house. There are many dogs in it,—a white Shock, probably the Queen's favourite, and various hounds, of which Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf, is holding one; another has a monkey on its back,—I think a squib at Jeffrey."

SECTION VI.

FOWLERS, OR DOGS WHOSE NATURAL INCLINATION IS TO CHASE AND POINT BIRDS, AND HUNT SINGLY BY THE SCENT.

THE SPRINGER, OR SPRINGING SPANIEL,

(*Canis Extrarius*, Linnæus.)

THERE are two different dogs which usually pass under this denomination; one being considerably larger than the other, and known by the name of the Springing Spaniel, as applicable to every kind of game in any country.

The Springer is supposed to have originated in Great Britain, although it is now widely diffused over every quarter of the globe. He is much used and eagerly sought after in the wild sports of the East.

The true English-bred Springing Spaniel differs but little in figure from the setter, except in size; their chief difference consists in the former having a

larger head than the latter in proportion to the bulk of his body; they vary also in a small degree in point of colour, from red, yellow, or liver-colour, and white, which seems to be the invariable standard of the breed. They are nearly two-fifths less in height and strength than the setter, their form being more delicate, their ears longer, very soft and pliable, covered with a coat of long waving and silky hair; the nose is red or black, the latter being the surest mark of high breeding; the tail is bushy and pendulous, and is always in motion when employed in pursuit of game.

Differently from other dogs used in shooting, both the Springer and Cocker give tongue the moment they either smell or see game; and this gives intimation to the sportsmen, who generally station themselves on the skirts of the wood or covert to which woodcocks, snipes, and pheasants are known to fly when started.

Both this dog and the cocker are frequently used as finders in greyhound-coursing, and are no less eager to start a hare, which they pursue with as much ardour as they do winged game.

From the time the Springer is thrown off in the field, he gives evident proofs of the pleasure he experiences in being thus employed, by the perpetual motion of his tail, which is termed feathering amongst sportsmen; and upon the increasing vibration of which the experienced fowler well knows that he is getting nearer to the object of attraction.

The nearer he approaches the game, the more energetic the dog becomes in his endeavours to succeed; tremulous whispers escape him, as a symptom of doubt; but the moment this doubt is dispelled, and the game is found, his clamorous raptures break forth in full force. He expresses his gratification by loud and quick barking, which may be relied on as a proof that he has not sought in vain; leaving the happy owner exultingly to boast, that "he is in possession of at least one faithful domestic, who never tells a lie."

UNFEIGNED GRATITUDE.

Mr Blaine records the following story of a dog which he had found :—"I one day picked up in the streets an old Spaniel bitch, that some boys were worrying, from which her natural timidity rendered her incapable of defending herself. Grateful for the protection, she readily followed me home, where she was placed among other dogs, in expectation of finding an owner for her; but which not happening, she spent the remainder of her life (three or four years) in this asylum. Convinced she was safe and well treated, I had few opportunities of particularly noticing her afterwards, and she attached herself principally to the man who fed her. At a future period, when inspecting the sick dogs, I observed her in great pain, occasionally crying out. Supposing her to be affected in her bowels, and having no suspicion she was in pup, I directed some castor-oil to be given her. The next day she was still worse, when I

examined her more attentively, and, to my surprise, discovered that a young one obstructed the passage, and which she was totally unable to bring forth. I placed her on a table, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in detaching the puppy from her. The relief she instantly felt produced an effect I shall never forget; she licked my hands, and, when put on the ground, she did the same to my feet, danced round me, and screamed with gratitude and joy.

"From this time to her death, which did not happen till two years after, she never forgot the benefit she had received; on the contrary, whenever I approached, she was boisterous in evincing her gratitude and regard, and would never let me rest till, by noticing her, I had convinced her that I was sensible of her caresses. The difference between her behaviour before this accident and after it was so pointed and striking, that it was impossible to mistake the grateful sense she had ever retained of the kindness which had been shown to her."

INSTINCTIVE TOPOGRAPHER.

The following anecdote is also related by Mr Blaine: —"I took a Spaniel, bred in London, forty-eight miles, in the close rumble-tumble of a chaise, into Essex, where she remained with me some months. During the journey she was once only taken out of this close confinement for a few minutes in an inn-yard. She proved useless as a sporting dog, and I gave her to a friend to breed from, who was on a visit with me.

I accompanied him on his return from Essex, and she was brought back with us exactly in a similar manner to that in which she had been before taken; and it is most certain, that neither in going nor coming did she ever see twenty yards of the road. On our arrival in London she was removed to his (my friend's) kennel, from whence she contrived to escape during the night, by digging her way out in a most extraordinary manner, and travelled the whole forty-eight miles back into Essex so expeditiously, that a servant found her at the door of my residence in the country in the morning when she arose. The bitch remained at large during the day; but, finding I was not in the country, she again set off in the evening and returned to London; and in the morning once more presented herself at my friend's house in search of me."

MR WOOD'S FAITHFUL SPANIEL.

The fate of Mr Wood, as related by M'Gill in his "Travels in Turkey," is one of those events of frequent occurrence in those countries, but attended in this case with considerable interest on account of the fidelity of a dog. Mr Wood was travelling with despatches from Constantinople, and on account of the banditti who infested the road, he was advised by the consul to take a strong guard along with him. He, however, unhappily disregarded this advice, and in proceeding upon his journey, along with his Greek servant and guide, a Tartar, they were attack-

ed by eight men about two days' journey from Constantinople, and robbed, after which, Mr Wood and his guide were murdered. The servant made a wonderful escape, by plunging into a river near at hand; he was several times fired at, when the ruffians, thinking they had killed him, retired.

When he returned with a party to remove and bury his master, a Spaniel, which had been presented to him a short time before his departure from Constantinople, was found lying howling beside the dead body. Three times they brought this faithful animal to the village, and as often did he return to the grave: on going in search of him once more, for the last time, they found he had made a hole in the ground, to rest himself by the side of his master. The young Greek, on returning with his friends to Constantinople, passed near the spot to pay a parting visit to the Spaniel; he found him still there, and threw him a few loaves to keep him alive. This dog afterwards appeared at the door of his master's former habitation in Constantinople, worn almost to a shadow.

THE BROKEN-HEARTED.

The gamekeeper of the Rev. Mr Corsellis had reared a Spaniel, which was his constant attendant both night and day: whenever old Daniel appeared, Dash was close beside him, and the dog was of infinite use in his nocturnal excursions. He never regarded the game during the night, although in the

daytime no Spaniel could find it in a better style or in greater quantity; but in the dark, if a strange foot had entered any of the coverts, Dash, by a significant whine, informed his master that the enemy was abroad; and many poachers have been detected and caught from this singular intelligence. After many years' friendly connexion, old Daniel was seized with a pulmonary disease, which terminated in his death. As long as the slow but fatal progress of his disorder allowed him to crawl about, Dash as usual followed his footsteps; and when still further exhausted by nature he took to his bed, the faithful animal unweariedly attended upon him, and when he died, the dog would not quit the body, but lay upon the bed by its side. It was with difficulty he was tempted to eat any food; and although after the burial he was taken to the hall and caressed with all the tenderness which so fond an attachment naturally called forth, he took every opportunity to steal back to the room in the cottage where his old master had breathed his last: there he would remain for hours, thence he daily visited his grave, and at the end of fourteen days, notwithstanding every kindness and attention shown him, he died literally broken-hearted.

A LEG OF MUTTON SAVED.

The following anecdote is related by Mr Blaine:— "I was once called from dinner in a hurry to attend to something that had occurred; unintentionally I left a favourite cat in the room together with a no less

favourite Spaniel. When I returned, I found the latter, which was not a small figure, extending her whole length along the table by the side of a leg of mutton which I had left. On my entrance she showed no signs of fear, nor did she immediately alter her position; I was sure, therefore, that none but a good motive had placed her in this extraordinary situation, nor had I long to conjecture. Puss was skulking in a corner, and though the mutton was untouched, yet her conscious fears clearly evinced that she had been driven from the table in the act of attempting a robbery on the meat, to which she was too prone, and that her situation had been occupied by this faithful Spaniel to prevent a repetition of the attempt. Here was *fidelity* united with great intellect, and wholly free from the aid of instinct. This property of guarding victuals from the cat, or from other dogs, was a daily practice of this animal; and, while cooking was going forward, the floor might have been strewed with eatables, which would have been all safe from her own touch, and as carefully guarded from that of others. A similar property is common to many dogs, but to Spaniels particularly."

A PHILOSOPHICAL SPANIEL.

A learned Spaniel, which maintained philosophical theses in English, French, and Latin, was exhibited about thirty years ago at York. It may readily be conceived that the animal did not speak these languages, but he seemed at least to understand them,

since, if asked any question in them, he always replied by signs, either shaking his head to express yes or no, or pawing with his foot to indicate numbers or letters, which, when joined together, formed the required answer.

These circumstances could not but excite the astonishment of the spectators, who were attracted in great numbers by the celebrity of this animal. *1st,* He continued to give pertinent and proper answers, even when his master retired from the exhibition-room, or desired all those to retire who were making signs to the dog to indicate the answer. *2d,* His answers, when blindfolded to prevent him from observing any signs, were equally proper. *3d,* He generally advanced the most singular paradoxes; at first no person in company agreed with him in opinion, yet, after a variety of objections, answers, and replies, he was always allowed in the end to be right.

To prove that the epithet given to the learned animal was not altogether misapplied, we shall here relate a kind of conversation which took place between the Spaniel and two or three learned persons in company.

A sailor first asked how many arches there were in Westminster Bridge? The Spaniel replied by drawing his foot over the number fifteen. He was then asked how many arches there were in Pontus Euxinus? Here the dog paused, as if he had conceived himself insulted by such a question, and as if desirous of applying the proverb, "a foolish question deserves

no answer." Being commanded, however, by his master, to satisfy the person who had interrogated him, he replied, that the Pontus Euxinus had no arches, and he expressed this very clearly by placing his foot on a cipher. The sailor then said that the preceding year he had made a very happy voyage in six weeks from the Pontus Euxinus to London Bridge. The Spaniel, finding nothing very wonderful in such a voyage, placed his foot on different letters, forming a very laconic answer, which signified, when explained by his master, that some navigators had made a voyage of 600 leagues in half a day. "That is impossible," said the sailor; "no air-balloon has ever yet been able to traverse such a space in so short a time." "I do not say," returned the Spaniel, by the help of his interpreter, "that an air-balloon was employed for that purpose,—I speak of a voyage by sea."

The sailor then said, "that by sea it was still more impossible, because, as the fastest-sailing vessel went at the rate of no more than about five leagues per hour, it could never make a voyage of 600 leagues in half a day."

The animal persisted in maintaining its assertion, and the sailor was going to lay a considerable bet, when the Spaniel and his master added, "that they had performed this voyage in a country where they kindled fire with ice."

"If you are desirous of showing your erudition," replied the sailor, "do not, I beg of you, utter so

many absurdities." The master of the Spaniel then, addressing the animal, said, "Tell us, my friend, is it not true that a fire can be kindled with a piece of ice, if it be cut into the form of a lens, so as to collect the sun's rays into a focus, and to project them on a small heap of gunpowder?" The animal, which was blindfolded, nodded with his head, to say yes, as if he had fully comprehended the question proposed to him.

"The dog on this point is right," said the sailor; "but it does not prove that a journey of 600 leagues can be performed in half a day." "Why not," replied the dog, by the mouth of his master, "if it be in a country where, in half a day, there are 360 hours?" "In what climate?" said the sailor, much surprised, and beginning to perceive the truth of his reply. The Spaniel mentioned the frigid zone. "In that zone," said his master, "the days indeed are of different lengths, from twenty-four hours to six months. If Captain Cook," added he, "when he sailed beyond the polar circle, had followed a parallel, where the day was only a month long, he might, in half a day, consisting of 360 hours, have traversed the space of 600 leagues." The sailor being desirous to puzzle the Spaniel and his master in his turn, asked them if they knew a place where the sun and moon might rise at the same hour, and even at the same instant, when these two luminaries are in opposition, that is to say, at full moon? The animal and his master replied, that it was at the pole; adding, that in the same place the sun was al-

ways on the meridian, because every point of the horizon was south to the inhabitants, if any, at the pole.

A lawyer who was present disputed a long time against the Spaniel, because the latter pretended that a man who died at noon might sometimes be the heir of another who died the same day at half an hour after twelve. Though various laws were quoted from the Digesta and the Justinian code, which declare that the heir must survive the testator, the Spaniel proved that the assertion was perfectly agreeable to these laws, because the person who died at noon might, in certain circumstances, have survived him who died at half after twelve; this would be the case if the first died at London and the other at Vienna.

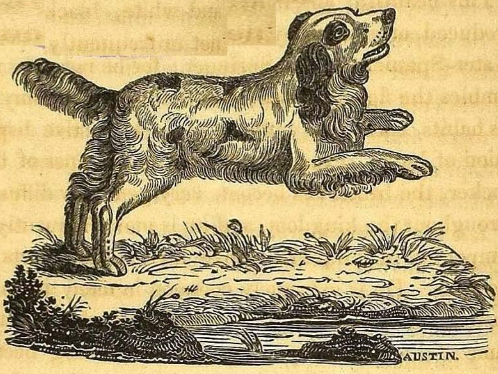
A third person proposed the following problem:—"A country woman having gone to market to sell her chickens, met with a cook, who bought the half of what she had, and the half of one more, without killing any of them. She then sold to a second cook the half of those remaining, and a half-chicken more, also without killing any, and afterwards the half of the remainder and a half-chicken more to a third cook, still without killing any. By these means the country woman sold all her chickens,—how many had she?"

The Spaniel replied "that she had seven; that the first purchaser took four, that is to say, three and a half plus one half, without killing any; that the second had taken two, that is to say, one and a half plus a half; and in the last place, that the third had taken one, that is to say, one half plus a half."

It now remains for us to explain how the animal, without any visible sign being made to him, could return answers to the questions proposed to him. The reader must know that the letters and figures were placed on so many pieces of card arranged in the form of a circle; that, as soon as any question was proposed, he moved round this circle, and that levers, concealed under the carpet on which he walked, and which were made to move under his feet by means of ropes, indicated to him the exact moment when to stop, and to place his foot on the nearest card. He was so well trained to touch the card next to him when he felt the levers move, and to give an affirmative or negative answer by the motion of his head, according as his master or any confederate altered the tone of his voice, that he was never once observed to commit a mistake.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

Two Spaniels, mother and son, were hunting of their own accord in Mr Drake's woods, near Amersham, Bucks. The gamekeeper shot the former; the latter, frightened, ran away, but in an hour or two returned to look for his companion. Having found her dead body, he laid himself down by it, and was discovered in that situation next day by his master, who took him home, together with the body of the mother. Six weeks did this affectionate creature refuse all consolation, and almost all nutriment. He became at length universally convulsed, and died of grief.



THE COCKER,

(*Canis Extrarius. Var.* β, Linnæus.)

THIS dog is much smaller than the Springing Spaniel, and is generally used for woodcock and snipe shooting. His diminutive size peculiarly fits him for ranging in low and thick coverts, for which purpose nature seems particularly to have adapted him.

The Cocker differs from the Springer in having a shorter and more compact form, a rounder head, and a shorter muzzle; the ears are very long, the limbs are short and strong; the tail is generally truncated,

and more bushy; and the hair of the Cocker over his whole body is more curled than that of the Springer. He varies in colour from liver and white, red, red-and-white, black-and-white, all liver-coloured, and not unfrequently black, with tanned legs and muzzle.

This beautiful and lively dog seems to have been produced originally by a cross between the Small Water-Spaniel and the Springer: for he not only resembles the figure of the latter, but also has many of his habits, combined with the lively and active disposition of both. From the beauty and temper of the Cocker, the breed has become very generally diffused throughout the kingdom, and he is more frequently a companion in the parlour than used in the sports of the field. He is extremely common in many parts of Sussex, from which, in the south, he has obtained the name of the Sussex Spaniel. There has long been a beautiful breed of this dog in the possession of the Duke of Marlborough and his friends, which is preserved in great purity; these are invariably red-and-white, with very long ears, short noses, and black and sparkling eyes: they are active and indefatigable in the chase, and are consequently held in great estimation among sportsmen.

General Maxwell of Edinburgh has long had an extremely beautiful breed of Cockers: most of them have been black, with tanned cheeks and legs, and ears nearly seven inches in length: they are of a small size, but are very lively and handsome little creatures.

In his general qualification, the Cocker differs but little from the Springer, except that he is decidedly more active; he appears also to have a more acute sense of smelling, and pursues game with an enthusiasm amounting to ecstacy. From his lively temperament, he does not tire so soon as the Springer, however long the labour of the day may be.

From an innate principle of this industrious little animal he gives the loudest proofs of his ecstatic delight upon finding, or even coming upon the scent, foot, or haunt of game; it is also his determined resolution to persevere until he has fairly driven them from covert. Consequently all sportsmen who take the field with Cockers are compelled to be on the alert, and to keep pace with the progress which the dogs make in the wood, otherwise they are sure to lose the greater part of the game. They may even travel many a weary mile without obtaining a successful shot, as it is the unalterable nature of these dogs to spring, flush, or start all the game before them; and they pursue, without distinction, hare, pheasant, partridge, woodcock, snipe, quail, and plover. It thus becomes necessary to hunt them within gun-shot of covert, and bells or gingles should be placed inside of the collars, if the wood is extensive, to prevent them from beating too wide, and to keep them within call of the whistle. The following beautiful passage from Somervile's poem of "The Chase" is highly characteristic of sporting with Cockers:—

"But if the shady woods my cares employ,
In quest of feathered game my spaniels beat,
Puzzling th' entangled copse; and from the brake
Push forth the whirling pheasant; higher in air
He weaves his varied plumes, stretching away
With hasty wing. Soon from th' uplifted tube
The mimic thunder bursts, the leaden death
O'ertakes him; and, with many a giddy whirl,
To earth he falls, and at my feet expires."

The Springer and Cocker are more particularly appropriated to pheasant and woodcock shooting. The former may be considered the most laborious and the least entertaining of all field-sports, if we except the mode in which it is practised in the extensive preserves of Norfolk and Suffolk, and some few districts in other counties, where the large tracts of lofty woodlands, with thick and low underwood, contribute so materially to the safety and increase of the game.

Spaniels of both descriptions are brought into general use and domestic estimation, from their handsome shape, their beautiful sleek coats, their cleanly habits, insinuating manner, incessant attendance, and faithful obedience to their masters, qualities in which they surpass all the other members of the canine race.

FIDELITY ILL REQUITED.

A merchant had made a journey on horseback, accompanied by a Cocker, to receive a considerable

sum of money, and having obtained it, was returning home. On the road his portmanteau, which contained the money, fell from behind him, without his perceiving it. His dog, however, had observed it fall, but finding the treasure too heavy for him to lift, he soon overtook his master again, jumped up at his horse, and barked with such vehemence and perseverance, that the merchant knew not what to think of it. He commanded him to be quiet, gave him a lash with his whip, but all in vain. The dog continued to bark and howl, leaping at the horse as if he wished to pull his master down from the saddle, and having received another lash, he fell to barking and biting at the horse, as if to compel him to stand still. The merchant now began to be alarmed, and to suspect that the Cocker was mad. The dog was a favourite, and he felt very loath to destroy him. He therefore, for a considerable time, tried all possible means to quiet him, but finding them of no avail, he levelled his pistol at him, and, turning away his face, drew the trigger. The dog fell, but soon got again upon his legs, and, with a lamentable moan and supplicating gestures, crawled to his master, who, unable to bear the sight, clapped spurs to his horse, and galloped away from the melancholy scene. Soon after, however, he could not refrain from looking back after his wounded favourite, and, in turning round to do so, he perceived he had lost his portmanteau. He now immediately guessed the cause of the singular conduct of his dog, and, more anxious for the life of

that faithful animal than for the recovery of his money, he hastened back to the place where he had fired the fatal shot. There the dog was no longer to be found; but, following the trace of his blood upon the road, he came to the place where the poor creature lay extended at the side of the portmanteau, to which, severely wounded, and left to perish by his master, he had crawled with the last efforts of his strength. The merchant immediately sprang from his horse, to see whether it were still possible to save him, but it was too late; the Cocker, with a last feeble exertion, affectionately licked his hand, and expired at his feet.

THE DELIVERER.

In the capital of a German principality the magistrates once thought it expedient to order all dogs that had not the mark of having been wormed, to be seized and confined for a certain time, in a large yard without the walls of the town. These dogs, which were of all possible varieties, made a hideous noise while thus confined together; but a Cocker, which, as the person that had the care of them observed, sat apart from the rest, in a corner of the yard, seemed to consider the circumstances with greater deliberation. He attended to the manner in which the gate of the yard was opened and shut, and, taking a favourable opportunity, lept with his fore-paws upon the latch, opened the gate, looked round upon the clamorous multitude, and magnanimously led them

the way out of the prison. He conducted them in triumph through the gate of the town; upon which every dog ran home exulting to his master.

A FRIEND RELIEVED FROM JEOPARDY.

Henry Bode, a gamekeeper on the Spiegelberg, a mountain near Halberstadt, made affidavit on the 11th of February, 1782, before a magistrate of that town, to the following remarkable circumstance:—

One Sunday, about Michaelmas, 1781, he went from the Spiegelberg to the town, and on his return in the afternoon, his people informed him that his two dogs, a Terrier and a young Cocker, had, since the forenoon, been missing. The Cocker, however, came back the same evening; but on the following day he appeared very uneasy, stood and howled at a place from which there was a view of the road to the town, and would not touch any food that was offered to him.

During the early part of the day no attention was paid to him; but in the afternoon, when the coachman of the Dean of Halberstadt came to the Spiegelberg, accompanied by an old Cocker, which was father of the former, the young one immediately ran to the parent, played about him with insinuating gestures, and at last ran to the mountains, whither the old dog followed him. While on his route he several times looked back to see whether or not the other kept pace; at length they both arrived at the place, where there was a rabbit's burrow; and the gamekeeper's

man, who happened to be ploughing near the place, observed that the two Cockers went by turns into the cavity, and scratched in it, one of them always standing before the entrance, while the other was busy at work within.

With this intelligence the man came home in the evening, and it was concluded that the dogs wanted to fetch a rabbit out of the burrow. Neither of the Cockers returned that evening; but at four o'clock the next morning a loud barking was heard in the yard, which induced the gamekeeper's wife to rise, and send her two servants thither to see what was the matter. They found that all the three dogs, the two Cockers and Terrier, were returned, and that the latter seemed quite famished and exhausted.

The servants then set bread and water before the Terrier, which drank nearly half a bucket of the water, and ate about the half of a large loaf. As soon as the old Cocker saw that the Terrier was safe in the hands of his friends, and well taken care of, he ran back without delay to his master's house in the town.

There could be no doubt that the Terrier had stuck fast on the Sunday in the rabbits' burrow; that the young Cocker knew of the circumstance, was uneasy about it, but had not the power by himself to help him out; that he therefore procured the assistance of the old dog, and that they, by their joint-exertions, extricated their friend from his subterraneous prison.

The gamekeeper went afterwards to examine the

rabbit-burrow, and found that the entrance, which before was very narrow, had been considerably enlarged by the labour of the dogs.

AN UNEXPECTED PROTECTOR.

A gentleman returning to London from Newington Green, where he had been on a visit to a friend, was stopped by a footpad armed with a thick bludgeon, who demanded his money, saying he was in great distress. The gentleman gave him a shilling; but this did not satisfy the fellow, who immediately attempted to strike him with the bludgeon, when, to the surprise of the citizen, the villain's arm was suddenly arrested by a Cocker dog, which seized him fast. The robber with some difficulty extricated himself from his assailant, and made his escape. The dog belonged to the gentleman's friend with whom he had dined, and had followed him unperceived. The faithful creature guarded him home, and then made the best of his way back to his master.

AN EXPERT SHOP-LIFTER.

A young gentleman, lately residing in Edinburgh, was the master of a handsome Cocker bitch, which he had bought from a dealer in dogs. The animal had been educated to steal for the benefit of its protector; but it was some time ere its new master became aware of this irregularity of morals, and he was not a little astonished and teased by its constantly bringing home articles of which it had feloniously ob-

tained possession. Perceiving at length that the animal proceeded systematically in this sort of behaviour, he used to entertain his friends by causing the Cocker to give proofs of her sagacity in the Spartan art of privately stealing; putting, of course, the shopkeepers on whom he meant she should exercise her faculty on their guard as to the issue.

The process was curious, and excites some surprise at the pains which must have been bestowed to qualify the animal for these practices. As soon as the master entered the shop, the dog seemed to avoid all appearance of recognizing or acknowledging any connexion with him, but lounged about in an indolent, disengaged, and independent sort of manner, as if she had come into the shop of her own accord. In the course of looking over some wares, her master indicated, by a touch on the parcel, and a look towards the Cocker, the goods which he desired she should appropriate, and then left the shop. The dog, whose watchful eye caught the hint in an instant, instead of following her master out of the shop, continued to sit at the door, or lie by the fire, watching the counter, until she observed the attention of the people of the shop withdrawn from the prize which she wished to secure. Whenever she saw an opportunity of doing so, as she imagined, unobserved, she never failed to jump upon the counter with her fore-feet, possess herself of the gloves, or whatever else had been pointed out to her, and escape from the shop to join her master.

CURIOUS ANOMALY.

At Daynes-hall, in Essex, the seat of Mr Stirling, a Cocker bitch, whose whelps had just been drowned, brought home a leveret from the plantations adjoining the house, which she suckled, and continued affectionately attached to for a considerable time.

DREAD OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The late celebrated Dr James relates the following story, as a convincing proof of the wonderful sagacity of the dog, as manifesting his terror and dread of hydrophobia:—

A man, who used to come every day to the Doctor's house, was so beloved by three Cocker Spaniels which he kept, that they never failed to jump into his lap, and caress him the whole time he staid. It happened that this man was bitten by a mad dog, and the very first night he came under the influence of the distemper, they all ran away from him to the very top of the garret-stairs, barking and howling, and showing all the other signs of distress and consternation. The man was cured, but the dogs were not reconciled to him for three years afterwards.

NOBLE FIDELITY.

The "Dutch Comments" record a noble instance of fidelity and attachment in a Cocker. The master of this faithful creature had, in crossing a canal during winter, incautiously ventured on some untried

ice, which immediately broke, and he sunk to the bottom. The affectionate animal stood howling over the hole into which his master had fallen, and refused to leave the place, although every art was tried to induce it; and soon afterwards when the ice thawed, it allowed itself to sink and perish, without making the least attempt to save its life by swimming.

EPITAPH ON A SPANIEL.

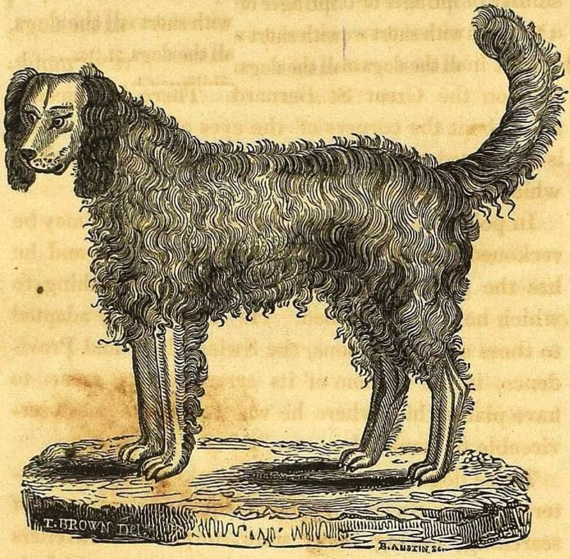
Well hast thou earn'd this little space,
  Which barely marks the turf it heaved;
For, truest of a faithful race,
  Thy voice its master ne'er deceived.

Whilst busy ranging hill and dale,
  The pheasant crouch'd from danger nigh,
Till warmer felt the scented gale,
  Thou forced the brilliant prey to fly.

Alike the woodcock's dreary haunt,
  Thou knew to find amidst the shade;
Ne'er did thy tongue *redoubled* chant,
  But, *mark!* quick echoed through the glade.

Rest then, assured that mortals can
  Draw from thy tale a moral here;
Happy if so employ'd the span
  Of active life, within their sphere.

For, search the meddling world around,
  How few their proper parts sustain!
How rare the instance to be found,
  Of truth amongst the motley train!



THE ALPINE SPANIEL,

(*Canis Alpinus.*)

The Spaniel of St Bernard's exceeds all others of the same tribe in size and beauty. He generally reaches two feet in height at the shoulders, and is up-

wards of five feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. His coat is much more curled than that of either the Springer or the Cocker, and his hair is very closely set, with short woolly fur at the roots; his feet, like those of all the dogs of cold climates, are protected from the possibility of being cut by the frost, by being covered with a thick fur, which, besides, enables him to climb those almost inaccessible ridges of ice which are so numerous on the Great St Bernard. There is a peculiarity about the corners of the eyes of this dog which is attributed to the snow and the high Alpine regions which he inhabits.

In point of intelligence, the Alpine Spaniel may be reckoned at least equal to any of the species; and he has the greatest aptitude for learning any thing to which he may be trained. He is peculiarly adapted to those stormy regions, the Swiss Alps; and Providence, in the wisdom of its arrangements, seems to have placed him where he was to be the most serviceable to mankind.

These dogs are kept by the monks of the monasteries of the Swiss Alps for the express purpose of searching, during heavy snow-storms, for travellers who may have fallen into cavities or pits, in which situation, without timely assistance, they would soon be starved or frozen to death. The practice is to send them out in pairs, and, being perfectly conversant with the nature of their employment, they traverse a great extent of the adjoining country. By marks in the snow, but principally by the scent formed from

the breath of persons so situated exhaling through the drift, they discover the pit that contains the buried traveller, in which case they instantly return and give the alarm, when assistance being procured, these sagacious animals lead the benevolent monks to the relief of the unfortunate individual.

DOGS OF ST BERNARD.

A German almanack contains some details concerning a dog named Barry, one of the predecessors of those which lately perished amidst the snow of the Great Saint Bernard. This intelligent animal served the hospital of that mountain for the space of twelve years, during which time he saved the lives of forty individuals. His zeal was indefatigable. Whenever the mountain was enveloped in fogs and snow he set out in search of lost travellers. He was accustomed to run barking until he lost his breath, and would frequently venture on the most perilous places. When he found his strength was insufficient to draw from the snow a traveller benumbed with cold, he would run back to the hospital in search of the monks.

One day this interesting animal found a child in a frozen state between the bridge of Dronaz and the ice-house of Balsora; he immediately began to lick him, and having succeeded in restoring animation, and the perfect recovery of the boy by means of his caresses, he induced the child to tie himself round his body. In this way he carried the poor lit-

tle creature, as if in triumph, to the hospital. When old age deprived him of strength, the prior of the convent pensioned him at Berne by way of reward. He is now dead, and his body stuffed and deposited in the museum of that town. The little phial, in which he carried a reviving liquor for the distressed travellers whom he found among the mountains, is still suspended from his neck.

DISASTROUS RESENTMENT.

The Count de Monte Veccios had an Alpine Spaniel, which, as his master always had reported, could understand whatever he said to him; and the following short account deserves to be recorded, as it at once indicates memory, compassion, love, gratitude, and resentment in the faithful animal, even if we do not allow it to make good his master's opinion. The story is this:—

The Count had served long in the wars, and always had this faithful attendant with him. The republic of Venice had been signally obliged to his courage, but had not rewarded him. He had a favour to ask of the then General Morosini; and as that commander was a man of singular pride and arrogance, he was obliged to wait a favourable opportunity of offering his suit to him. One day when the General himself had a favour to ask of the Doge, (who was a person of high elegance and expense, in his taste for entertainments,) he laid out half his fortune on a cold collation, to which he had invited him,

to put him in humour for his suit. The Count thought this the happiest day in the world for his purpose, imagining that he who was about to ask a favour for himself, would not at that instant deny one to another. He went to him some hours before the time the Doge was expected, and being received in the room where the table was prepared, he began to make his court by praising the elegance and pomp of the preparation, which consisted of many thousands of finely-cut vessels of Venetian glass, filled with the richest sweetmeats and cold provisions, and disposed on fine tables, all covered with one vast cloth, with a deep gold fringe, which swept the ground. The Count said a thousand fine things about the elegance and richness of the dessert, and particularly admired the profusion of expense in the workmanship of the crystal and the weight of the gold fringe. Thus far he was very courteously received; and the lord of the feast pompously told him that all the workmen in Venice had been half a year employed about them. From this he proceeded to the business of his suit; but this met with a very different reception, and was not only refused, but the denial attended with very harsh language. The Count was shocked at the ill-nature of the General, and went away in a very melancholy mood. As he went out, he patted his dog upon the head, and, out of the fulness of his heart, said to him, with an afflicted air, *Tu vois, mon ami, comme l'on nous traite,*—" You see, my friend, how I am used." The dog looked up wishfully in his face, and return-

ed him an answer with his tears. He accompanied him till he was at some distance from the General's, when, finding him engaged in company, he took that opportunity of leaving him with people who might justify him if accused. Upon which, returning back to the house of the haughty officer, he entered the great room, and taking hold of the gold tassel at one of the corners of the cloth, he ran forcibly back, and drew it after him, till the whole preparation was in a moment strewed on the ground in a vast heap of dirty and broken glasses; thus revenging his master's quarrel, and ensuring as unexpected a reception to the General's requests as the latter had given to those of the Count.

THE OLD ENGLISH SETTER,

(*Canis Index*,—Variety *a*.)

THIS breed was originally produced between the Spanish pointer and the large water-spaniel, and was famous on account of his steadiness and exquisite sense of smelling; the hair over the whole body was much more curled than that of the present breed, which has been considerably lightened by the additional cross of the Springer; he was also much more steady than the improved variety, but then he had not the same speed to recommend him. Fine dogs of this kind were also produced by a cross with the stag and blood hounds. They united great strength, considerable swiftness, and were used for the chase in some few instances.

A STAUNCH SETTER.

"During my residence in the country," says M. Huet, "I had a gamekeeper who was very skilful in the art of training dogs. Among others of various kinds which he trained was a large Old English Setter, with which he had succeeded so well, that he could use him both for hunting and shooting.

"This dog did always as much as could be done

by any of his race in whatever kind of sport he was employed; he even invented advantageous manœuvres himself, which the gamekeeper affirmed he had never taught him.

"Once, after I had been already several hours returned from hunting with my people, the dog came running across the yard with a hare upon his back, which he held by the ear, so as to carry her in the most convenient manner to the kitchen from the considerable distance where he must have killed her.

"Upon another occasion he showed an extraordinary degree of judgment and fidelity. The gamekeeper had, on one of the short days of December, shot at and wounded a deer. Hoping to run him down before night, he instantly put the dog upon the track, which followed it at full speed, and soon was out of sight. At length it grew dark, and the gamekeeper returned home, thinking he should find the Setter arrived there before him; but he was disappointed, and became apprehensive that his dog might have lost himself, or fallen a prey to some ravenous animal. The next morning, however, we were all greatly rejoiced to see him come running into the yard, whence he directly hastened to the door of my apartment, and, on being admitted, ran, with gestures expressive of solicitude and eagerness, to a corner of the room where guns were placed. We understood the hint, and, taking the guns, followed him. He led us, not by the road which he

himself had taken out of the wood, but by beaten paths half round it, and then by several wood-cutters' tracks in different directions, to a thicket, where, following him a few paces, we found the deer which he had killed. The dog seems to have rightly judged that we should have been obliged to make our way with much difficulty through almost the whole length of the wood, in order to come to the deer in a straight direction, and he therefore led us a circuitous but open and convenient road. Between the legs of the deer, which he had guarded during the night against the beasts of prey that might otherwise have seized upon it, he had scratched a hole in the snow, and filled it with dry leaves for his bed. The extraordinary sagacity which he had displayed upon this occasion rendered him doubly valuable to us, and it therefore caused us very serious regret when, in the ensuing summer, the poor animal went mad, possibly in consequence of his exposure to the severe frost of that night, and it became necessary for the gamekeeper to shoot him, which he could not do without shedding tears. He said he would willingly have given his best cow to save him; and I confess myself that I would not have hesitated to part with my best horse upon the same terms."

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

THE ENGLISH SETTER,

(*Canis Index*,—Variety β,)

Is a breed produced between the Spanish pointer, the English water-spaniel and springer, which, by careful cultivation, has attained a high degree of perfection as a sporting dog. He has an elegant figure, and a very pleasing diversity of colour ; added to this, his skin is covered with beautifully curled hair, very villous on the lower margin of the tail ; being altogether an extremely handsome dog, and quite unrivalled by any of the canine species.

The Setter has all the excellent qualities of the pointer, with a greater degree of speed and natural vivacity of temper; he, however, is not so easily broken in as the pointer, and requires a certain degree of training every year to make him continue staunch. There are, however, various instances of Setters being self-taught, as the following example will show:—

"The black and tanned small Setter bitch which I have (says Mr Torry) was originally out of the Duke of Bedford's breed, and both she and her mother inherit the utmost natural sagacity as sporting dogs. At ten months old, and before she had got a lesson in breaking, or had seen game killed, she was taken to the moors for the first time, and, on finding a bird, was perfectly steady to her *point*, backed, and did not run the game. The gentleman who was with me wounded a bird, and it fell at a considerable distance. The pup, unknown to us, had kept her eye upon it, and to our astonishment, after we had loaded, and again ordered our dogs to range, she went direct to the spot where the bird fell, found, and fetched it to my friend's feet. This happened in August, 1825."

The Setter ranges with great speed, and is a very hardy dog. Many prefer him to the pointer; and if water is plentiful, he is certainly more useful, for his feet are much better defended against the sharp cutting of the heath than those of the pointer, as he has a great deal of hair growing between the toes and round the ball of the foot, of which the latter is

almost destitute. Besides, he unquestionably ranges much faster, and can endure much more fatigue. He can also serve in thick coverts, where a pointer will not enter, and on this account is useful in wood-cock-shooting, where springers or cockers are not kept.

Formerly the Setter was used for the purpose of taking partridges with the draw-net, and was generally taught to squat down when the game was within a proper distance,—hence the name Setter. They are now, however, trained to point in the same manner as the spaniel. It is said that Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was the first person who broke a Setter to the net.

The Setter, besides his uses in the field, is much employed in duck-shooting, as he is an excellent swimmer, and takes the water very readily. He is naturally very timid, and much afraid of correction; which, if inflicted with too much severity, never fails to destroy the dog. He becomes what is termed blinked, and in this case is often so over-powered with fear, when threatened with correction, that he will almost instantly sink at his master's feet, or will steal away, after which nothing will again induce him to further exertion in finding game; so that the greatest discrimination is necessary in ascertaining the disposition of the dog.

The training of the different dogs used in sporting is comparatively an easy task to what it used to be in former times. The following curious bond was

given for the *breaking* of a Setter, which shows the price of such labour nearly a century and a half ago, and also the formality of the contract to perform it :—

"Ribbesford, Oct. 7, 1685.

"I, John Harris, of Willdon, in the parish of Hattlebury, in the county of Worcester, yeoman, for and in consideration of ten shillings of lawful English money, this day received of Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, in the said county, Esq. and of thirty shillings more of like money by him promised to be hereafter pay'd me, doe hereby covenant and promise to and with the said Henry Herbert, his exōrs and admōrs, that I will, from the day of the date hereof until the first day of March next, well and sufficiently mayntayne and keep a spaniel bitch, named *Quand*, this day delivered into my custody by the said Henry Herbert, and will, before the said first day of March next, fully and effectually traine up and teach the said bitch to sett partridges, pheasants, and other game, as well and exactly as the best setting dogges usually sett the same.

"And the said bitch, so trayned and taught, I shall and will deliver to the said Henry Herbert, or whom he shall appoint to receive her, at his house in Ribbesford aforesaid, on the first day of March next. And if at any time after the said bitch shall, for want of use or practice, or ōrwise, forgett to sett game as aforesaid, I will, at my costes and charges, mayntayne her for a month or longer, as often as

need shall require, to trayne up and teach her to sett game as aforesaid, and shall and will fully and effectually teach her to sett game as well and exactly as is above mentyon'd.

"Witness my hand and seale the day and year first above-written. JOHN HARRIS,

His × mark.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of H. PAYNE, his × mark."

As a proof of the great strength of the Setter, the late Mr Elwes mentioned to a friend, that one of the breed for which he was so famous, in following him to London hunted all the fields adjoining the road through a distance of sixty miles. The Setter is thus beautifully described by Somervile :—

"When Autumn smiles, all beauteous in decay,
And paints each chequer'd grove with various hues,
My Setter ranges in the new-shorn fields,
His nose in air erect ; from ridge to ridge
Panting he bounds, his quarter'd ground divides
In equal intervals, nor careless leaves
One inch untry'd. At length the tainted gales
His nostrils wide inhale ; quick joy elates
His beating heart, which, awed by discipline
Severe, he dares not own, but cautious creeps," &c.

A SETTER FINDS LOST PROPERTY.

"A friend of mine," says Mr Torry, "has a rough brown Setter, out of the shepherd's colley, which pos-

sesses much sagacity, both as a sporting and fancy dog, and has the faculty of smell to a surprising degree. He will find out any thing belonging to his master, although put in the most concealed part of a room. If his master gives his snuff-box to another gentleman, unobserved by the dog, he will find it out; and if he should put it under his waistcoat, he will also discover it. I saw him do this the second time he attempted it."

RECOVERS A LOST WHIP.

Mr Torry of Edinburgh has a Setter bitch which possesses great powers, and especially in finding lost articles; as she will, whenever she is desired, go in search of any thing. On one occasion, his servant lost a favourite whip in the middle of a moor, and he did not discover or make known the loss till they were about a mile distant from the spot where it was dropped. Mr Torry ordered the servant to go back and bring it, as he had stated he was quite certain of the spot where he had dropped it; but, after searching for nearly an hour, he returned to his master and said he could not recover it; upon which he told his Setter to go back for the whip. She started off instantly, and in less than five minutes the lost article was at his feet.

The same dog does a great many other curious things: she will ring the bell, fetch her master's slippers, or bring his youngest son, when required to do so, from another room; which last she effects by tak-

ing hold of his pinafore with her mouth, and running before him sideways to his master's chair.

A SETTER IN LOVE.

The late Dr Hugh Smith related the following circumstance of a Setter Dog, and maintained that a bitch and a dog may fall passionately in love with each other:—As the Doctor was travelling from Midhurst into Hampshire, the dogs, as usual in country places, ran out barking as he was passing through a village, and amongst them he observed a little ugly mongrel, that was particularly eager to ingratiate himself with a Setter bitch that accompanied him. Whilst stopping to water his horse, he remarked how amorous the mongrel continued, and how courteous the Setter seemed to her admirer. Provoked to see a creature of Dido's high blood so obsequious to such mean addresses, the Doctor drew one of his pistols and shot the dog; he then had the bitch carried on horseback for several miles. From that day, however, she lost her appetite, ate little or nothing, had no inclination to go abroad with her master, or attend to his call, but seemed to repine like a creature in love, and express sensible concern for the loss of her gallant. Partridge season came, but Dido had no nose. Some time after she was coupled to a Setter of great excellence, which with no small difficulty had been procured to get a breed from, and all the caution which even the Doctor himself could take was strictly exerted, that the whelps might be pure and

unmixed; yet not a puppy did Dido bring forth but what was the picture and colour of the mongrel that he had so many months before destroyed. The Doctor fumed, and, had he not personally paid such attention to preserve the intercourse uncontaminated, would have suspected that some negligence had occasioned this disappointment; but his views were in many subsequent litters also defeated, for Dido never produced a whelp which was not exactly similar to the unfortunate dog, which was her first and murdered lover.

THE FORCE OF GRATITUDE.

A large Setter, ill with the distemper, had been most tenderly nursed by a lady for three weeks. At length he became so weak as to be placed on a bed, where he remained three days in a dying situation. After a short absence, the lady, on re-entering the room, observed him to fix his eyes attentively on her, and make an effort to crawl across the bed towards her; this he accomplished, evidently for the sole purpose of licking her hands, which having done, he expired without a groan. "I am," says Mr Blaine, "as convinced that the animal was sensible of his approaching dissolution, and that this was a last forcible effort to express his gratitude for the care taken of him, as I am of my own existence; and had I witnessed this proof of excellence alone, I should think a life devoted to the melioration of the condition of dogs far too little for their deserts."

THE SMALLER SPANIEL, OR KING CHARLES'S DOG,

(*Canis Brevipilis*, Linnæus.)

This beautiful little animal is much smaller than the cocker, to which he is similar in shape and other characteristics; he has, however, longer ears, and the tail is also longer in proportion to the size of his body. Like the cocker and springer, he is extremely fond of pursuing birds of all kinds, and, like them, too, always gives tongue in the pursuit. He is seldom used for field-sports, from his diminutive size, being easily tired, and is too short in the legs to get through swampy ground.

This dog is found of all colours; but those which are black, with tanned cheeks and legs, are considered the purest breed. He gets the name of King Charles's Dog from the extreme liking the second monarch of that name had for this animal, as he never went out without being followed by eight or a dozen of them. They were also introduced into most of the portraits of himself and family, and particularly in

that by Vandyke. They were also his constant companions in the palace.*

The use of this variety at present is as a lapdog, and they are consequently prized in proportion to the diminutiveness of their size.

PROOF OF AN EXQUISITE OLFACTORY SENSE.

In 1792, a gentleman who lived in Vere-street, Clare-market, went, with his family, to the pit of

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* Charles K. Sharpe, Esq. says,—"In Vandyke's portraits we see many dogs admirably painted. In Charles the Second's time this practice seems to have been left off. I have seen no picture of Lely's, or print from his paintings, in which a dog is introduced, save a three-quarter portrait of Mary of Este, King James the Second's queen, in the Bodleian Gallery in Oxford: it is beautifully done; the dog is a small Spaniel, white, with brown spots. The ladies of Charles the Second's court chose to be painted with *lambs*,—an emblem of innocence. Had they sat for their lovers, I think they should have preferred a dog,—the emblem of fidelity; but their lovers would have laughed at them.

"Nell Gwynne is frequently painted with a lamb,—so are the Dutchesses of Cleveland and Portsmouth.

"In the State Poems is a dialogue between Tutty and Snap Short, the lapdogs of Nell Gwynne and the Dutchess of Portsmouth.

"King Charles the Second was so fond of his dogs, that he brought them to the council-table. This is alluded to in the pasquils of the time."

Drury-Lane theatre, at about half-past five in the evening, leaving a small Spaniel of King Charles's breed locked up in the dining-room, to prevent it from being lost in his absence. At eight o'clock his son opened the door, and the dog immediately went to the playhouse, and found out his master, though the pit was unusually crowded, and its master seated near the centre.

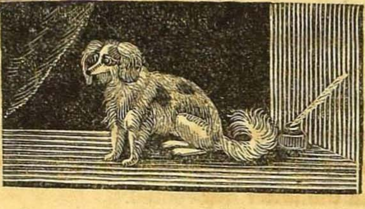
ROBBERY AND MURDER PREVENTED.

About the year 1800, Mrs Osburn, who lived a few miles out of London, went to town to receive a large sum of money granted her by Parliament for discovering a lithontriptic medicine. She received the money, and returned back with it in her own carriage to the country, without any thing particular happening to her on the road. It was evening when she arrived at home, and being fatigued with her journey, she retired early to rest. On her stepping into bed, she was somewhat surprised at the importunities of a small King Charles's Dog, which was a great pet, and always slept in her bedchamber. He became exceedingly troublesome, and kept pulling the bedclothes with all his strength. She chid him repeatedly, and in an angry tone of voice desired him to lie still, that she might go to sleep. The dog, however, still persisted in his efforts, and kept pulling the bedclothes, and at length leaped on the bed, and endeavoured with the most determined perseverance to pull off the bedclothes. Mrs Osburn

then conceived there must be some extraordinary cause for this unusual conduct on the part of her dog, and leaped out of bed; and being a lady of some courage, put on her petticoat, and placed a brace of pistols by her side, which she had always ready loaded in a closet adjoining her bed-room, and proceeded down stairs. When she had reached the first landing-place, she saw her coachman coming down the private staircase, which led to the servants' rooms, with a lighted candle in his hand, and full dressed. Suspecting his intentions were bad, and with heroic presence of mind, she presented one of her pistols, and threatened to lodge the contents of it in him, unless he returned to bed forthwith. Subdued by her determined courage, he quietly and silently obeyed. She then went into a back-parlour, when she heard a distant whispering noise of voices; she approached the window, and drew it up, and fired one of her pistols out at it, in the direction from whence the noise proceeded. Every thing became silent, and not a whisper was to be heard. After looking through the different rooms on the lower floor, and finding all right, she proceeded to bed, and secured the door, and nothing further occurred that night. Next morning she arose at an early hour, went into the garden, and in the direction which she had fired the preceding night she discovered drops of blood, which she traced to the other end of the garden,—this left no doubt on her mind of what had been intended. Thinking it imprudent to keep so large a sum of money in her

house, she ordered her carriage to drive to town, where she deposited her cash. She then repaired to the house of Sir John Fielding, and related to him the whole affair, who advised her to part with her coachman immediately, and that he would investigate the matter, and, if possible, discover and convict the offenders. But the parties concerned in this affair were never discovered; for the mere fact of the coachman being found coming down the stair was not sufficient to implicate him, although there were strong grounds of suspicion. Thus, by the instinct and fidelity of this little animal, was robbery, and most likely murder, prevented.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL. *



THE COMFORTER,

(*Canis Consolator.*)

THIS beautiful little dog seems to be a cross betwixt the Maltese and the smaller spaniel described in the last section. His colour is generally white, with black or brown patches; his ears are long, and his head broad on the upper part, with an acute muzzle; the hair is long over the whole body, with the fore-legs feathered. His tail is curled, and feathered with very long hairs. This is the smallest of any of the distinct races of dogs, frequently not above a foot from the tip of the nose to the point of the tail.

This elegant little animal is used as a lapdog, or as an attendant on the toilet or in the drawing-room. He is most affectionate to all the members of

the family in which he resides, but is very snappish to strangers, whose familiarity he will seldom permit.

The Comforter is becoming more rare in Great Britain than it was in former times, in consequence of it not being fashionable now for ladies to carry these dogs about the streets with them, which used to be extremely common about twenty-five years ago. From their small size, they are ill adapted for following through the streets in dirty weather; on which account the Cocker seems to have superseded the Comforter, as being of a size more likely to take care of itself than the latter dog.

Topsel, an old author, after condemning such useless playthings, gives the following qualifications of the Comforter, which he seems to think were not generally known in his time. "These dogs," says he, "are little, pretty, proper, and fine, and sought for to satisfy the delicateness of dainty dames, instruments of folly for them to play and dally withal; to trifle away the treasure of time; to withdraw their minds from more commendable exercises,—a silly shift to shun irksome idleness; to lay in their laps, and lick their lips, as they ride in their waggons; and good reason it should be so, for coarseness with fineness hath no fellowship, but featness with neatness hath neighbourhood enough.

"Notwithstanding many make much of those pretty puppies called Spaniels gentle, yet if the question were demanded what property in them they spie,

which should make them so acceptable and precious in their sight, I doubt their answer would be long a-coining. But seeing it was our intent to travail in this treatise, so that the reader might reape some benefit by his reading, we will communicate unto him such conjectures as are grounded upon reason. And though some suppose that such dogs are fit for no service, I dare say, by their leaves, they be in a wrong box. Among all other qualities therefore of nature which be known, (for some conditions are covered with continual and thick clouds, that the eye of our capacities cannot pierce through them,) we find that these little dogs are good to asswage the sickness of the stomach, being oftentimes thereunto applyed as a plaister preservative, or borne in the bosom of the diseased and weak person, which effect is performed by their moderate heat. Moreover the disease and sickness changeth his place, and entereth (though it be not precisely marked) into the dog, which to be truth experience can testifie ; for these kind of dogs sometimes fall sick, and sometimes die, without any harme outwardly inforced, which is an argument that the disease of the gentleman, or gentlewoman, or owner whatsoever, entereth into the dog by the operation of heat, intermingled and infected."

QUEEN MARY'S DOG.

In the Life of the Queen of Scots, lately published at Glasgow, it is said, that, after her head was cut off,

"her little favourite lapdog, which had affectionately followed her, and, unobserved, had nestled among her clothes, now endeavoured by his caresses to restore her to life, and would not leave the body till he was forced away. He died two days afterwards, perhaps from loneliness or grief."

THE MALTESE DOG,

(*Canis Melitaeus.*)

This is a diminutive variety of the smaller spaniel, and is supposed to have sprung from the intercourse of that dog with the smaller water-dog.

The hair all over the body is extremely long and silky, and usually of a silvery white. He is a beautiful little animal, and is much esteemed by the fair sex in Malta and other islands in the Mediterranean. He is extremely affectionate to his owner, but generally peevish and ill-tempered to strangers.

Lieut.-General Sir John Oswald brought home a Maltese Dog named Adrian, which always remained in the room of the housekeeper at Dunnikier. Lady Oswald's maid, who came home some time after the dog, used it very ill; in consequence of which it took a great dislike to her, and voluntarily leaving the house, took up its abode at the farm, about a quarter of a mile distant. This female-servant remained in the family for eighteen months, during the whole of which time the dog never once showed his face at the house; but the very day on which

she went away (a Sunday) he returned to Dunnikier, and has never since left it. It would be difficult to account for that instinct which told Adrian that the object of his dislike had taken her departure.

Strabo informs us, that "there is a town in *Pachynus*, a promontory of Sicily, (called Meleta,) from whence are transported many fine little dogs, called *Melitae Canes*. They were accounted the jewels of women; but now the said town is possessed by fishermen, and there is no such reckoning made of those tender little dogs, which are not bigger than common ferrets or weasels; yet are they not small in understanding, nor unstable in their love to men, for which cause they are also nourished tenderly for pleasure."

A PARAMOUR DETECTED.

Ælianus relates, that a certain noble lady in Sicily had one of these dogs, and that on one occasion her husband had gone from home, as she supposed, on a long journey; she sent for a certain gentleman, to whom she was more attached than to her spouse. The latter returning home before this visitor had departed, the lady, to conceal him, locked him into a private room. The little dog, on seeing his master, ran to the door where *l'amant* was concealed, and barking vehemently, leaped frequently against it, then returned to his master, and scraped him with his paws. Suspecting that there was some particular reason for all this clamour on the part of his dog,

the husband broke open the door, where he found the lover standing ready armed with a sword; by whom, as he was altogether unprepared for such a reception, he was immediately slain. This person afterwards married the lady. Ælianus tells the story to prove that these little animals can distinguish betwixt good and evil.

(*Canis Leoninus*, Gmelin.)

THIS interesting animal is supposed to have originated between the little spaniel and one of the naked varieties, probably the small Turkish greyhound, and is most likely also crossed with the small water-spaniel and the Danish dog.

The hair about his head, neck, and shoulders, is long and silky, with a small bush of hair at the extremity of his tail; on all other parts of the body it is very short, giving the little animal a leonine appearance. He is used only as a pet or lapdog.

THE SPANISH POINTER,

(*Canis Avicularis. Var. α.* Linnæus.)

This dog, as his name implies, is a native of the Peninsula, and was introduced into this country at a very early period. Great attention was paid by sportsmen for a long series of years to preserve in purity this important breed; but lately it has in a great measure been set aside in field-sports, a more improved race having been produced by crossing, usually called the English Pointer.

The Spanish Pointer is much larger and stronger than the English, and is also more steady. He seems to have an inherent aptness for receiving instruction. Indeed it requires but little tuition to render him fit for the field; as, in most instances, young dogs of this breed will point of their own accord, whilst the more improved kinds require considerable drilling to initiate them, and make them do their work steadily.

The Spanish breed is the most staunch of all dogs, and if they had speed and activity in proportion to their steadiness, they would excel all others which are

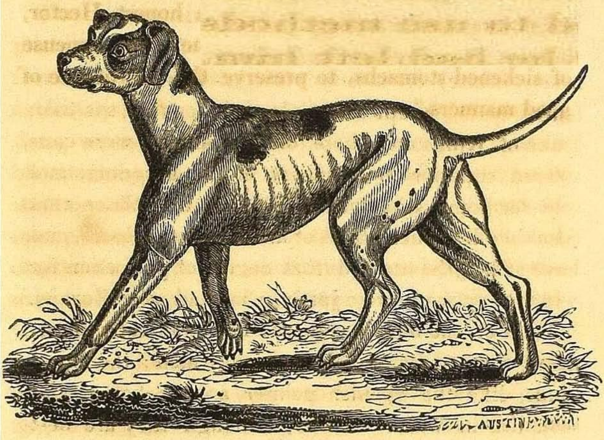
auxiliary to man in the sports of the field. From their weight, however, they are not so well suited for an extensive range, nor are they so hardy as the English dog, on which account they are ill adapted for the laborious amusement of grouse-shooting. They are now chiefly used by those who confine their sport to the pheasant and the partridge.

A REFINED DOG.

Extract of a Letter from a Spanish Officer in Chile.

"A gentleman now in Turkey has a fine Pointer, that he very greatly values, and which is a constant attendant on him. Stepping into a public assembly three years ago with this gentleman, we paid our compliments to a certain noted baronet, who has received so many wounds in the cause of Venus, that his whole carcass is a corrupted mass of distempers. Hector immediately made up to the same corner of the room, and for two or three moments with great briskness snuffed about this hero's garments, and then with a mortified look, taking two or three traverses round the apartment, he hung his ears, and with his tail between his legs, fairly scampered down stairs, notwithstanding the repeated calls we made after him. As I always regarded the actions of this animal as somewhat above common instinct, for he is a remarkably cunning creature, this immediately struck me, and I ran down after him, when I found him drinking out of a gutter that ran from a pump before the door; that finished, he rolled himself in the dust two

or three times, gave some yelps, and quietly laid himself before the threshold, to wait our coming out; nor could all my entreaties or menaces get him in again. Is there any thing surprising in this? No; the gentleman was grown so nauseous, that even a brute could not endure him, and was forced to use methods to get rid of the *haut-gout* even after he had left him. Indeed we, more complaisant than honest Hector, stood the whole disagreeable perfume at the expense of sickened stomachs, to preserve the appearance of good manners."



THE ENGLISH POINTER,

(*Canis Avicularis. Var.* β Linnæus.)

THIS dog is sprung from the Spanish Pointer, but is of a much lighter form, and much more rapid in his movements. He was obtained originally by a cross of the latter and the fox-hound, and has since

been re-crossed with the harrier. The English Pointer is of a great variety of sizes, being in this particular bred according to the taste of the sportsman.

This dog possesses a beautiful symmetry of frame, and in this respect is perhaps the most elegant of all the canine tribe. His docility and pliability of temper, too, are truly astonishing, and he enjoys, at the same time, the sense of smelling in an exquisite degree.

About sixty years ago the breed of pointers was nearly white, or mostly variegated with liver-coloured spots, except the celebrated dogs of the then Duke of Kingston, whose black Pointers were considered superior to all others in the kingdom, and sold for immense sums after his death. Since that time they have been bred of all sizes and colours, and have at length attained that degree of perfection for which they are now so justly prized all over Europe.

Dogs of the middle size are now generally considered the best by experienced sportsmen ; the larger kinds, like the Spanish pointer, are too heavy, and soon tire in warm weather, although they are best adapted for hunting in high turnips, heath, and broom-fields.

In proportion as the breed of Pointers diverges in blood from their Spanish original, the difficulty of training them, and rendering them staunch for the field, increases, as they seem to lose a quality inherent in the latter dog.

Pointers are never considered complete in training, unless they are perfectly staunch to bird, dog,

and gun; which implies, *first*, standing singly to a bird or covey; *secondly*, to backing or pointing the moment he perceives another dog to stand at game; and, *thirdly*, not to stir from his own point at the rising of any bird, or the firing of any gun in the field, provided the game is neither sprung nor started at which he himself originally pointed.

The Pointer possesses a degree of mildness and pliability of disposition most admirably adapted for receiving instruction, and his mental faculties are extremely acute. He is most susceptible of impressions, serene in his general habits, and unwearied in his attachments. With all these good points, he is well qualified to secure the esteem and confidence of man, whom he is always solicitous to please, and obedient to all that is inculcated upon him. Whenever he is conscious of his own powers and education, he makes it his whole business to serve and amuse his master. At the same time, he will also perform his work to others to whom he may be lent, and is sensible of the duty required of him the moment he enters the field.

Pointers are seldom used in any other kind of shooting than that of grouse, partridge, and snipe; in the two last of which sports their merits are the most conspicuous.

Mr Daniel informs us, that he once had a Pointer that would always go round close to the hedges of a field before he would quarter his ground; the dog being sensible that he most frequently found his

game in the course of this circuit, and therefore very naturally took the middle road to discover it.

REASONING MANIFESTED.

A writer, who endeavours to prove the existence of souls analogous to the human in animals, relates the following remarkable fact, of which he was himself an eye-witness:—

"I was with a gentleman who resides in the country," says he, "in his study, when a Pointer Dog belonging to him came running to the door of the room, which was shut, scratching and barking till he was admitted. He then used supplicating gestures of every kind, running from his master to the stair behind which his gun stood, then again to his master, and back to the gun. The gentleman now comprehended something of his dog's meaning, and took up his gun. The dog immediately gave a bark of joy, ran out at the door, returned, and then ran to the back-door of the house, from whence he took the road to a neighbouring hill.

"His master and I followed him. The dog ran, highly pleased, a little distance before us, showing us the way we should take. After we had proceeded about forty paces, he gave us to understand that we should turn to the left, by pressing repeatedly against his master, and pushing him towards the road that turned to the left. We followed his direction, and he accompanied us a few paces, but suddenly he turned to the right, running round the whole of the

hill. We still proceeded to the left, slowly up the ascent, till we were nearly arrived at its summit, the dog in the meantime making the circuit of the hill to the right. He was now already higher than we were, when he gave a sudden bark, and that moment a hare ran before the muzzle of his master's gun, and of course met her fate."

A STAUNCH POINTER.

I am favoured with the following interesting proof of the staunchness of a Pointer by my friend, James Webster, jun. Esq. of Lively-Bank, Dundee:—

"Two or three weeks ago an acquaintance and I were out shooting in this neighbourhood, when we saw the most beautiful thing any of us ever witnessed in the way of a *point;* one of our dogs, a bitch, was going over a stone dike about four feet high, and just as she made the leap, got the scent of some birds on the other side of the wall. She hung by her fore-legs until we came up. It appeared, at the distance we were from her, as if her fore-legs had got fastened amongst the stones in the wall, and that she could not extricate herself. You may judge of our delight when coming up to find, that it was her caution for fear of flushing the birds that prevented her from taking the leap. It is impossible adequately to convey to you in writing a just idea of the beauty of this *point.*"

Was this mere instinct, or was it reason?

UNWEARIED CARE.

The following fact, which is related by Mr Tugwell, may be relied on, and is such an uncommon instance of the extreme staunchness of a Pointer, that it is well worth relating:—A servant who used to shoot for Mr Clutterbuck of Bradford, a few years back, had, on one occasion, a Pointer of this gentleman's when he had an excellent day's sport. On returning, the night being dark, by some chance he lost two or three birds out of his box, and, on coming home, he missed them; he called a fellow-servant in the house, and informed him of the loss, requesting him to get up early next morning, and seek for them near the turnpike, being certain he had brought them as far as that place. The man accordingly arose, and not a hundred yards from the spot mentioned by his companion, he, to his surprise, found Mr Clutterbuck's Pointer lying near the birds, where he probably had remained all night, although the poor animal had been severely hunted the day before.

REMARKABLE PROOF OF MEMORY.

The faculty of recollection in some dogs is truly astonishing; neither time nor distance of place can erase their master from their memory, of which the following anecdote is a remarkable proof:—

Mr A., a gentleman well known a few years ago, lent a favourite Pointer Dog to Captain Edwards of

Solihall, near Birmingham, with whom he remained for some years; but, as the Captain assured the owner of the dog, he refused to hunt, nor could he by any means entice him to follow him for any length of time.

Captain Edwards was at last requested by letter to send the dog to his master, who was at that time residing in Ireland. He was conveyed on board a Cork packet at Bristol; and when Mr A. heard that the vessel had arrived, he went to receive his long-absent favourite. The vessel had anchored at some distance from the shore, yet within hail. He saw the dog on deck, and called to the men, desiring them to bring him ashore; but the instant the faithful animal heard the well-remembered voice of his master, he leaped into the water, and swam ashore, in presence of a number of spectators.

HATES A BAD SHOT.

A gentleman having requested the loan of a Pointer Dog from a friend, was informed by him that the dog would behave very well so long as he could kill his birds, but if he frequently missed them, it would run home and leave him. The dog was sent, and the following day was fixed for trial, but, unfortunately, his new master was a remarkably bad shot. Bird after bird rose and was fired at, but still pursued its flight untouched by the leaden showers that fell around it, till at last the Pointer became careless, and often missed his game; but, as if seemingly willing

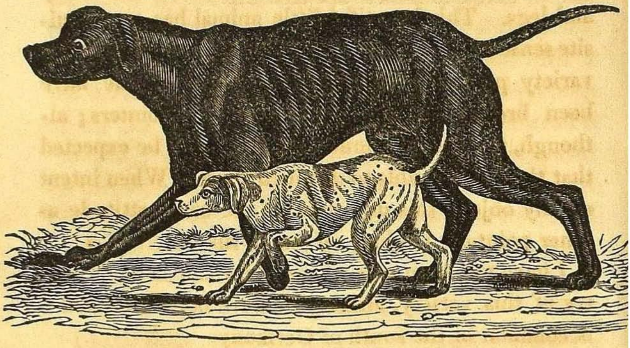
to give one chance more to his luckless master, he made a dead stand at a fern-bush, with his nose pointed downwards, the fore-foot bent, and his tail straight and steady. In this masterly position he remained firm till the sportsman was close to his tail, with both barrels cocked, then moving steadily forward for a few paces, he at last stood still near a bunch of heather, the tail expressing the anxiety of the mind by moving regularly backwards and forward, when out sprang a fine old black-cock. Bang, bang went both barrels, but, alas! the proud bird of the heath still soared in the air unhurt. The patience of the dog was now quite exhausted, and, instead of crouching at the feet of his master till he reloaded, he turned boldly round, placed his tail close between his legs, gave one howl, long and loud, and off he set, and stopped not till within sight of the kennel-door.

NECESSITOUS COURTESY.

I have been favoured with the following from the accomplished and ingenious young lady who witnessed the fact :—

"A female Pointer, which was always very violent when she had young ones, having one day contrived to carry her puppies to the top of a steep ascent at some distance from the kennel, and being unable to take them back again, resorted to the following sagacious expedient :—Two ladies passing by at the time were accosted by the animal, which, by the most significant signs and demonstrations of distress, tried

to induce them to come to her assistance, which they accordingly did; when, suspecting the cause of her uneasiness, they at last ventured to lift the puppies and carry them down the hill, the mother all the time bounding round them, and testifying in a thousand ways her joy and gratitude for this timely assistance, instead of the growls and violence with which they had been treated whenever they had, on former occasions, dared to molest her treasure."



THE SMALL POINTER,

(*Canis Avicularis*, *Minor*, Variety γ.)

I HAVE just seen an extremely small Pointer in the possession of C. G. Stewart Menteath, Esq. of Closeburn. His length, from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, is only two feet and half an inch;

from the one fore-foot to the other, across the shoulders, two feet; length of the head six inches; round the chest one foot three inches. He is an exquisite miniature of the English pointer, being in all respects similar to him. His colour is white, with dark liver-coloured patches on each side of the head, extending half down the neck; the ears, with some patches on the back, are also of the same colour; and numerous small dark-brown spots appear over his whole body and legs. This beautiful little animal has an exquisite sense of smell; and it is said that some of the same variety possessed by the Earl of Lauderdale have been broken in, and make excellent Pointers; although, from their minute size, it cannot be expected that they will be able to do much work. When intent on any object, this dog assumes the same attitude as other pointers, holding up one of his feet.

I have not been able to ascertain the native country of this variety, although I have been informed it is common in the south of Germany.

Sir James Colquhoun has a dog of the same breed, which is even smaller than that belonging to Mr Menteath.

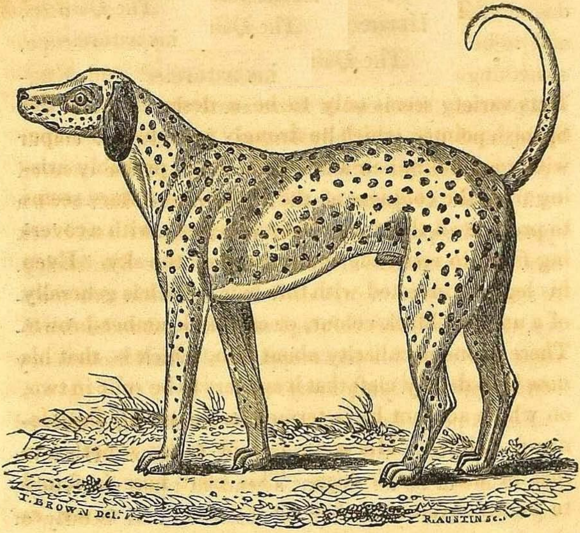
The above representation of this diminutive creature, contrasted with the celebrated pointer dog Pluto, will give a good idea of his size.

THE RUSSIAN POINTER,

(*Canis Avicularis*, Variety δ.)

THIS variety seems only to be a descendant of the Spanish pointer, which he strongly resembles in shape, with rough wiry hair all over his body, probably arising from the coldness of the climate, as nature seems to provide all the dogs of boreal regions with a covering fitted to resist the inclemency of the sky. Even his legs are invested with this hair, which is generally of a uniform black colour, or of a dark umber-brown. There is one peculiarity about him, which is, that his nose is so deeply cleft that it appears to be split in two, on which account he is termed in Russia the Double-nosed Pointer. His scent is said to be superior to that of the smooth dogs. This cleft nose is found to be inconvenient when he is beating in cover, as the face is apt to be torn where the brushwood is thick.

Russian sportsmen generally feed their Pointers on oatmeal boiled, and they are kept about their houses.



THE DALMATIAN,

(*Canis Dalmatianus.*)

THIS dog has been erroneously called the Danish Dog by some authors, and Buffon and some other naturalists imagine him to be the Harrier of Bengal; but

his native country is Dalmatia, a mountainous district of European Turkey. He has been domesticated in Italy for upwards of two centuries, and is the common Harrier of that country.

The Dalmatian is also used as a pointer, to which his natural propensity more inclines him than to be a dog of the chase: he is said to be easily broken, and to be very staunch. He is handsome in shape, something betwixt the British fox-hound and English pointer; his head is more acute than that of the latter, and his ears fully longer: his general colour is white, and his whole body and legs are covered with small irregular-sized black or reddish-brown spots. The pure breed has tanned cheeks and black ears. He is much smaller than the large Danish dog. A singular opinion prevailed at one time in this country, that this beautiful dog was rendered more handsome by having his ears cropped: this barbarous fancy is now quickly dying away.

I have never heard of the Dalmatian being trained to the sports of the field in Great Britain. His only use seems to be an elegant attendant upon a carriage, for which the symmetry of his form and beauty of his skin peculiarly fit him. A most erroneous notion has prevailed among some breeders, that neither this nor the great Danish dog has the sense of smell. They have been indiscriminately called the Coach-Dog.

RECIPROCAL PLAYMATES.

"I took with me last summer," says Mr Dibdin, in his Tour through England, "one of those spotted dogs called Danish, but the breed is Dalmatian. It was impossible for any thing to be more sportive, yet more inoffensive, than this dog. Throughout the mountainous parts of Cumberland and Scotland his delight was to chase the sheep, which he would follow with great alertness even to the summits of the most rugged steeps; and when he had frightened them, and made them scamper to his satisfaction, (for he never attempted to injure them,) he constantly came back wagging his tail, and appearing very happy at those caresses which we, perhaps absurdly, bestowed upon him.

"About seven miles on this side of Kinross, in the way from Stirling, he had been amusing himself playing these pranks, the sheep flying from him in all directions, when a black lamb turned upon him, and looked him full in the face; he seemed astonished for an instant, but before he could rally his resolution, the lamb began to paw and play with him. It is impossible to describe the effect this had upon him; his tail was between his legs, he appeared in the utmost dread, and slunk away confused and distressed; presently his new acquaintance invited him, by all manner of gambols, to be friendly with him. What a moment for Pythagoras or Lavater! Gradually overcoming his fears, he accepted this brother-

ly challenge, and they raced away together, and rolled over one another like two kittens. Presently appeared another object of distress. The shepherd's boy came to reclaim his lamb; but it paid no attention except to the dog, and they were presently at a considerable distance. We slackened our pace for the convenience of the boy, but nothing would do; we could no more call off the dog than he could catch the lamb. They continued sporting in this manner for more than a mile and a half. At length, having taken a circuit, they were in our rear; and after we had crossed a small bridge, the boy with his pole kept the lamb at bay, and at length caught him; and having tied his plaid round him, it was impossible for him to escape. Out of fear of the boy, and in obedience to us, the dog followed reluctantly; but the situation of the lamb all this time cannot be pictured; he made every possible attempt to pass the boy, and even determined to jump into the river, rather than not follow the dog. This continued till the prospect closed, and we had lost sight of our new ally, whose unexpected offer of amity to the Dalmatian seemed ever after to operate as a friendly admonition, for from that day he was cured of following sheep."

LORD MAYNARD'S DALMATIAN.

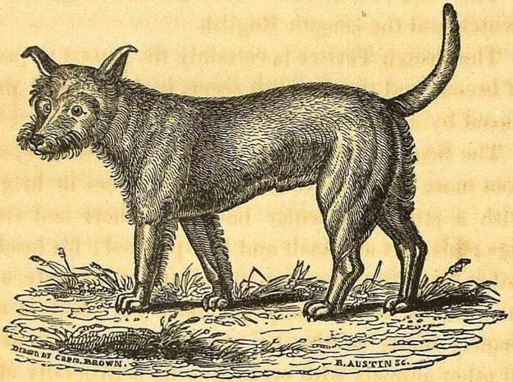
Lord Maynard, some years since, lost a coach-dog in France, which he in vain endeavoured to find. He returned to England, where he had not long arrived

before the dog appeared; but the mode of his return remained for ever unexplained, though it is more than probable that the dog's sagacity, when he had made his escape from confinement, prompted him to go to the seacoast, where he found means to get on board some vessel bound for the opposite shore.

RAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL. * THE T

SECTION VII.

HOUNDS WHICH HUNT IN PACKS BY THE SCENT.



THE SCOTCH TERRIER,

(*Canis Terrarius*, Variety *α*.)

It is now impossible to trace the origin of the Terrier, but, from the many characteristics peculiar to itself, we would almost be induced to consider it a pri-

mitive race. Certain it is, that this dog has been for many ages assiduously cultivated, and trained to the particular sports to which nature seems to have so well adapted him. To the fox, hare, rabbit, badger, polecat, weasel, rat, mouse, and all other kinds of vermin, he is a most implacable enemy. He has also a strong natural antipathy to the domestic cat.

The name Terrier seems to be derived from the avidity with which he takes the earth in pursuit of all those animals which burrow.

There are two kinds of Terriers, the rough-haired Scotch and the smooth English.

The Scotch Terrier is certainly the purest in point of breed, and the English seems to have been produced by a cross from him.

The Scotch Terrier is generally low in stature, seldom more than twelve or fourteen inches in height, with a strong muscular body, and short and stout legs; his ears are small and half-pricked; his head is rather large in proportion to the size of his body, and the muzzle considerably pointed; his scent is extremely acute, so that he can trace the footsteps of all other animals with certainty: he is generally of a sand-colour or black. Dogs of these colours are certainly the most hardy, and more to be depended upon. When white or pied, it is a sure mark of the impurity of the breed. The hair of the Terrier is long, matted, and hard, over almost every part of his body. His bite is extremely keen.

There are three distinct varieties of the Scotch Ter-

rier, viz. the one above described, another about the same size as the former, but with the hair much longer, and somewhat flowing; which gives his legs the appearance of being very short. This is the prevailing breed of the Western Islands of Scotland. The third variety is much larger than the former two, being generally from fifteen to eighteen inches in height, with the hair very hard and wiry, and much shorter than that of the others. It is from this breed that the best Bull-Terriers have been produced.

The Terrier, amongst the higher order of sportsmen, is preserved in its greatest purity, and with the most assiduous attention; and it seems of the utmost importance not to increase its size, which would render him unsuitable for the purposes in which he is employed, that of entering the earth to drive out other animals from their burrows, for which his make, strength, and invincible ardour, peculiarly fit him. On this account he is the universal attendant upon a pack of fox-hounds, and though *last* in the pursuit, he is not the *least* in value. Indeed a brace of these dogs is considered indispensable in a complete fox-hunting establishment, and they are generally of different sizes, so that the smallest may enter an earth which is too large for the other. As soon as the hounds are thrown into covert, the Terrier becomes the busiest in the field when endeavouring to find the fox; whenever the game is started, and the hounds running breast-high, and at their utmost speed, this active little animal is seldom far behind, and is sure to be up at the

first check. It is when the fox is supposed to have earthed, that the services of the Terrier are more essentially required; he enters with the utmost eagerness, and soon informs the ear of the sportsman whether or not he is in, and at what distance from the mouth, when he is speedily dug out.

The principal objection to the reddish-coloured Terriers in a pack is, that by juvenile sportsmen, in the clamour of a chase, they are frequently hallooed off for a fox.

I am indebted to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq., for the two following anecdotes :—

INDELIBLE ATTACHMENT.

"When my grand-uncle, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, died, he was confined to his bed only for a few days. During that time a favourite Terrier lay under it, which had been used to do so and to follow him constantly for years; it continued there as long as he lived, but the moment he expired, the dog came out, and took his place outside the castle-door, at the top of the stone stairs, where he remained immoveable, making a moaning sort of noise, and would taste no food. There he continued for two days and two nights; at last one of Sir Thomas's daughters, Christina, who was a favourite with him, got him removed. He had nearly lost the use of his hind-legs from his cold seat; he was then prevailed on to eat, upon which he recovered the power of his limbs, but died

shortly after. Had nobody attended to him, it is probable he would have died on the stairs."

ASTONISHING SAGACITY.

"My grandfather had a Terrier called Lassie, his constant companion, which was very sagacious. One day he went to dine at Maxwelton, (Sir Robert Lawrie's,) and the Terrier was kept out of the dining-room; she wandered through the house, and in a little while a strange noise of knocking was heard upon the stairs. Sir Robert went out to see what it meant, and found her coming down the steps with very great difficulty, dragging a powder-horn, which she had found hanging in Sir Robert's room, and which she must have removed from its place with much trouble. He let her alone, to see what she would do; when, with the belt in her teeth, she trailed it into the room, and laid it down at her master's feet. It was his property, and had been borrowed some time before.

"She was celebrated for fetching and carrying. At another time, when my grandfather went on horseback to Sir James Naesmith's, on alighting at the door of Newposso, he missed one of his gold shirt sleeve-buttons. He showed the Terrier what he wanted, and ordered her to fetch it. Off she set, and many bets were laid against its being found, though my grandfather had no doubts till she had been gone for some hours, when he began to fear that he had lost

both his button and his dog. At last she made her appearance, but so tired, that she could hardly move, and dropt it into his hand."

EXTRAORDINARY ADOPTION.

At Dunrobin Castle, in Sutherlandshire, the seat of the Countess of Sutherland, (now Marchioness of Stafford,) there was, in May, 1820, to be seen, a Terrier Bitch nursing a brood of ducklings. She had had a litter of whelps a few weeks before, which were taken from her and drowned. The unfortunate mother was quite disconsolate, till she perceived the brood of ducklings, which she immediately seized and carried to her lair, where she retained them, following them out and in with the greatest attention, and nursing them after her own fashion, with the most affectionate anxiety. When the ducklings, following their natural instinct, went into the water, their foster-mother exhibited the utmost alarm; and as soon as they returned to land, she snatched them up in her mouth and ran home with them. What adds to the singularity of this circumstance is, that the same animal, when deprived of a litter of puppies the year following, seized two cock-chickens, which she reared with the like care she bestowed upon her own family. When the young cocks began to try their voices, their foster-mother was as much annoyed as she formerly seemed to be by the swimming of the ducklings, and never failed to repress their attempts at crowing.

THE BORROWED PETTICOAT.

Mr Laing, who was steward to General Sharp of Houston, near Uphall, had a Terrier Dog which gave many proofs of his sagacity. Upon one occasion his wife lent a white petticoat to a neighbour in which to attend a christening; the dog observed his mistress make the loan, and followed the woman home who borrowed the article, never quitted her, but accompanied her to the christening, leaped several times on her knee, nor did he lose sight of her till the piece of dress was at last fairly restored to Mrs Laing. During the time this person was at the christening, she was much afraid the dog would attempt to tear the petticoat off her, as she well knew the object of his attendance.

SINGULAR ATTACHMENT.

The following circumstance was related by a gentleman in London of the greatest respectability, as having happened to himself more than thirty years ago:—

"I had been dining in the Tower with Lord N——, who at that time commanded a regiment on duty there, and was returning to a western square near to my father's residence, when a large Scotch Terrier attached itself to me in a very peculiar manner. The night was far advanced, morning indeed had dawned,—we had committed no excess, and I observed with much interest the anxiety expressed by my new friend, which preceded my path, and, with

a growl and a snap, maintained the wall for me against the casual intrusion of persons mingling on the footway. He accompanied me thus from Tower-hill to Bedford Square; but, on entering my house, refused to follow, and instantly disappeared. On the following morning he was at my door early, recognised me with pleasure on my first appearance, remained with me through the day, and at night left me. Sometimes he would condescend to enter the house in the evening, and would then sleep at my chamber-door; but whether so or not, he was ready at an early hour in the morning to receive and to salute me with his caresses. In short, he was as capricious in his attentions as a fashionable husband, sometimes braving the imputation of eastern vulgarity, and being very fond; at others assuming all the coldness and indifference of a western climate. At this time my dear father died, and during many months I was obliged to take the road almost daily between his houses in town and country.

If I remained absent from either place a second day, and my dog was not with me, as if desirous to make his inquiry, he would disappear from the residence he had chosen, and visit me where he knew I should be found. If, on the other hand, he was with me, and I continued longer in one place than was pleasing to him, he would leave me for his other home, and wait my return to it, or come back to me, just as the whim seemed to suit him. Whenever he was with me his post was beneath my chair, and he commonly

gave the angry salutation of a growl to any one who approached me hastily, or with apparent rudeness. On one occasion he had been absent from me many days: on my way to London with my friend, Sir W. C., the horse took fright, ran at full speed to a considerable distance, overthrew the gig, which was broken to pieces, and left us in the midst of a wet ditch half smothered. In the instant, on emerging from this very painful situation, in spite of all our discomfort, we were irresistibly urged to immoderate laughter by the appearance of my dog journeying very leisurely along the high-road, with perfect indifference to any of the objects around him, until he heard my voice, which seemed to electrify him, and he became exceedingly troublesome with his expressions of joy and gratulation.

"If on any occasion I placed my stick, glove, or purse on a particular spot, and at any distance of time afterwards bade him return and find it and bring it to me, he never failed in his embassy; or if I concealed any article, and pointed out to him the place, and desired him to watch there, he would neither remove from his charge, nor allow any one to touch it but myself, though I were absent perhaps for many hours.

"But the end of this friendly connexion must be told to my shame. In going to the theatre with a friend, we were overtaken with a heavy shower of rain, and being dressed for the occasion, forbade my poor dog to share a coach with us. I rather fear I thrust him from me, and in an angry tone bade him

begone: he left us growling surlily, and I have never seen or heard of him since, although I frequently advertised, offering large rewards for his recovery."

AN EVENT AT ST ALBANS.

A gentleman from Scotland arrived at an inn in St Albans, on his way to the metropolis, having with him a favourite Terrier Dog; and being apprehensive of losing him in London, he left him to the care of the landlord, promising to pay for the animal's board on his return, in about a month or less. During several days the dog was kept in a chain, to reconcile him to the superintendence of his new master; he was then left at liberty to range the public yard at large with others. There was one amongst his companions which chose to act the tyrant, and frequently assaulted and bit poor Tray unmercifully. The latter submitted with admirable forbearance for some time, but his patience being exhausted, and oppression becoming daily more irksome, he quietly took his departure. After an absence of several days, he returned in company with a large Newfoundland dog, made up directly to his tyrannical comrade, and, so assisted, very nearly put him to death. The stranger then retired, and was seen no more, and Tray remained unmolested until the return of his master.

The landlord naturally mentioned a circumstance which was the subject of general conversation, and the gentleman heard it with much astonishment, because he suspected that the dog must have travel-

led into Scotland to make known his ill-treatment, and to solicit the good offices of the friend which had been the companion of his journey back and his assistant in punishing the aggressor. It proved to have been so; for on arriving at his house in the Highlands, and inquiring into particulars, he found, as he expected, that much surprise and some uneasiness had been created by the return of Tray alone; by the two dogs, after meeting, going off together; and by the Newfoundland dog, after an absence of several days, coming back again foot-sore and nearly starved.

THE TROPHY OF VICTORY.

The following instance of the fidelity and courage of a Terrier occurred at Glasgow:—One evening, as a young gentleman of the name of Hardie was passing through St Andrew's Square, on his way home to his father's house in Charlotte-street, he was stopped opposite the north-west corner of St Andrew's church, by a man armed with a large stick, who seized him by the breast, and, striking him a violent blow on the head, desired him instantly to deliver his watch. As he was preparing to repeat the blow, a Terrier belonging to Mr Hardie sprang at the ruffian, and seized him by the throat, and his master at the same moment giving the fellow a violent push, he fell backwards, and dropped his stick, which the other immediately seized, and carried off. The Terrier soon after followed him home, bearing in his

teeth, as a trophy of his courage, nearly half the front of the man's waistcoat, in the lining of which half-a-guinea was found, carefully sewed up. The waistcoat was of coarse woollen stuff, with a black stripe, much worn and tattered, and not at all corresponding with the elegance of the walking-stick, which had a gilt head, and contained a handsome small sword.

PREFERRED HIS OLD RESIDENCE.

A dog named Lion, belonging to William Brown, Esq., was sent from Leith under the charge of a carrier, to his country seat, New Mains, near Lochmaben. The dog had never before been in that part of the country. He was chained in the orchard, where he remained about two months, after which time he broke his chain and ran off. It was naturally concluded that he was lost, as no trace could be had of him in the neighbourhood; but in three weeks thereafter he arrived at his master's house in Leith, having travelled through a country of which it was impossible he could have any previous knowledge.

THE ABERDEENSHIRE TERRIER.

The following circumstance is a still more remarkable instance of the same kind:—

A gentleman of the name of Scott, residing in the north-west district of Aberdeenshire, had occasion to visit Leith on business. He came by sea, and brought with him a Scotch Terrier, reared by himself, and

which had never before been from home. While in Leith he lost his dog, and every means was tried to recover him, without effect. Having completed his business, he was obliged to return home, and departed by the same conveyance which brought him, with much regret for the loss of his Terrier. When he reached Aberdeenshire, he found, to his great surprise, that his favourite dog had actually arrived two days before him; having, without doubt, returned by land so many miles through a country wholly unknown to him; and he must have contrived to cross, by some means, the ferries at Leith and the Tay.

SENTIMENTAL ATTACHMENT.

A gentleman lately residing in Edinburgh had a Highland Terrier called Wasp. When this dog was about ten months old, it happened that a cat kittened in his box, and used there to suckle her young progeny (four in number) without molestation. After the kittens began to lap milk, however, the Terrier expelled the old cat from her retreat, and thenceforward shared with the kittens his own provision. He was also otherwise so considerate a nurse as frequently to carry them out (we may suppose for the sake of air and recreation) to a green belonging to the premises, from whence, after gamboling about for a few hours with them, they were carried back by him, one by one, to his wooden domicile. This practice he continued for about three months, during good weather, but never in a cold or rainy day, after which

the young cats were taken from him. After their removal, to the astonishment of the family, the Terrier grew dull and moping, gradually becoming worse till he died, which happened about six months after, doubtless from the grief occasioned by the departure of his young protégés. This Terrier was sprung from the famous fox-breed that was sent as a present to his Majesty King George IV.

THE ENGLISH TERRIER,

(*Canis Terrarius*, Variety β.)

This is a handsome sprightly dog, and generally black on the back, sides, upper part of the head, neck, and tail; the belly and the throat are of a very bright reddish-brown, with a spot of the same colour over each eye. The hair is short and somewhat glossy; the tail rather truncated, and carried slightly upwards; the ears are small, somewhat erect, and reflected at the tips; the head is little in proportion to the size of the body, and the snout is moderately elongated. This dog, though but small, is very resolute, and is a determined enemy to all kinds of game and vermin, in the pursuit and destruction of which he evinces an extraordinary and untaught alacrity. Some of the larger English Terriers will even draw a badger from his hole. He varies considerably in size and strength, and is to be met with from ten to eighteen inches in height.

This dog, or the wire-haired Scotch Terrier, is indispensably necessary to a pack of fox-hounds, for the purpose of unearthing the game. From the greater length of leg, from his general lightness, and the

elegant construction of his body, he is more adapted for running, and, of course, better enabled to keep up with the pack than the Scotch Terrier.

Mr Daniel, in his Rural Sports, mentions a match against time with a Terrier, which took place in 1794, in which a small dog ran six miles; the first mile in two minutes, the second in four, the third in six, the fourth in eight, and the fifth and sixth in eighteen minutes,—an immense falling off, considering his wonderful speed and the known stoutness of the Terrier. We doubt there has been some unsteadiness either in the watch or watch-holder. He afterwards ran six miles in thirty-two minutes.

THE CELEBRATED BILLY.

The following extraordinary invitation to see a Terrier destroy one hundred rats in twelve minutes, appeared in a sporting gazette :—

"*Rat-Murder by Authority!!!*

"One hundred lives lost in twelve minutes, at the Westminster Cock-pit, Tufton-street, on Tuesday, September 3, 1823, when the phenomenon-dog, Billy, the property of Mr Dew, will exhibit his wonderful, peculiar, and almost incredible method of rat-killing, for a stake of twenty sovereigns."

This attracted a full attendance of the most distinguished characters among the Fancy from all parts. Nearly two thousand persons were congregated in the pit at an early hour, including people of all ranks;

and many hundreds of pounds were betted on this occasion.

Billy, seconded by his owner, and the rats by Cheetham, now entered the area of the pit, (twelve feet square,) and the rats were expected to have been let go singly, with room to get away, and many of them laid their bets accordingly; but they were put in all at once, and it was easy work for Billy, for he despatched the entire hundred in seven minutes and forty seconds,—a gripe a-piece sufficing to kill the *varments*. Loud huzzas from the winners crowned the feat.

BILLY'S BIPED RIVAL.

In August, 1823, a biped rival of the above celebrated dog Billy undertook a match at the Cock-pit, Bainbridge-street, St Giles's, to kill, on his knees, unaided by any weapon, one hundred rats in twelve minutes. Soon after seven o'clock this elegant resort of the fancy was crowded to excess by an impatient assemblage of all classes; and into an enclosure seven feet square, resembling a corn-bin, the hundred victims, well grown, and provided at the sum of sixpence each, were turned out from traps and cages. The biped candidate for fame, to many well known as Mr William Crafter, superintendent of the granary of the Angel-Inn, St Clement's, undauntedly followed. Though blind of an eye, he instantly discerned his game, and a scene of squeezing and twisting ensued unparalleled in the disgust-

ing annals of slaughter. The shouts and cheers of triumph and encouragement during the performance beggar all description. In less than six minutes and a half all but one solitary rat was destroyed, and this too the hero of the corn-bin soon finished. He then retired with scarcely a scratch, amid the acclamations of his friends.

REYNARD SHELTERS IN A FLUE.

During a fox-chase in Lanarkshire, Reynard being hard pressed, was reduced to the necessity of taking refuge in a chimney of one of the hot-houses in the garden at Hamilton Palace. He was followed by one of the hounds, which, passing through a flue upwards of fifty feet in length, came out at the top of the chimney, but missed the fox in his murky recess. By this time a number of people were collected at the top of the chimney, who let down a Terrier, which soon made him come in view, holding fast by his brush.

THE ENTRAPPED TERRIER.

Two Terriers belonging to a magistrate in the district of Kaya were much accustomed to run about together in the neighbouring woods. During one of these excursions, one of them had the misfortune to be caught by the leg in a trap set for foxes. The other endeavoured in vain to extricate him; but, finding all his efforts fruitless, he ran back to the farm to which he belonged, and by the anxiety which

he expressed and supplicating gestures, prevailed upon the bailiff to follow him. He conducted him immediately to the place where his companion was in durance, and expressed the most rapturous exultation on seeing him liberated.

THE SAGACIOUS TINKER.

In the year 1796 a very respectable farmer, at a village near Gosport, in Hampshire, had a Terrier called Tinker, which followed him wherever he went; and, as his business frequently led him across the water to Portsmouth, the dog as regularly attended him. The farmer had a son-in-law, a bookseller by trade, settled at Portsmouth, with whom a friendly intercourse was kept up; and whenever visits were exchanged, the dog was always sure to be of the party. One day, the animal having lost his master in Portsmouth, after a fruitless search at many of his usual haunts, he trotted to his friend the bookseller's, and, by whining and various gesticulations, gave him to understand that he had missed his protector, and wished to renew his search on the Gosport side, where he then lived; but the crossing of the water was an insuperable obstacle to his purpose, it being much too wide for him to swim over. His supplications, however, were not in vain, for his friend the bookseller, who understood his language, immediately called his boy, gave him a penny, and ordered him directly to go to the beach with the dog, and give the ferryman the money for his passage to

the opposite shore, that being the usual fare. The dog, which seemed to understand the whole proceeding, was much pleased, and jumped directly into the boat; and when landed at Gosport, immediately set off full speed home, where, finding the beloved object of his pursuit, his joy was inexpressible. Ever after that time, when he lost his master at Portsmouth, he went to the bookseller, who gave his servant strict orders always to pay his passage, and not to let him wait, (he being too valuable a servant to be kept in suspense), which was always constantly done, to the very great satisfaction of the dog, and high entertainment of the bookseller's customers, who viewed with astonishment and gratification the sagacious creature undertake his nautical voyage.

This dog invariably attended his master and family to church, and during divine service lay quietly under his master's seat.

It is worthy of remark, that if the Sunday proved rainy, he would sometimes, by following the chaise, make himself in a very dirty condition; but if his master or mistress said to him, "For shame, Tinker, —you surely would not go to church in such a filthy trim?" he would immediately hang down his head, slink back, return home, and rest quietly in the barn until conscious that he could make a more decent appearance; he would then scratch at the parlour-door for admittance, where he was always, when clean, a very welcome guest.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

A gentleman, who resided at the village of Forton, near Gosport, in Hampshire, had a small Terrier, which he was particularly attached to, and which was his constant companion on all occasions. In the summer of 1796 he was surprised at the following instance of his sagacity:—It being a very hot summer, the animal's skin was filled with fleas; and as the master, in his evening walks, usually crossed a mill-dam, he took the liberty, without the dog's consent, to plunge him into the stream, to relieve him from his tormentors, by making him swim to the opposite side, while he walked over the bridge. This was regularly repeated for some time, when one evening, on going the accustomed walk, the master was surprised at observing the animal keep considerably ahead. At times he would approach somewhat near, and wag his tail, but always kept at a respectful distance, until he came to the edge of the water near the bridge; here he stopped again, looked wistfully in his master's face, with an expression which seemed to say that it was not necessary for him to be thrown in, and that as it seemed his desire he would gratify him, and instantly plunged into the water of his own accord, and ever afterwards continued to do so without being bid, while his master walked along the bridge.

This dog, when shown a newspaper or book, and desired to read, would make a strange noise, be-

tween a bark and a howl, for several minutes, to the no small amusement of the spectators.

SIR PATRICK WALKER'S PINCER.

Sir Patrick Walker writes me:—"Pincer in appearance is of the English Terrier breed, but in manner indicates a good deal of the Scotch colley, or shepherd's dog; he has a remarkably good nose, and is a keen destroyer of vermin, and is in the habit of coming to the house for assistance ever since the following occurrence:—He came into the parlour one evening when some friends were with us, and looking in my face, by many expressive gestures evinced great anxiety that I should follow him. Upon speaking to him, he leaped, and his whine got to a more determined bark, and pulled me by the collar or sleeve of the coat, until I was induced to follow him, and when I got up, he began leaping and gamboling before me, and led the way to an outhouse, to a large chest filled with pieces of old wood, and which he continued by the same means to solicit to be moved. This was done, and he took out a large rat, killed it, and returned to the parlour quite composed and satisfied.

"Similar occurrences have frequently taken place since, with this addition, that as I sometimes called the servant, he often leaves me and runs in the same manner to get his assistance, as soon as he finds me quitting the room to follow him. In no instance has Pincer ever been wrong, his scent is so very good.

Once, when he had got assistance, he directed our attention to some loose wood in the yard; and when part of it was removed, he suddenly manifested disappointment, and that the object of pursuit was gone. His manner and look seemed more than instinct, and at once told his story. After a little pause, and some anxious looks, he dashed up a ladder that rested against a low out-house, and took a large rat out of the spout, whither it had apparently escaped whilst Pincer came for assistance."

MANIFESTATION OF GRATITUDE.

On Sunday evening, the 13th December, 1828, a circumstance occurred in the New-Town of Edinburgh, which shows the value of a faithful dog. About eight o'clock, an English drover was passing along Prince's-street, and being much intoxicated, he fell a short way beyond the Mound. He made several attempts to get up, but finding he was unable, he became reconciled to his fate, and fell fast asleep. His dog, a fine Terrier, about forty lbs. weight, lay down at his head. As the people were coming from the evening sermon at the time, a crowd soon collected round him. Numerous attempts were made to lift him, but his faithful guardian kept the whole circle at a distance of several yards; and some individuals, who rashly set him at defiance, were promptly made to smart for their intended humanity. Two gentlemen at last approached, who very cleverly ended the business. While the dog was at his master's

feet, watching every motion with the vigilance and fury of an enraged tiger, one gentleman made a plunge at his head and ran off, as if he had taken a part of his property ; the dog followed, and by the command of the other the crowd rushed upon the drover. The Terrier instantly returned, and, when forcing his way to his master, the gentleman who remained seized him and held him fast. The drover was instantly raised, and having mentioned the name of the inn in which he lodged, as it was at no great distance, he was escorted thither. The moment he entered the room, the dog became as gentle as a lamb, leaped on the two gentlemen, licked their hands as an acknowledgment of their kindness, and lay down and fell asleep at his master's feet.

PECULIAR MODE OF ATTACK.

There was some time ago in the possession of a young gentleman at Harrow school, a Terrier dog of very superior abilities. One of his greatest merits, in the opinion of the sporting youths of that celebrated seminary, was the manner in which he attempted, and always succeeded, in drawing a badger from his tub or den.

He used to advance with his tail foremost, and his body slightly curved, close to the nose of his intended victim, and then, as the poor beast would vindicate his domestic rights, and begin to fight for his home, on the first attack, turn round rapidly, seize

fast on the neck or ear of the enemy, and in an instant draw him into light.

Although of the smaller kind of Terrier, he was so swift of foot, that he constantly outran a small pack of rabbit-beagles, with which the gentlemen of that school occasionally used to relax themselves after the severer studies of Homer and Longinus. Every art was tried to retard his progress, but to no purpose; as a last resource, a light clog was affixed to his collar, which, as he ran, becoming entangled between his legs, gave him many an awkward somerset, and prevented his too rapid course; but this was only successful for a time; he soon perceived how to overcome this impediment; he would stop short the moment the game was started, take up the pendent clog in his mouth, and then, as formerly, outstrip all his companions in the chase.

THE FAITHFUL MOURNER.

One night, a gentleman, between fifty and sixty years of age, went into a house of a particular description near the Admiralty. He had not been long there when he died suddenly. He had with him a small dog of the Terrier kind, which immediately left the room. There was nothing found on the gentleman's person to lead to a discovery of his name or residence. About 12 o'clock, however, on the following night, three interesting young ladies, of very genteel appearance, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, arrived at the house in which the

gentleman died, accompanied by the dog. They came in a chaise from Richmond. It appears that the dog, immediately after the decease of his master, ran off to Richmond, where he usually resided. As soon as the door was opened, he rushed into the apartment of the young ladies, who were in the act of dressing themselves. He began to solicit their attention by whines and cries, and his eyes turned to the door, as if to invite them to follow him. Failing in this, he became more earnest, seized their clothes, and pulled them towards the door with so much violence, that one of their gowns was torn. This excited great alarm; and from the intelligence shown by the animal, it was resolved by the young ladies to resign themselves to the dog, which continued to entice them away. A chaise was accordingly ordered, and they immediately took their seats in it. The dog led the way, with his head almost constantly turned back, and his eyes fixed upon the carriage, until he led them to the house near the Admiralty, where his master had died. There they alighted; but how great was their grief, horror, and surprise, to find their father dead in such a situation!

The deceased proved to be Mr ——, an inhabitant of Lewisham, in Kent, where he possessed a farm of considerable extent, and followed the business of an auctioneer, and was greatly respected in his neighbourhood. That night he dropped down in the house alluded to, when the people supposing him dead, immediately gave the alarm, and the body was

conveyed to the Lord Cochrane hotel, within a few doors, in Spring-Gardens. Here it was discovered that the spark of life was not totally extinguished. He was carried up stairs and put to bed, and medical assistance was called in, but in vain,—in a few minutes he was a corpse. As the people of the house were carrying him up stairs, a sum of L.1100 fell from his pocket in bank-notes, tied up in a bundle, and marked on the outside, "To be paid into Snow's,"—a circumstance sufficient in itself to show that he had not been dishonestly treated by the female who accompanied him into the house from which he was brought, or any other person belonging to it. The interesting little dog, after his return, remained at his post, the faithful guardian of his beloved master's remains. He lay on the foot of the bed, with his eyes constantly fixed on the body, with an eager, anxious, melancholy expression.

The place was crowded with people, led by curiosity to this interesting scene. The dog never appeared to take any notice of these strange visitors, and no rude hand attempted to interrupt the little mourner in his melancholy office. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was,—Died by the visitation of God.

THE CARELESS SERVANT.

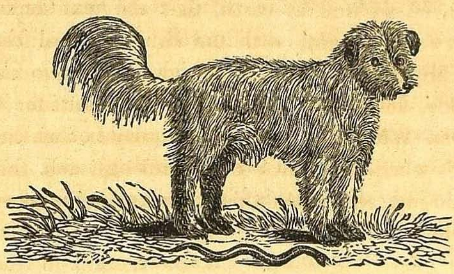
The following anecdote, related by Mr Blaine, is a very fortunate and pleasing proof of canine sagacity, which once occurred in Mary-la-bonne parish, London:—A servant had carelessly left a child, four

years old, alone, whose cap soon caught fire from a candle with which she was amusing herself. A small Terrier, observing the situation of the child, ran up stairs to the room where the servant was, and barked most vehemently, nor would he cease till she came down, by which means assistance was obtained. Had it not been for the intelligence of the dog, the poor child, instead of being only slightly scorched, would most probably have lost its life, for the accident happened in the kitchen, and the domestic left in charge of it had gone to the very top of the house, out of the reach even of the cries of the infant.

INSTANCE OF FEROCITY AND AFFECTION.

A curious instance of ferocity and affection in a Terrier bitch is recorded by Mr Daniel:—After a very severe burst of upwards of an hour, a fox was, by Mr Daniel's hounds, run to earth, at Heney Dovehouse, near Sudbury, in Suffolk. The Terriers were lost; but as the fox went to ground in view of the headmost hounds, and it was the concluding day of the season, it was resolved to dig him out, and two men from Sudbury brought a couple of Terriers for that purpose. After considerable labour, the hunted fox was got, and given to the hounds; whilst they were breaking him, one of the Terriers slipt back into the earth, and again laid. After more digging, a bitch-fox was taken out, and the Terrier killed two cubs in the earth; three others were saved from her fury, and which were begged by the owner

of the bitch, who said he should make her suckle them. This was laughed at as impossible; however, the man was positive, and the cubs were given to him. The bitch-fox was carried away, and turned into an earth in another county. The Terrier had behaved so well at earth, that she was some days afterwards bought, with the cubs she had fostered, by Mr Daniel. The bitch continued regularly to suckle, and reared them until able to shift for themselves. What adds to this singularity is, that the Terrier's whelp was nearly five weeks old, and the cubs could just see, when this exchange of progeny was made.



THE SOUTH-AMERICAN TERRIER,

(*Canis Serpentis Destructor.*)

This handsome little animal is not much larger than the comforter, or the Maltese dog: he is very elegant in his make, with a small handsome head, short pendulous ears; his muzzle is long and acute; his eyes large, brilliant, and sparkling; his body is short and compact, and his legs very small. In one respect he differs remarkably from other dogs, his feet being shaped somewhat like a rabbit's, and covered with a thick-set fur like theirs; and the nails, in place of being wedge-shaped like those of other dogs, are curved like those of a cat. His tail is short, covered with extremely long silky hairs. His hair is pale-sand co-

lour, and very long over his whole body and legs: down his forehead, almost to the tip of the nose, is a ridge of very long hairs, and which is also the case on his cheeks and jaws. His bark is peculiarly shrill and acute.

In the upper-jaw, the cutting-teeth next the canine ones are long, sharp, and curved, and have all the appearance of the latter, to which they are so closely placed, that there is no room for the insertion of the lower canine teeth, and in consequence of which they slope forward beyond the first cutting-tooth.

The only dog of this kind I have ever met with is in the possession of Mr William Duncan, supervisor of Excise, Musselburgh. He received him from an officer of the army about ten years ago, who had also the mother of the Terrier, both of which were brought by him from South America. This gentleman informed Mr Duncan that they were kept for killing snakes in their native country. They are most sagacious and intelligent little animals.

This dog had pups by a very small Scotch Terrier bitch, one of which, extremely like the father in his figure, but of a black colour, was presented by Mr Duncan to Mr James Grieve, surveyor, Musselburgh. Mr Grieve, wishing to ascertain whether the propensity to kill snakes was instinctive, procured a large eel from Sir John Hope's engine-pond, and laid it before his dog; the little creature instantly flew at the fish, and, seizing it by the back of the neck, soon pinched it to death.

THE OLD ENGLISH HOUND, OR TALBOT,

(*Canis Sagax*, Linnæus.)

This is undoubtedly the origin of those famous hounds for which Great Britain is celebrated above all other countries. In former times this dog was of a pure white, but is now generally of a white and black colour, and tanned over the eyes.

This majestic animal is distinguished by his great size and strength: his body is long, his chest deep, and his ears long and sweeping, with great gravity of expression. From the particular formation of his organs, or from the extraordinary moisture which always flows from his nose, or from some other unknown cause, he is endowed with the most exquisite sense of smelling, and can discover scent hours after other dogs have given up.

Although the Talbot hunts with great certainty, yet he becomes tedious from the slowness of his motions; this, however, enables him to receive more distinctly the directions of the huntsman, and he can trace with a cold scent, which he is too apt to make so by his want of speed.

The Talbot, we are informed by Whitaker in his

History of Manchester, was the original breed of this island, and was used by the ancient Britons in the chase of the larger kinds of game with which this country at one time abounded. They were common in all parts of the kingdom, and were much larger than they are at present: and have been gradually declining in consequence of mixing them with lighter dogs for the purpose of increasing their speed. We have no doubt that from this cause the breed will eventually become extinct.

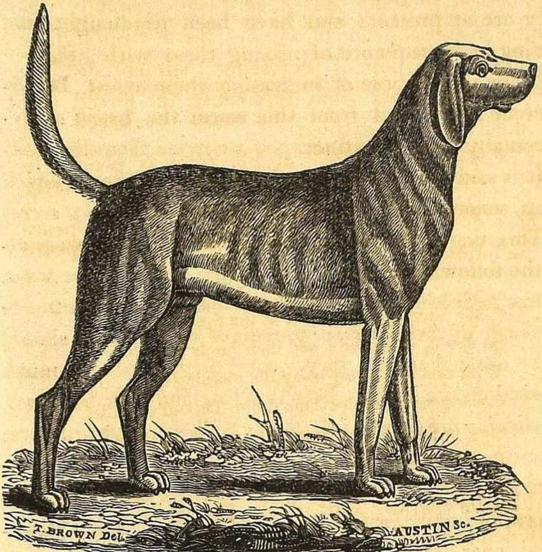
It is said that the tone of his voice is peculiarly deep, sonorous, powerful, and mellow.

This dog is accurately described by Shakspeare in the following lines:—

> "My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So flew'd, so sanded; and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
> Crook-knee'd and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls;
> Slow in pursuit, but matched in mouth like bells,
> Each under each."

And Somervile, the poet of the Chase, thus beautifully delineates the Talbot:—

> "The deep-flewed hound, strong, heavy, slow, but sure,
> Whose ears down hanging from his thick round head
> Shall sweep the morning dew; whose clanging voice
> Awake the mountain Echo in her cell,
> And shake the forest: the bold Talbot kind,
> Of these the prince, as white as Alpine snows,
> And great their use of old."



THE BLOOD-HOUND,

(Canis Sanguinarius.)

In the darker ages the Blood-Hound had the fabulous reputation of pursuing naturally with unerring precision, and of taking murderers, robbers, and other de-

predators, if he were laid on the footsteps of those intended to be pursued, within a certain given time. We, however, cannot give our assent to the character thus ascribed to him, although experience has taught us that all sorts of hounds may be *broken in* to follow any kind of scent, when resolutely taught that they are to run no other.

One of the principal uses in which the Blood-Hound was employed by our ancestors, was in recovering game that had escaped wounded from the hunter. And he was taught also to pursue felons, which he would do through thickets and the most secret coverts; and, if they had lately escaped, they were almost certain to be taken. For this reason, there was a law in Scotland enacting that whoever denied entrance to one of these dogs, in pursuit of stolen goods, should be deemed an accessary. And they were also much used on the borders between England and Scotland, which were greatly infested by robbers and murderers; and a tax was laid on the inhabitants for keeping and maintaining a certain number of these animals. The arm of justice is now, however, so effectually extended over Great Britain, and cultivation so general, that there are no secret haunts where villany can be concealed; which renders this part of the services of the Blood-Hound no longer necessary. In Scotland this dog was called the Sleuth-Hound. A few of this race are still kept in the royal forests for the purpose of finding deer that have been previously wounded; and even lately they have been employed in tracing

deer-stealers, which they do from the blood which issues from the wounds of the animal.

The Blood-Hound is tall and most beautifully formed, and is usually of a reddish or brown colour, and exceeds in size, weight, strength, and courage, every other variety of hound. He possesses a kind of sagacious, or serious solemn dignity, admirably calculated to impress the marauder with dread and awe; and at one period, when he was destined to a single pursuit, he was kept a stranger to every other. Much care was taken to prevent those dogs from following the sports of the field, and they were scrupulously taught to trace the footsteps of man alone. At the time they were so much in use, deer-stealing was extremely prevalent in Great Britain, which rendered a constant vigilance on the part of park-keepers necessary; and, when necessity required, in their nocturnal watching, to trace a depredator, when once laid upon the scent, they so closely and keenly pursued, that they infallibly traced and discovered the offending party. Somervile, in the following passage, finely describes the manner in which these animals pursue the nightly poacher:—*

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* I am favoured with the following interesting notice of this dog from Sir Walter Scott:—" The only Sleuth-Hound I ever saw was one which was kept at Keeldar Castle; he was like the Spanish pointer, but much stronger, and untameably fierce,—co-

"Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail
Flourish'd in air, low bending, plies around
His busy nose, the steaming vapour snuffs
Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untried,
Till, conscious of the recent stains, his heart
Beats quick; his snuffling nose, his active tail,
Attest his joy: then with deep-opening mouth,
That makes the welkin tremble, he proclaims
The audacious felon: Foot by foot he marks
His winding way, while all the list'ning crowd
Applaud his reasonings: o'er the wat'ry ford,
Dry sandy heaths, and stony barren hills;
O'er beaten paths, with men and beast distained,
Unerring he pursues; till at the cot
Arrived, and seizing by his guilty throat
The caitiff vile, redeems the captive prey,
So exquisitely delicate his sense!"

UNERRING OLFACTORY SENSATION.

"A person of quality, (says Mr Boyle,) to make trial whether a young Blood-Hound was well instructed, desired one of his servants to walk to a town four miles off, and then to a market-town three miles from thence. The dog, without seeing the man he was to pursue, followed him by the scent to the above-mentioned places, notwithstanding the multitude of market-people that went along the same road,

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lour black and tawny; long pendulous ears,—had a deep back, broad nostrils, and strongly made, something like the old English mastiff, now so rare."

and of travellers that had occasion to cross it; and when the Blood-Hound came to the cross market-town, he passed through the streets without taking notice of any of the people there, and ceased not till he had gone to the house where the man he sought rested himself, and where he found him in an upper room, to the wonder of those who had accompanied him in this pursuit!"

THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.

The fame of an English Blood-Hound has been deservedly transmitted to posterity by a monument in basso-relievo, which still remains in the chimney-piece of the grand hall at the Castle of Montargis, in France. The sculpture, which represents a dog fighting with a champion, is explained by the following narrative :—

Aubri de Mondidier, a gentleman of family and fortune, travelling alone through the Forest of Bondy, was murdered, and buried under a tree. His dog, a Blood-Hound, would not quit his master's grave for several days; till at length compelled by hunger, he proceeded to the house of an intimate friend of the unfortunate Aubri at Paris, and, by his melancholy howling, seemed desirous of expressing the loss they had both sustained. He repeated his cries, ran to the door, looked back to see if any one followed him, returned to his master's friend, pulled him by the sleeve, and, with dumb eloquence, entreated him to go with him.

The singularity of all these actions of the dog, added to the circumstance of his coming there without his master, whose faithful companion he had always been, prompted the company to follow the animal, who conducted them to a tree, where he renewed his howl, scratching the earth with his feet, and significantly entreating them to search the particular spot. Accordingly, on digging, the body of the unhappy Aubri was found.

Some time after, the dog accidentally met the assassin, who is styled, by all the historians that relate this fact, the Chevalier Macaire; when, instantly seizing him by the throat, he was with great difficulty compelled to quit his victim.

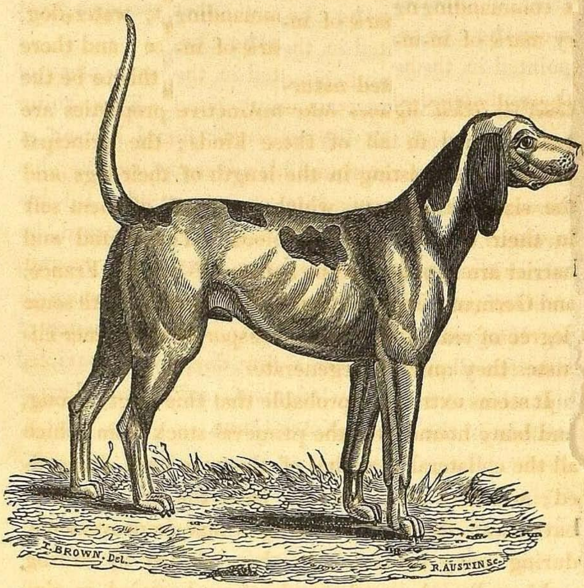
In short, whenever the dog saw the Chevalier, he continued to pursue and attack him with equal fury. Such obstinate violence in the animal, confined only to Macaire, appeared very extraordinary, especially to those who at once recalled the dog's remarkable attachment to his master, and several instances in which Macaire's envy and hatred to Aubri de Mondidier had been conspicuous.

Additional circumstances created suspicion, and at length the affair reached the royal ear. The King (Louis VIII.) accordingly sent for the dog, which appeared extremely gentle, till he perceived Macaire in the midst of several noblemen, when he ran fiercely towards him, growling at and attacking him as usual.

The King, struck with such a combination of circumstantial evidence against Macaire, determined to

refer the decision to the chance of battle; in other words, he gave orders for a combat between the Chevalier and the dog. The lists were appointed in the Isle of Notre Dame, then an unenclosed, uninhabited place, and Macaire was allowed for his weapon a great cudgel.

An empty cask was given to the dog as a place of retreat, to enable him to recover breath. Every thing being prepared, the dog no sooner found himself at liberty, than he ran round his adversary, avoiding his blows, and menacing him on every side, till his strength was exhausted; then springing forward, he seized him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and obliged him to confess his guilt in presence of the King and the whole court. In consequence of this, the Chevalier, after a few days, was convicted upon his own acknowledgment, and beheaded on a scaffold in the Isle of Notre Dame.



THE STAG-HOUND.

(*Canis Strenuus.*)

THE Stag-Hound is now the largest and most powerful of all the dogs which go under the general term of hound. He is held higher in estimation than any

other dog of the chase, and has a most commanding and dignified aspect, blended with every mark of intellectual mildness.

It has been asserted by the most celebrated naturalists, that the hound, harrier, turnspit, water-dog, and spaniel, are originally of the same race; and there seem to be strong reasons for believing this to be the case, as their figures and instinctive properties are nearly allied in all of these kinds; the principal difference consisting in the length of their legs and the size of their ears, which are in all of them soft in their texture and pendulous. The hound and harrier are supposed to be natives of Britain, France, and Germany, an opinion which is attended with some degree of reason, for when transported to warmer climates they quickly degenerate.

It seems extremely probable that this large, strong, and bony hound was the primeval stock from which all the collateral branches of this race have descended; and that all deviations from the original stem have been the result of crosses and improvements, during many centuries, by those skilled in rearing and breeding dogs of the chase, and varied in size and strength, according to the particular sport for which they were intended. At the present day there cannot be a doubt but that the practical breeder, by judicious crosses, can either enlarge or diminish the stature and strength of his pack in the course of three or four generations.

The Stag-Hounds exclusively devoted to that sport,

in the royal establishment of this country, it is well known, have been an improved cross between the old English southern hound and the fleeter fox-hound, grafted upon the blood-hound.

We have no method by which can be ascertained the precise period when the sports of the field began to assume their present features and improved state; but, from the best authorities on record, we find that the jurisprudence of the Roman empire, which, from its simplicity, was accommodated to the manners and customs of very early ages of society, established it as a law, that as the natural right of such things as have no proprietor belongs to the first possessor, so all kinds of wild beasts, birds, and fishes, were the property of those who could first obtain them. Afterwards the northern barbarians, who overran the Roman empire, acquiring a strong liking for the amusement of hunting, and finding for their people an easier mode of subsistence from the more fertile lands they had conquered, the leaders and chiefs thought of appropriating to themselves the sole right of killing game, and, instead of adhering to the Roman statutes, or the principles of the law of nature, they stamped it with the privilege of royalty.

Thus we find that the liberty of the chase had been limited in very early times, and has almost ever since been subject to somewhat similar restrictions.

When the Saxon kings had established themselves into a heptarchy, the Chases were reserved by each sovereign for his own particular amuse-

ment. The arts of war, and the pleasures of the chase, in those times, were the chief employments of the great; their minds naturally active, but uncultivated, were susceptible of few pleasures but such as were of an exciting nature, affording at once exercise to the body, and banishing thought, the greatest affliction to an unfurnished mind. The Saxon kings, however, only appropriated to the pleasures of the chase such lands as were uncultivated, and scrupulously avoided the slightest injury to those under the plough, however mean the individual might be who possessed them. After the Norman Conquest a totally different state of things took place; for at that time the passion for hunting seemed universal; an unrestrained and invincible loose was given to it, and thus carried to the utmost excess; every civil right was individually annihilated, and involved in one universal ruin. The rage for hunting at this period was so great, that men were more devoted to it than to any religious fervour; which one would hardly have expected to be the case in times when ignorance and superstition had such a hold of the human mind. The village communities, and even the most sacred edifices, were sacrificed to a passion which predominated over every other humane and philanthropic consideration; every thing was demolished, and turned into one extensive waste, to make room for the pleasures of the chase. Laws of the most sanguinary kind were established for the preservation of game; and in those times it was less criminal to commit un-

premeditated murder than to destroy an animal of the chase. This tyrannical and injudicious line of conduct was persevered in by the whole line of Norman kings; and it was not till the restoration of the Saxon line, in the person of Henry the Second, that a melioration of those impolitic laws took place. The encroachments which were thus made on civil rights by the sovereigns were also imitated by the barons; it was not till a more extended and equal distribution of property, and the introduction of arts, and the progress of manufactures and industry took place, and tillage and husbandry increased, that the protection of beasts gave way to the more laudable pursuits of industry and learning, and to the improvement of such animals as man, for the support of society, had found it indispensably necessary to take more immediately under his protection.

Although hunting was first assumed as a natural right, yet there is scarcely a state in the world which has not found it necessary to enact laws for the purpose of restraining the natural ardour of the human being for the sport, which in many cases might prove injurious to individuals as well as the general interests of society. A celebrated writer observes, that "the primitive ardour for prey has formed a union between the dog, the horse, the falcon, and man." With the hawk this association has now nearly ceased; but the others will in all probability continue in use to the end of time. In the earliest period of the French monarchy, as well as other states, no noble or freeman

ever went abroad without a hawk upon his wrist, which was the characteristic mark between him and his vassal.

Things gradually continued thus to improve in proportion as the face of the country became more cultivated, till animals of the chase were greatly reduced in number, so much so, that even the stag is now but seldom seen in a state of nature in this country, decreasing as the sequestrated places of its abode become fewer. They are now only to be met with in a state of unrestrained freedom in those extensive moors upon the borders of Cornwall and Devonshire, and in some places of the Highlands of Scotland, and the mountains of Kerry, in Ireland, in which last place they add greatly to the beauty and magnificence of the justly-celebrated Lake of Killarney, where they are pursued by hound and horn.

The stag is now principally bred and preserved in forests, parks, and chases of his Majesty, and those of some of our most opulent individuals.

We do not know whether in early times the stag was hunted with small or large bodies of hounds; but at the present day he is usually run with large packs. There are now, however, but few dogs kept solely for the use of stag-hunting. The most celebrated are those of his Majesty, at Ascot Heath, in Windsor Forest; the Earl of Derby's at Oaks, near Epsom, in Surrey; and the pack supported by subscription, near Enfield Chase, in Essex. There is no authentic written information of the first establishment

of the royal Stag-hounds; we are, however, informed by a letter from Mr Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney, dated September the 12th, A. D. 1600, that "her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth, who was then in her *seventy-seventh* year,) is well, and excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback, and enjoys the sport long." It is said that this queen was rapturously fond of hunting, and frequently indulged in it; and to this may be ascribed the great age and vigorous health which she enjoyed. During that reign the royal establishment consisted of packs of Buck-hounds, Stag-hounds, Harriers, and other dogs, with a suitable retinue for the care of each, the aggregate amount of which cost only, in those days, £240 : 4 : 11. At that period we presume the expense was solely defrayed by the privy-purse; but in a subsequent reign a new arrangement took place, and the Stag-hounds became part of the crown-establishment, with increased salaries and other advantages to the suite attending them. On the accession of George III. to the throne, this establishment met with still higher honours and local privileges. The kennel is upon Ascot-Heath, near the race-course, a distance of about six miles from Windsor Castle; and about a mile from the kennel is situated Swinley Lodge, a spot replete with all the beauties of romantic and rural scenery. This is the official residence of the Master of the Stag-hounds, an appointment of great honour, always conferred on a person of high rank, with a salary of *two thousand pounds*

per annum. His presence in the field is not at all times required, but it is indispensably necessary when the king is to hunt.

The stamp of royalty has given to the hunting of the stag a kind of eclat. Its chief claim to excellence may be in a great measure attributed to the splendour of the scene, and the vast assemblage of people which attend in fine weather; for it has been allowed by most people who, from indulging in both sports, have had an opportunity of judging, that stag-hunting is by no means to be compared to the pleasures of a fox-chase, with a well-trained pack of hounds.

Differently from fox and hare hunting, it is always the practice, if possible, to take the stag alive; every one present exerting all his energies for the preservation of that animal, which, being deprived of the natural advantages of an open country, has not a fair chance of saving his life.

A LONG RUN.

In January, 1738-9, the Duke of Richmond's hounds found at a quarter before eight, and killed at ten minutes before six, after ten hours hard and constant running. Many of the gentlemen tired three horses each. Only eleven couple and a half of the hounds were in at the death.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE.

The following anecdote affords a proof of the wonderful spirit of the Stag-hound in supporting a con-

tinuance of exertion. Many years since a very large stag was turned out of Whinfield Park, in the county of Westmoreland, and was pursued by the hounds till, by fatigue or accident, the whole pack was thrown out, except two staunch and favourite dogs, which continued the chase the greatest part of the day. The stag returned to the park from whence he set out, and, as his last effort, leapt the wall, and immediately expired. One of the hounds pursued him to the wall, but being unable to get over, lay down and almost instantly died; the other was found dead at a little distance.

The length of the chase is uncertain; but, as they were seen at Red Kirk, near Annan, in Scotland, (distant by the post-road about forty-six miles,) it is conjectured that the circuitous and uneven course they might be supposed to take would not be less than *one hundred and twenty miles*. To commemorate this fact, the horns of the stag, which were the largest ever seen in that part of the country, were placed on a tree of enormous size in the park, (afterwards called Hartshorn Tree,) accompanied with this inscription:—

"Hercules kill'd Hart o' Greece;
"And Hart o' Greece kill'd Hercules!"

The horns have been since removed, and are now at Julian's Brower, in the same county.

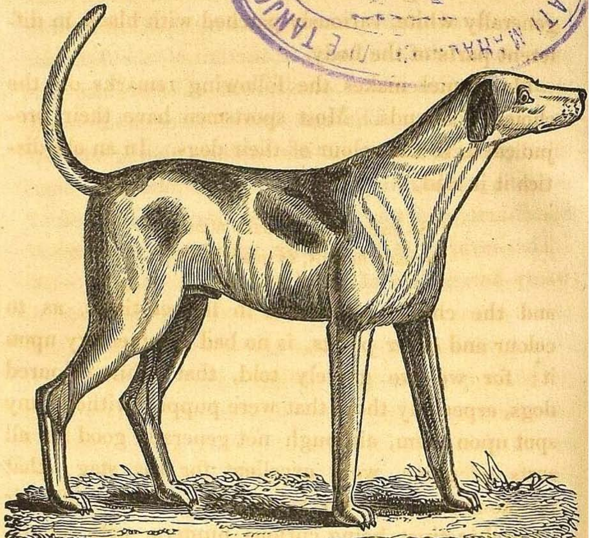
DISASTROUS STAG-CHASE.

We have another instance of the strength of the

stag in a chase which took place on the 2d April, 1822, when a deer was turned out to the celebrated pack of Stag-hounds belonging to the Earl of Derby. From Hayes Common, where the game started, it ran a distance of about thirty miles, as the crow flies. Such a chase as this has rarely been equalled; those gentlemen who followed at the tail of the hounds, must, it is calculated, have rode at least fifty-five or sixty miles. The run lasted three hours and three quarters; when at last the deer, being sharply pursued, took refuge in some farm-buildings near Speldhurst, and was there taken, nearly exhausted.

The severity of this chase was such, that about twenty horses died of the effects of it.

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL



THE FOX-HOUND,

(Canis Celer.)

THE muzzle of the Fox-Hound is rather long, and his head small in proportion to his body ; his ears long and pendulous, though not so much so as those of the

Blood-Hound or the Stag-Hound. His legs are very straight, his feet round and not too large, his chest deep, and breast wide, his back broad, his neck thin, his shoulders lie well back, his tail thick and bushy, and carried high when in the chase. His colour is generally white, variously patched with black in different parts of the body.

Mr Daniel makes the following remarks on the choice of hounds. Most sportsmen have their prejudices as to the colour of their dogs. In an old distich it is said,

> "So many men, so many minds,
> So many hounds, so many kinds;"

and the choice of hounds in former times, as to colour and other points, is no bad commentary upon it; for we are gravely told, that white-coloured dogs, especially those that were pupped without any spot upon them, although not generally good for all sorts of game, were excellent for the stag; that people from experience valued them, because of their natural instinct, being curious hunters, with admirable noses, and very good at *stratagems;* and, moreover, that they were less subject to diseases, by reason of a predominancy of phlegm, which gave them a good temperament of body.

Black hounds were not to be rejected, especially when marked with white and not red spots, the whiteness proceeding from the phlegmatic constitution, which was supposed to ensure memory. They were

at the same time more obedient, and were said to be good hunters, not frightned at water, and so hardy as seldom to require the doctor.

Grey-coloured hounds (supposing all suspicion of mongrelism to be removed) were to be coveted, on account of their cunning, never faltering, nor being discouraged in their quest. It is allowed that their noses were not the best, but being indefatigable, they pushed themselves forward; and it is presumed, from the above failing, that nine times out of ten they did more harm than good.

Yellow hounds, which are defined to be those having red hair inclining to brown, possessed too much choler to be much prized; were too giddy and resolute to hunt any animals that turned much in their chase; were with difficulty taught, and not easily corrected; and from their impatient temper, which hurried them beyond their strength, were very liable to diseases.

No country in Europe can boast of Fox-Hounds equal in swiftness, strength, and agility, to those of Britain, where the utmost attention is paid to their breeding, education, and food. The climate also seems congenial to their nature; for, when taken to France or Spain, and other southern countries of Europe, they quickly degenerate, and lose all the admirable qualities they possess in this country:—

> "In thee alone, fair land of liberty,
> Is bred the perfect hound, in scent and speed

> As yet unrivall'd; while in other climes
> Their virtue fails,—a weak degenerate race."
>
> *Somervile.*

It is a trait in our national character to be fond of hunting. It was the occupation of our forefathers from the remotest posterity, and seems to have descended, with even increased ardour, down to the present day. Certainly there is no country that can boast of such expensive and convenient receptacles for the maintenance of Fox-Hounds as Great Britain. The kennel of the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, cost L.19,000, and Mr Noel's pack of hounds was sold to Sir William Lowther, Bart., for the large sum of one thousand guineas.

The chief excellence in a pack of Fox-Hounds is the head they carry, taken collectively; and on this and the fineness of their noses depend their speed. Mr Beckford says, "that hounds should go, like the horses of the sun, all abreast." Five-and-twenty couple are a sufficient force at any time to be taken into the field; they are a match for any fox, supposing them steady and their speed nearly equal: too heavy dogs always do more mischief than service. Hounds that are meant to run well together should never have too many old ones amongst them. Five or six seasons are sufficient to destroy the speed of most dogs, although this depends much on constitution. We are informed of a spayed bitch, called Lilly, which ran at the head of Mr Paxton's harriers, at New-

market, for five seasons,—a singular instance of undiminished speed.

A KNOWING HUNTSMAN.

About twenty-five years ago, a gentleman, who was distinguished for scolding his huntsman in the field, was so incensed at a reply the fellow made one day, that he turned him off on the spot. The discarded leader, after delivering up his horse, got into a rabbit-cart, and away he went. The next morning, when the gentleman was going out, and had got to the end of the town with his hounds, the voice of the huntsman saluted his ear, who began hallooing the dogs, till not one of them would leave the tree where the man had perched himself. What could be done? The gentleman wished to hunt, but there was no hunting without dogs, and there was no stopping the man's mouth; so he was at last obliged to make the best of a bad bargain, and take the huntsman down from the tree into his service again.

THE SAGACITY OF A FOX-HOUND.

When Mr Taylor and Mr Smyth had their hounds at Whinnick, in Northamptonshire, they used sometimes to go to Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, for a fortnight's hunting. On one occasion a favourite hound was left at home on account of not being quite sound. The first day's hunting, which commenced at Lutterworth, produced an extraordinary chase, in which the hounds and horses were so tired, that it was deemed neces-

sary so stop that night at Leicester. Upon their arrival the next day at Lutterworth they were told that a hound (which answered the description of that left in Northamptonshire) came there soon after their going out in the preceding morning, and waited quietly until towards the evening; he had then shown signs of uneasiness, and in the morning he disappeared. It was concluded that, disappointed of finding his companions where he expected, the hound, whose name was Dancer, had returned to Whinnick; but, to the surprise and concern of his masters, upon their returning home, they were informed that the animal had come back from Leicestershire, staid one day at the kennel, and then left it. Every possible inquiry was made, and at length it was discovered that Dancer, not finding the pack either at Lutterworth or Whinnick, had proceeded into Warwickshire, to a Mr Newsome's, where the hounds had been for a week some months before.

DISASTROUS PERSEVERANCE.

The circumstance which happened to the late Duke of Northumberland's pack proves the Fox-Hound's eagerness after his game. In 1796 the hounds ran a fox into a very large furze cover near Alnwick, called Bunker's Hill, where he was lost in an earth which no one knew of. Upon the dogs coming to the kennel, two couple and a half of the best of them were missing, and not returning that night, it was thought they had found a fox, and had gone off by themselves

in pursuit of him. Several men were sent in search of them to all the earths and crags for twenty miles round, but no tidings could be gained of them. The course where the fox was lost was then searched, and the earth discovered, and in digging about two yards deep, one dog was found; several yards farther, three more, fast in the ground, and two yards deeper, the fifth was dug up. They were all dead.

EXTRAORDINARY DETERMINATION.

Of the Fox-Hound's undaunted spirit the following is a decisive proof:—In drawing a strong cover, a young bitch gave tongue very freely, whilst none of the other hounds challenged; the whipper-in railed to no purpose; the huntsman insisted she was wrong, and the whip was applied with great severity. In doing this the lash accidentally struck one of her eyes out of the socket. Notwithstanding this painful situation the bitch again took the scent, and proved herself right; for a fox had stolen away, and she broke cover after him, unheeded and alone. However, after much delay and cold hunting, the pack did hit off the chase. At some distance a farmer informed the sportsmen that they were far behind the fox, for that a single hound, very bloody about the head, had passed a field off from him, and was running breast high, so that there was little chance of their getting up to him. The pack, from her coming to a check, did at length get up, and, after some cold hunting, the bitch again hit off the scent, and the fox was

killed, after a long and severe run; and the eye of the poor animal, which had hung pendent during the chase, was taken off with a pair of scissors after the fox was dead.

AFFECTING REPROOF.

Among a pack of hounds kept by a gentleman in the middle of last century, was a favourite bitch that he was very fond of, and which he suffered to lie in his parlour. This animal had a litter of whelps, and the gentleman one day took them out of the kennel when she was absent, and drowned them. Returning shortly afterwards, and missing her offspring, she sought them most anxiously; at length she found them drowned in the pond. She then brought them one by one, and laid them at her master's feet in the parlour, and when she had brought the last whelp, she looked up in his face, laid herself down and died.

BOAR HUNT AT WALLINCOURT.

At Cambray, on the 30th day of October, 1817, the Fox-Hounds of the Duke of Wellington discovered an enormous boar in the forest of Wallincourt. The animal, on being disturbed, passed rapidly into the forest of Ardipart, which he completely traversed. Being hard pressed by the dogs, he took to the plain, where he was vigorously pursued by the hounds and sportsmen, and, ere he could reach another road, was brought to bay. The animal then became

furious, and destroyed all the dogs that approached him, when one of his Grace's aides-de-camp plunged a spear into his side. This only rendered the beast more savage; when the Duke, seeing his dogs would be killed, rode up, and, with his spear, gave the *coup de grâce.* The animal made a desperate effort to wound his Grace's horse, and fell in the attempt. Of the numerous field that started in the pursuit only five besides the Duke witnessed the conclusion.

THE GALLANT GAYLASS.

In the year 1785, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley's Fox-Hounds, that hunted the Dengey hundred in Essex, had frequently a drag on the banks of the Crouch without finding. One morning as they were drawing the remote church-yard at Crickseth, overgrown with black thorn-bushes, a labouring man called out to the huntsman, "You are too late to find Reynard at home,—he crept off when he heard the hounds challenge, about a quarter of an hour ago!" Although, in consequence of this information, the hounds chopped in different spots for some miles, a fall of sleet prevented their hunting up to the fox for the day; but about a fortnight afterwards, he was found in the adjoining copse, and, after a very sharp run of more than two hours, he shaped his course to his favourite church-yard. Upon the hounds being there at a check, a bitch named Gaylass raised herself against an old buttress of the church, and gave tongue; on which the master of the pack, declaring his confi-

dence in the staunchness of this favourite hound, dismounted, and, with another gentleman, ascended the broken buttress up to the low roof of the church, which was thickly covered with ivy, wherein they found five or six fresh kennels. While viewing these extraordinary retreats, some of the sportsmen below assisted the eager spirit of the hounds, by lifting them up to the buttress, when three or four couples were in an instant in full cry on the church-roof, and there, after a short contest, this extraordinary fox was compelled to surrender his life without benefit of clergy! —This remarkable chase became the subject of a song, which is still occasionally chanted at the festive board.

THE FOX-HOUND MOSES.

An extraordinary instance of maternal attachment in a hound belonging to Mr Karswell of Penstipple, near Plymouth, occurred in 1814. Several puppies which she had given birth to were ordered to be destroyed. The person employed, however, ineffectually performed his task with regard to one, which the mother, after he had retired, rescued in a half-drowned state, and conveyed to an adjacent marsh, where she temporarily deposited it among some bulrushes, until, by fetching straw and other soft articles, she had formed a proper bed, and contrived to nurse it for nearly five weeks, at every opportunity. Even her natural fondness for hunting gave way to parental affection, and she frequently left the pack when engaged

in the ardour of pursuit, to the surprise of her owner, who, at length, by watching her motions, discovered the interesting secret. The surviving puppy was permitted to live, and received the appropriate name of Moses.

A GOOD DINNER IS BETTER THAN SPORT.

During the days of the celebrated Hugo Meynell, Esq. of Quorndon, the prince of fox-hunters, a favourite hound, called Rattler, after becoming very old, and too slow for the pack, was allowed the indulgence of the kitchen and servants' hall. It was his invariable habit to accompany several other dogs at play, in a large field near Quorn-hall, where he spent whole hours frisking and gamboling with them, until the sound of the dinner-bell summoned the domestics to their board of smoking boiled and roast. No sooner, then, did the well-known sound salute the ears of Rattler, than he was seen straining over the lawn at his best speed, leaving his playmates behind, as he was sure to have his jacket well blown out at the approaching dinner.

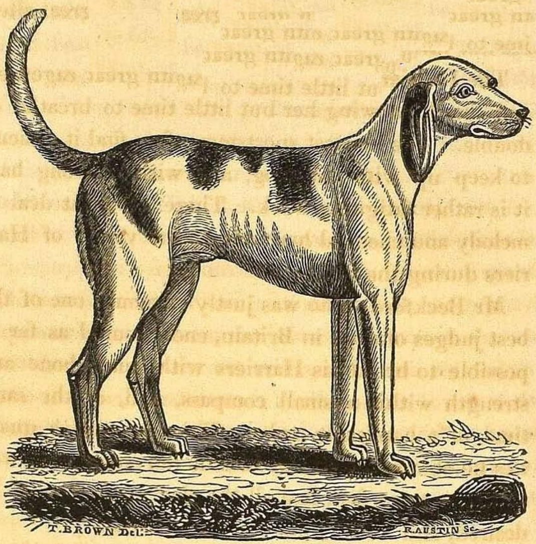
AN EXTRAORDINARY CHASE.

A Hound, the property of Mr Teasdale of Ousby, Cumberland, during a storm, took the quest of a fox, which he pursued for the extraordinary space of thirty hours, four of which were run within view of some miners, who were employed upon Dalton Fell. The dog and fox were at that time running

round the bottom of a hill. The arch dog, still keeping on the side of Reynard which led to his clift in the rock, at last came up to him; but being so much exhausted by his toilsome chase, he was unable to make him his prey for some time, and they lay as if lifeless together. The miners then made up to his assistance; but so ardent was his desire to finish Reynard himself, that he would not suffer them to come near till he had destroyed him.

A THOUGHTLESS HUNTSMAN.

A Fox-Hound bitch, in the middle of a chase, was taken in labour, and brought forth a puppy. Ardour for the pursuit, united to attachment for her progeny, induced her to snatch it up in her mouth, and follow her companions, with whom she soon came up, and in this interesting situation she continued the whole day,—a discredit to the huntsman, and all who joined in the pursuit, to allow the poor animal to undergo so violent an exercise under such circumstances.



THE HARRIER,

(*Canis Leverarius.*)

THIS dog is now almost universally used in Great Britain for hare-hunting. He was originally generated in a double cross between the small beagle, the southern hound, and the dwarf-fox.

There are, however, various Harriers produced by crosses introduced in breeding, dictated by knowledge and experience, and depending on the kind of country they hunt in, and the wish or fancy of the owner of the pack. All of which are bred by introducing either a larger or smaller cross, without a great alteration in the blood.

The Harrier pursues the hare with great eagerness and speed, allowing her but little time to breathe or double. The keenest sportsmen often find it difficult to keep up with this dog, and with a strong hare it is rather fatiguing work. There is a great deal of melody and cheerful harmony in the voices of Harriers during the chase.

Mr Beckford, who was justly esteemed one of the best judges of dogs in Britain, endeavoured as far as possible to breed his Harriers with much bone and strength within a small compass, and, at the same time, of a handsome make. These respective qualities he obtained; and his hounds ran remarkably well together, went fast, had all the alacrity that could be desired, and would hunt the coldest scent.

Although the Harrier is the best adapted for hare-hunting, yet there are situations where he is too weak, being ill suited for swampy and marshy lands, such as those of Lancashire and Lincolnshire, and many other places. The large slow southern hound seems best calculated for such localities. Harriers which are of a larger description, and crossed

for the purpose of speed, are only superior in open countries, where, for want of covert, the hare will run five or six miles right out without a single turn. In such cases the pleasures of a chase may be compared to those of fox-hunting.

Inveterate stag and fox-hunters think hare-hunting only fit for boys and old men; but this sport, although not possessing that diversity attendant on a fox-chase, is nevertheless calculated to inspire a contemplative mind with more of the pleasure of hunting, as much more of the true spirit of the animals can be observed than in the other two.

Various modes are practised by huntsmen in searching for hares; but should one be found accidentally sitting in her form, the dogs are generally drawn off to prevent them killing her in her seat. The person who finds the hare then walks quietly up to her, starts her, and she is allowed to go away at her own pace. The dogs are then led quietly to her form, and, when thus put upon the scent, they go off in a style of uniformity and vigour affording pleasure to all present.

Mr Beckford, in his Thoughts on Hunting, observes, that "Harriers, to be good, like all other hounds, must be kept to their own game; if you run a fox with them you spoil them; hounds cannot be perfect unless used to one scent and one style of hunting. Harriers run foxes in so different a manner from hares, that it is of great disservice to them when they

return to hares again: it makes them wild, and teaches them to *skirt*." Somervile recommends

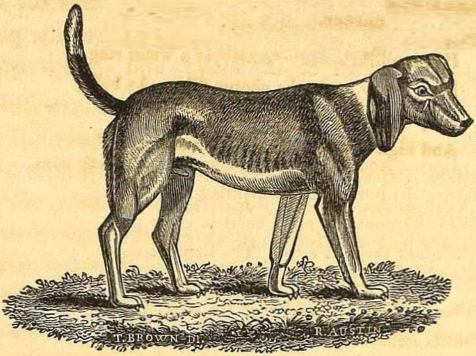
> " A different hound for every different chase
> Select with judgment; nor the timorous hare
> O'ermatch'd destroy, but leave that vile offence
> To the mean, murderous, coursing crew; intent
> On blood and spoil."——

It is a fault in a pack of Harriers to go too fast; for the hare is a timorous animal, which we cannot help feeling some compassion for at the very time we are planning her destruction; we should give scope to all her little tricks, and not kill her faulty and overmatched. Instinct instructs her to make a good defence when not unfairly treated; and, as far as her own safety is concerned, she has more cunning than the fox, and tries a greater variety of shifts and artifices to save her life. We have often heard that hares, which, from the miraculous escapes they have made, were considered witches; but we believe none ever heard of a fox which had cunning enough to be thought a wizard or warlock.

Hares lie so close, and are so much the colour of the soil, that they are very difficult to be distinguished from it. Some people cannot see them in their form, even after they are pointed out. A gentleman, upon a coursing-party with his friends, was shown one in that position, who instantly exclaimed, "Is that a hare? then by Jove I found two this morning as we rode along!" We shall conclude our account of

the Harrier with Somervile's beautiful description of a pack at fault :—

> " Huntsman ! take heed ; they stop in full career.
> Yon crowding flocks, that at a distance graze,
> Have haply foil'd the turf. See ! that old hound,
> How busily he works, but dares not trust
> His doubtful sense ! Draw yet a wider ring.
> Hark ! now again the chorus fills. As bells,
> Sally'd awhile, at once their peal renew,
> And high in air the tuneful thunder rolls."



THE BEAGLE,

(*Canis Perstans.*)

This is the smallest of the dogs of the chase which go under the general denomination of Hound, meaning that kind which have the innate property of finding their game and pursuing it by what sportsmen call scent, which seems to be an impregnation of the atmosphere with a certain effluvia issuing from the pores of the skin, and acting upon the olfactory membrane of the dog's nose.

Although the Beagle is far inferior in point of

speed to the harrier, yet his sense of smelling a hare is equally exquisite, and he pursues her with indefatigable vigilance, energy, and perseverance. Every winding and all the mazes are traced by him with a degree of exactness which must be seen to be properly understood and justly estimated, while the soft and melodious tones of his voice afford ecstatic pleasure to the lovers of the chase, and is thus finely described by Somervile :—

"Hark ! from yon covert, where those towering oaks
Above the humble copse aspiring rise,
What glorious triumphs burst in every gale
Upon our ravish'd ears ! The hunter's shout,
The clanging horns swell their sweet winding notes,
The pack wide-opening load the trembling air
With various melody ; from tree to tree
The propagated cry redoubling bounds,
And winged zephyrs waft the floating joy
Through all the regions near.......
The puzzling pack unravel, wile by wile,
Maze within maze."——

Much emulation prevailed in former times among sportsmen in the breeding of Beagles, and it was then the greatest merit to rear dogs of the smallest growth. Amongst amateurs of hunting, Beagles were so carefully selected in point of size, that they seldom exceeded ten or eleven inches in height ; and they were so well matched with respect to speed, that during the chase a good pack might be cover-

ed with a sheet. This is with all kinds of hounds a sure mark of excellence.

Although Beagles are slow in speed, they are uncommonly eager; for, if the scent lies well, a hare has little chance of escape from them. Their slowness, however, is the principal reason of their being almost totally discontinued in packs, and that they are now seldom to be met with beyond a few couples, used in some of the southern counties of England to ensure *finding* more certainly in greyhound-coursing.

Hunting with the Beagle was admirably adapted for ladies, and gentlemen up in years; and, besides, afforded much amusement to rustics, and other pedestrian hunters; for there were few male persons of any activity who could not keep up with them.

The late Colonel Hardy once had a pack of Beagles amounting to ten or twelve couples, and so diminutive in size, that they were always carried to and from the sporting-field in a large pair of panniers slung across a horse. This curious pack was lost to the Colonel in rather a singular mànner. It was kept in a barn, which was one night broken open, when all the hounds and the panniers were stolen; and, notwithstanding the most diligent search, no trace of either could ever be discovered.

RUSTIC NOTIONS OF GOODNESS.

Peter Beckford, Esq. having heard of a small pack of Beagles to be disposed of in Derbyshire, sent his coachman (the person he could best spare) to fetch

the dogs. It was a long journey, and the man not having been used to hounds, had some trouble in getting them along; besides, it unfortunately happened that they had not been out of the kennel for many weeks before, and were so riotous, that they ran after every thing they saw; sheep, cur-dogs, and birds of all sorts, as well as hares and deer. However, their conductor lost but one of their number; and when Mr Beckford asked him what he thought of them, he replied, "They could not fail of being good hounds, for they would hunt any thing!"

THE OTTER-HOUND,

(*Canis Lutrans.*)

The Otter-Hound is a mixed breed between the hardy southern hound and the large rough terrier. His head is large and broad, his ears long and pendulous; he is in size betwixt the harrier and fox-hound; is thick quartered and shouldered; his hair strong and wiry, and somewhat shaggy. He is a bold and fierce dog, and has a full and harmonious voice. He is usually sandy-coloured on the back, the sides, and the neck, with the lower parts white; he carries his tail, which is rough, in the manner of a fox-hound.

Otter-hunting during the reign of Queen Elizabeth was a favourite amusement amongst the young gentry of Great Britain, at which period that animal was much more numerous than at the present time, being greatly reduced since population became more dense, and gamekeepers more generally used, who employ all kinds of traps and gins to destroy them; cultivation has also contributed to lessen this destructive creature.

Otter-Hounds were kept in small packs of from six

to sixteen,—seldom exceeding that number. The sport of otter-hunting is now little understood, and is quite on the decline in this country; but I do not see why it should be so, as there is scope for it when every other branch of the chase is necessarily abandoned; and when this animal is hunted in a proper style, and according to rule, it affords much amusement, and is a most enlivening sport. "Good Otter-Hounds (says an old writer) will come chanting, and trail along by the river-side, and will beat every tree-root, every osier-bed and tuft of bulrushes, nay, sometimes they will take the water and beat it like a spaniel, and by these means the otter can hardly escape you."

Their manner of ranging is thus finely described by the poet of the Chase :—

"————————— How greedily
They snuff the fishy stream, that to each blade
Rank-scenting clings! See! how the morning dews
They sweep, that from their feet besprinkling drop
Dispersed, and leave a track oblique behind.
Now on firm land they range, then in the flood
They plunge tumultuous; or through reedy pools
Rustling they work their way; no holt escapes
Their curious search. With quick sensation now
The fuming vapour stings; flutter their hearts,
And joy redoubled bursts from every mouth
In louder symphonies. Yon hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head incurved salutes
The passing wave, must be the tyrant's fort

And dread abode. How these impatient climb,
While others at the root incessant bay!—
They put him down."

The rivers and lakes which are frequented by the otter exhibit various marks by which he can be traced; dead fish and fish-bones are found strewed along its banks; and the prints of his feet, called his *seal*, are usually visible in the sand or clay. He preys principally during the night, hence the reason he is so seldom seen. He conceals himself during the day under the banks of lakes and rivers, where he generally forms a kind of subterraneous gallery, running for several yards parallel to the water's edge, so that if he happen to be assailed from one end, he flies to the other, and evades his enemy by plunging into the deep.

A few couples of good hounds are sufficient for this sport. Like the chase of the hare or the fox, the best time for finding an otter is early in the morning; both banks of the water should be beaten, and where any of the Hounds *open*, the place should be examined, in order that, by the seal, or mark, it may be ascertained which way he bent his head. If this should afford no information, the cause may frequently be perceived by the spraints; the hounds should be followed, and if he be lodged in a sough, or other similar situation, at a distance from the bank, the animal should be forced into a sack, and carried to the water, if sport be the object, for an otter can

make little play on land, further than biting most keenly. In the water the otter will show most excellent diversion, and, if it be tolerably extensive, he will not be killed without some trouble, however good the hounds may be, or however dexterous the hunters may be in using their spears. In otter-hunting, the best sport may be expected where the river is of a moderate breadth, as the sportsmen and dogs are less likely to lose sight of the otter, and, besides, they can have a better view of all that goes on.

When an otter is seized, or on the point of being caught by the hounds, he turns upon his pursuers with the utmost ferocity; he fastens his mouth on his enemy like a smith's vice, and is not content with the mere pinching of his jaws, but shakes after the manner of dogs when fighting, or of a terrier worrying a rat; and thus he resolutely continues the contest either till he is torn to pieces by the hounds, or finds a quicker death through the medium of the spear. It is singular the jaws of the otter are so constructed, that, even when dead, they are difficult to separate, but adhere with the utmost tenacity. Several instances have been known of dogs being literally drowned by otters which they had seized under water; for they can sustain the want of respiration for a much longer time than a dog. Otters sometimes grow to a considerable weight: one was snared in the river Lea in October, 1794, between Ware and Hertford, which weighed upwards of *forty* pounds. In 1796, near Bridgenorth, on the river Worse, four

otters were killed; one stood three and another four hours before the dogs, and was scarcely a minute out of sight. The hearts and other portions of them were eaten by many respectable people who attended the hunt, and were allowed to be very delicious; the carcasses were also eaten by the men employed, and found to be excellent.

THE BULL-TERRIER,

(*Canis Pugilis.*)

This variety, which has now assumed a fixed character, as its name implies, was produced by a cross between the bull-dog and terrier, and this variety proves to be a handsomer dog than either of its progenitors. It is a sprightly and showy animal, and even better adapted for mischievous sport than either of the above dogs. He is airy and pleasant-tempered, but possesses great fierceness when his energies are called into action.

The full-sized Bull-Terrier is larger than either of his original parents, from which we are inclined to think he has a dash of the mastiff in him. He has rather a large square head, short neck, deep chest, and very strong legs. He possesses great strength of jaw, and draws a badger with much ease. He is of all colours, and often white, with large black or brown patches on different parts of his body. His hair is short and stiff.

This variety has risen into great reputation with gentlemen of the "Fancy," and consequently good ones sell for a high price.

It is to be lamented that the services of this excellent dog are too often misapplied, and his prowess turned to the most wanton mischief; such as fighting with other dogs, tearing to pieces the domestic cat, worrying and maiming unfortunate and starving stray dogs,—sports that must be viewed by the humane with horror, and cannot be too highly reprobated.

Such is the fancy for this dog at present, that no man of the ton, particularly in London, can be seen in a morning walk or ride without one of them either at his own heels or those of his horse. The dog that follows the horse is too often, poor animal! seen labouring through wet and heavy roads, at three parts speed, with his tongue lolling out of his mouth, the foam issuing in streams from him, and absolutely enveloped in mud, with his tail so draggled that it nearly weighs him to the earth, having in all likelihood travelled a twenty-mile stage at the stern of a speedy hack. It is a piece of great cruelty to distress so faithful a creature by so unnecessary an exertion, for the mere show of him following as a fashionable appendage. Mr Egan, who is rather amusing on this subject, writes as follows:—" The new breed, which has become so truly the go that no rum or queer *kiddy,* or man of cash, from Tothil-street in the west, to north-eastern Holloway, far less any swell *rising* sixteen, with a black, purple, or green Indiaman round his squeeze, the corner of his

variegated *dab* hanging from his pocket, and his pantaloons well *creased* and *puckered,* but must have a tike of the new cut either at the heels of himself or his prad. The swells of Brunswick and the adjoining squares have dropped even the Newfoundland and the Poodle, to be followed by one of our new edition of the dog. But let us not part under such a heinous neglect as not to quote with honour the illustrious originator of the fashion, which prescribed a bull-dog as the indispensable attendant of a real Bond-street swell in his morning walk. Our friends who *can* read this, and have read before, will instantly smoke our allusion; those who neither have nor can, we refer to the parish-clerk.

"Full twenty years, perhaps, have past (*vide* Mrs Robinson's lucubrations) since the noble Duke of Hamilton made his diurnal progress as above, attended by his famous BULL-BITCH, which he gloriously *progged* with two pounds of rump steaks per day, and a good noggin of strong beer with a toast at night, for which the animal had acquired a most liquorish gout. The story of the ambitious *Double* of this celebrated original is equally well known, and the following anecdote passed currently through all the flash circles from west to east:—

CURIOUS RENCOUNTER.

"One afternoon, the noble Duke, *unattended* by his Bull-Bitch, but accompanied by several of the *Corin-*

thian pals, was padding the hoof along Bond-street, when one of them exclaimed suddenly, 'By the holy! Duke, there's your *Double* coming to meet us full butt.' 'Faith!' exclaimed his Grace, 'so there he is, sure enough;—we'll speak him, and have a bit of a quiz at him and his masquerade.' The parties approached close, and from the intervention of the crowd, the Double, who had his tike at his heels, did not perceive his *maker,* until he was addressed by the Duke in the following terms:—'Sir—Mr What-may-be-your-name, you have *prigged my buffer* and my boots.' The Double, who had a good front, and presence of mind equal to the greatness of his undertaking, smoking the ducal gossip, very readily replied, 'My Lord Duke, you have settled the account without attending to the reckoning. I bought that *tike* and these leathern *togs* with my own *blunt,* and if they resemble those of your Grace, I prize them the more highly in consequence.' 'Oho,—is it so?' rejoined the Duke; 'that alters the case, and I have only to wish you luck.' In the meantime, Mr Double had stood, with a firm and assured countenance, the united quiz, from top to toe, of the Corinthian swells in front."

In a few additional words of respect and good wishes towards our Corinthian orders, we conjure them not to be unmindful, in a similar case, of the lamentable imprudence of Montgomery and Macnamara,—the dreadful fate of one of them, and the consequent miseries of his surviving family!

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG CAMP.

I am indebted to the kindness of Sir Walter Scott for the following anecdote:—

"The wisest dog I ever had was what is called the Bull-Dog Terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, insomuch that I am positive that the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room with great appearance of distress. Then if you said, 'The baker was well paid,' or 'The baker was not hurt after all,' Camp came forth from his hiding-place, capered, and barked, and rejoiced. When he was unable, towards the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant used to tell him 'his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor,' and although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go up the hill, or at the back to get down to the moor-side. He certainly had a singular knowledge of spoken language."

UNDERSTANDS SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

A most respectable clothier in Edinburgh, who has all his life been much attached to the canine species, has had several dogs which have discovered strong intellectual powers, and after cultivation have given striking proofs of their intelligence. One in particular, a Bull-Terrier, named Cæsar, seemed to understand spoken language pretty correctly.

One day this gentleman was making some alterations on the offices at the back of his house, and giving the mason directions regarding them; his dog Cæsar (which at all times was most inquisitive and attentive to every thing that was going on) was attending him, but being troublesome, he was ordered up stairs, and desired to remain in his master's room. He obeyed; but about a quarter of an hour afterwards he came running down to the back area, looked up in his master's face, and barked after the fashion of a person speaking. His owner and the mason were alike struck with the uncommon manner of the dog, and wondered what he wanted; it then occurred to them that somebody must be in the room above. When the gentleman proceeded to follow his dog, the animal wagged his tail, led the way, and seemed much pleased. On reaching his room he found a visitor there, who informed him that the dog ran out of the room in a great hurry the moment he entered. This was the first time he had

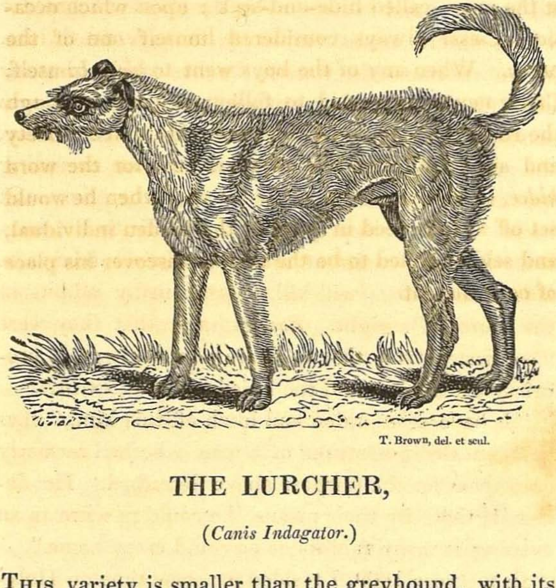
done so, but afterwards he gave many similar proofs of his understanding.

PLAYED AT HIDE-AND-SEEK.

This dog was devotedly attached to the children of the family, who were then young, and used to play with them upon all occasions, entering with much zeal into their different sports, and acting exactly in the same manner as they did. They frequently played at the game called hide-and-seek; upon which occasions Cæsar always considered himself one of the party. When any of the boys went to hide himself, Cæsar never attempted to follow or break through the rules of the game, but waited with much anxiety and attention, with his ears pricked, for the word *hidee*, (which is the signal for search,) when he would set off at full speed in quest of the hidden individual, and seldom failed to be the first to discover his place of concealment.

SECTION VIII.

MONGREL HOUNDS, WHICH HUNT SINGLY EITHER BY THE SCENT OR EYE.



T. Brown, del. et scul.

THE LURCHER,

(*Canis Indagator.*)

THIS variety is smaller than the greyhound, with its limbs stronger and shorter, the head less acute, with short, erect, and half-pricked ears: the whole body

and tail are covered with rough coarse hair; it is grizzly about the muzzle, and is of a pale sand-colour, or iron-grey.

The Lurcher is supposed to have been originally produced, first by a cross of the greyhound and harrier, and afterwards re-crossed with the terrier; hence the quickness of his scent, which he possesses in a strong degree. The habits of this dog lead him to concealment and cunning; and he is often employed in killing hares and rabbits under the cloud of night, for which nature seems eminently to have fitted him. When taken to the warren, he lies squat, or steals out with the utmost precaution, when he either sees or scents the rabbits feeding, and like his progenitor, the greyhound, darts upon them with an exceeding quickness, without barking or making the least noise. He is trained to bring the booty to his master, who often waits at some distance to receive it. One of these dogs will kill a great many rabbits in the course of a night. Bewick says, that they were "so destructive, that they are now with great propriety proscribed, and the breed is almost extinct."

"I have seen a dog and bitch of this kind," says he, "in the possession of a man who had formerly used them for the purpose above described. He declared, that, by their means, he could procure in an evening as many rabbits as he could carry home."

In the year 1809, I resided for some time on Holy-Island, coast of Northumberland, and had occasion one day to be in Berwick, at an early hour. I left

the island on horseback, at low-water, by moonlight. When I reached Goswick-warren, I came upon two men sitting by the side of a turf-dyke. I spoke to them; and while I was in the act of doing so, a dog of this breed approached with a rabbit in his mouth, which he laid down and scampered off. Being now convinced they were engaged in rabbit-stealing, I entered into conversation respecting the qualities of their dogs, which I was anxious to learn; and upon my declaring that I was a stranger, and that I would not divulge their delinquency, they readily gave me a detail of them. They had scarcely commenced when another dog made his appearance with a rabbit and laid it down, but did not, like his companion, make off when he had done so. One of the men said to him, "Go off, sir," when he immediately left them; and he told me he was a young dog, little more than a year old. They informed me, that such was the keenness of the older dog, and another which had shortly before died, for hunting rabbits and hares, that they would frequently go out of their own accord, when it was inconvenient for their owners to attend them, and that they invariably fetched in a hare or rabbit. Indeed, their ardour was such, that they would sometimes go to a rabbit-warren, at a distance of eight miles from their dwelling, in pursuit of game; in consequence of which it became necessary for their masters to chain them every night, when they did not accompany them in this pursuit. The dogs never attempted to leave home during the day, for which reason they were allowed to go at full

liberty. When the men intended on an evening to hunt rabbits, they threw down the sacks in which they carried their booty in a corner of their house, when the dogs lay down beside them, and would not stir till their masters took them up. These dogs almost never barked, except on the way either to or from this plunder; on which occasions they always preceded their owners about fifty yards. If they met any person coming, they invariably made a noise, but never were known to bite any one. I asked them if this was an instinctive property, and they informed me they were trained to it. As they found it necessary in various places to leave the highway to avoid villages, their dogs never failed to quit the road at the very places where they usually deviated, although at that distance before them. Sometimes one of the dogs would return back to the party while on the road, and wag his tail, but they seldom or never did so together; and if he showed a desire to remain by his master, the latter had only to say, "Go on, sir," when he set off at full speed to his post as one of the advanced guard.

During the time I was conversing with them these dogs brought in seven rabbits.

THE LEYMMER, OR LEVINER,

(*Canis Lorarius.*)

This dog is supposed to have been a breed betwixt the greyhound and the hound, possessing great swiftness, a keen sense of smelling, and much strength. In figure he bore a great resemblance to the former. He is said to have hunted both by sight and smelling.

The Leymmer was led in a thong, and slipped at game in the same manner as we do greyhounds; from which practice it derived its name.

This dog has long been extinct, and as little can be gathered from vague descriptions as to his figure, natural history, or qualities, we have not been able to give a representation of him.

THE TUMBLER,

(*Canis Saltator.*)

This dog is somewhat less than a greyhound, with a long lean body; his head is shaped somewhat like that of the latter, with short pricked ears. He is nearly allied to the lurcher, which he strongly resembles in the cunning arts which he uses in taking his prey. Hence his name, as in hunting he does not directly run at the game, but scampers about in a careless and apparently inattentive manner, tumbling himself over till he comes within reach of it, and then seizes it by a sudden spring, somewhat in the manner of one of the feline tribe.

When a dog of this kind enters a warren, he makes a circuitous course about a rabbit-burrow in a slow and cautious manner, and, with the utmost silence, diligently marking their holes. He crouches down with his belly close to the ground, taking care always that the wind be blowing towards him, so that the rabbits may not discover by the sense of smell that he is lurking, while he has the advantage of having the scent of them. When he perceives the rabbits at such a distance from their holes that he is sure to cut off their

retreat, he makes towards the earth, and, from his superior swiftness, generally succeeds in catching them. He then takes his prey and lays it at the feet of his master, who is usually waiting at some little distance.

This breed of dogs is nearly extinct in Great Britain, and hence we have not been able to trace their origin. In former times great depredations were committed by means of them, which have been almost completely checked by some severe enactments in the game-laws, and by the greater vigilance of persons who have the charge of warrens.

THE TURNSPIT,

(*Canis Vertagus*, Linnæus.)

THIS dog is generally long in the body, with short crooked legs; his tail is curled upon his back; his head rather large in proportion to the size of his body: he has for the most part a peculiarity in the colour of his eyes, having the iris of one eye black and the other white. The Turnspit is to be met with of all hues, but the usual one is a bluish-grey, spotted with black,—occasionally he is found of a slate colour. The shape of his head is something between that of the pointer and hound, with long ears.

There is a variety of this dog which has straight legs.

The Turnspit is a bold, vigilant, and spirited little dog; but its services, which were at one time much valued, have been superseded in Great Britain by the invention of machinery to do his work; he is, in consequence, becoming extremely scarce, and in all probability will soon become extinct, although in France and Germany he is still used in the kitchen.*

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* "It is probable that canine Turnspits were not used at court while James the Sixth reigned here, for in the list of his servants we find turnbroches.

Several instances are recorded of dogs distinguishing the days of the week. In the neighbourhood of some towns there are dogs that regularly repair thither on market-days, because they know that they can procure some booty.

Turnspits, that take their hours for labour in regular rotation, know very well how to distinguish the roasting days from the rest; and it is difficult to make them work on the latter, as if they had a notion that then it was more than they were in duty bound to do.

A REASONING MACHINE.

Dr Arnaud d'Antilli, one day talking with the Duke de Laincourt upon the new philosophy of M. Descartes, maintained that beasts were mere machines; that they had no sort of reason to direct them; and that, when they cried or made a noise, it was only one of the wheels of the clock, or machine, that made it. The duke, who was of a different opinion, replied, "I have now in my kitchen two Turnspits which take their turns regularly every other day to get into the wheel; one of them not liking his employment, hid himself on the day he should have wrought, so that

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"I have heard a curious story of the Bath Turnspits, which were fond of collecting together in the Abbey-Church, during divine service. Once, at the mention of the word spit, (I forget in what lesson for the day,—it may be in none,) they all ran out of the church in a hurry. I think this is printed somewhere."—C. K. S.

his companion was forced to mount the wheel in his stead; but, crying and wagging his tail, he made a sign for those in attendance to follow him. He immediately conducted them to a garret, where he dislodged the idle dog, and killed him immediately."

THE IDLER BROUGHT TO HIS DUTY.

The following occurrence took place in the Jesuits' College at Fleche:—

After the cook had prepared his meat for roasting, he looked for the dog whose turn it was to work the spit; but not being able to find him, he attempted to employ for this service another that happened to be in the kitchen. This dog, however, resisted, and, having bitten the cook in the leg, ran away. The man, with whom the dog was a particular favourite, was much astonished at his ferocity. The wound he had received was a severe one, and bled profusely, so that it was necessary to dress it. While this was doing, the dog, which had run into the garden, and found out the one whose turn it was to work the spit, came driving him before him into the kitchen, when the latter immediately went of his own accord into the wheel.

AN INDUSTRIOUS TURNSPIT.

The following circumstance shows the use and tractability of the dog:—

"When I was (says a gentleman) last in London, only a few days since, I saw a dog of a very ordinary description, something of the large-sized old Turn-

spit breed, harnessed in the usual manner, beneath a small cart belonging to a baker, using his best strength, and seeming to delight in his office in drawing a heavy burden for his indolent master, who ran whistling by the side, guiding the machine, and preventing an occasional overthrow that might have been otherwise expected. The man repeatedly stopped to serve his customers, and the harness was so contrived that the dog could extricate himself from his trammels, when he ran to and fro barking loudly, and appearing, as I conceived, to rejoice in his brief liberty. When the baker's business was finished, he whistled shrilly; the dog instantly left his companions, with whom he was engaged at a distance, threw his head into the collar, introduced his body into the harness most ingeniously without the least assistance, and went to work with evident pleasure. I had the curiosity to follow, and saw this creature do the same thing repeatedly. He received occasionally a few caresses and a crust as a recompense and encouragement, and was always ready and willing at his master's call."

DIVISION III.

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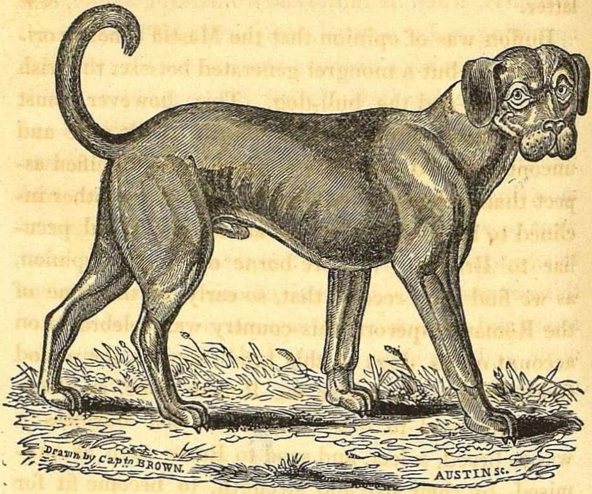
SECTION IX.

WATCH-DOGS, WHICH HAVE NO PROPENSITY FOR HUNTING.



THE MASTIFF,

(*Canis Anglicus*, Linnæus.)

THIS is a large and powerful animal, much stronger than the bull-dog; his ears are longer and more pen-

dulous; his lips are full and loose, the upper one hanging considerably over the lower at the two extremities; his aspect is grave, and somewhat sullen; and his bark loud, deep-toned, and terrific, particularly during the night.

The Mastiff differs in form from the bull-dog in being much longer in the legs, and not so deep in the chest; and while his head is large in proportion to his body, he wants the projecting under-jaw of the latter.

Buffon was of opinion that the Mastiff is not an original race, but a mongrel generated betwixt the Irish greyhound and the bull-dog. This, however, must be mere conjecture; for the Mastiff, in his pure and uncontaminated state, has a much more dignified aspect than either of these dogs; and we are rather inclined to believe him to be an original breed peculiar to Britain. We are borne out in this opinion, as we find it on record, that, so early as the time of the Roman emperors, this country was celebrated on account of its dogs of this kind; and at the period Great Britain was under the Roman yoke, an officer was appointed to live here, whose sole business it was to breed, select, and send to Rome such as promised, by their size and strength, to become fit for the combats of the amphitheatre. Dr Caius, in his Treatise on British Dogs, tells us, that three Mastiffs were reckoned a match for a bear and four for a lion.

This dog, from his large size and commanding aspect, is naturally calculated to intimidate strangers;

and he is admirably suited for and principally used in protecting large and extensive premises containing property of value, which he watches with most scrupulous care and assiduity. He is so instinctively impressed with the importance of his charge, that he will only quit it with the loss of his life, which he will rather forfeit than betray the confidence reposed in him. With his naturally commanding and imposing appearance, calculated to keep at a distance the ill-intentioned, he is nevertheless possessed of the greatest mildness of manners, and is as solicitous to gain attention, and as faithfully grateful for favours bestowed, as the most diminutive of the canine tribe. The Mastiff displays one peculiarity which seems inherent,—his ferocity is always increased by the degree of restraint in which he is kept. If constantly on the chain he is much more dangerous to approach than when in a state of liberty; from whence it evidently appears, that what may be considered a friendly kindness on one side, is always productive of confidence on the other.

The Mastiff usually shows a remarkable and peculiar warmth in his attachments, and, on the other hand, he is equally distinguished for inveteracy in his dislike. If he is once severely corrected or insulted, it is almost impossible to eradicate the feeling from his memory, and it is no less difficult to obtain a reconciliation with him. He seems conscious of his own strength, power, and authority, and will seldom condescend to lower his dignity by servile fawning;

while he appears to consider his services as only befitting a trust of the highest importance. This dog is naturally possessed of strong instinctive sensibility, speedily obtains a knowledge of all the duties required of him, and discharges them, too, with the most punctual assiduity. In the protection of gardens, houses, wood-yards, and widely-extended manufactories, his vigilance is very striking: he makes regular rounds of the whole premises like a watchman, examines every part of them with a careful eye: his penetration reaches even the remotest corner, and not a spot is passed by, until he is satisfied that all is in a state of perfect security. During the night he gives a signal of his presence by repeated and vociferous barkings, which are increased upon the least cause of alarm; and, contrary to the spirit of the bull-dog, whose invariable practice is to bite before he barks, the Mastiff always warns before he attacks.

This breed is very difficult to be obtained in purity, from the various admixtures and experimental crosses which have taken place. The genuine old English Mastiff is now rarely to be seen, although we have dogs of various sizes and colours which go under that name.

Notwithstanding frequent proofs of extensive depredations upon the timid and unresisting part of the animal creation, instances are but rare of his making a determined attack upon the human species, without the most palpable provocation. In opposition, however, to the received opinion of the

almost unimpeachable fidelity and implicit obedience of this animal, and in verification of the ancient remark, that " there is no rule without an exception," we shall introduce the recital of a circumstance which occurred in 1803 at Mitcham, in Surrey.

INDISCRIMINATE RESENTMENT.

A butcher of that place having reared a true-bred Mastiff from a puppy, became much attached to him, and the latter was so fond of his master, that it invariably followed him as a spaniel, whenever he went from home.

During this scene of mutual confidence, the master had purchased some horse-flesh for the dog, of which he had given him a part; but, not completely satisfied with what had been allotted to him, the animal, by some means, possessed himself of that which was reserved. In the master's endeavour to take away the food, the dog seized his arm with the most incredible ferocity, and tore away the flesh in a dreadful manner; after which he made a sudden transition to his throat, where he fastened himself with the utmost obstinacy, and from which he was not disengaged till he was nearly strangled by a rope fixed round his neck by the neighbours, for that purpose. Upon feeling the painful pressure of the cord upon his neck he was compelled to relinquish his gripe; but so enthusiastic and extraordinary was the attachment of the master to his most unworthy favourite, that, although his life was for some time

in imminent danger, he would never give his consent that the dog should be destroyed. The resentment of the dog was considered the more extraordinary, as the animal had been always remarkable for his docility and peaceable disposition. Whether any sudden effect arising from the horse-flesh, (to which he had been unaccustomed,) or instantaneous impulse of passion at being deprived of so luxurious a repast, was the occasion of this temporary fury, could never be ascertained, though certain it is the dog quietly returned to his previous calmness, obedience, and domestic fidelity.

CONTEMPTUOUS REVENGE.

A blacksmith of the name of Smith, at Stirches, near Hawick, had a large Mastiff, which generally lay on the smithy hearth in cold weather. One evening a farmer's servant in the neighbourhood who had come for some plough-irons which were repairing, gave the dog a kick, and possessed himself of his place on the warm stones. The Mastiff, in the meantime, only looked sulky at him, and lay down at the door, but when the man went away with his plough-irons on his shoulders, the dog followed him, and, at the distance of sixty yards from the smithy, flew upon him, and, seizing him by the collar, brought him to the ground. He offered him no personal injury, but treated him in a manner which strongly indicated his sovereign contempt for the delinquent.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION FROM ROBBERY AND MURDER.

About the year 1742, a lady, who resided in a lone house in Cheshire, permitted all her servants, except one female, to go to a supper and dance, at a Christmas merry-meeting, held at an inn about three miles distant, and kept by the uncle of the maid who had remained in the house with her mistress. The servants were not expected back till the morning, consequently the doors and windows were, as usual, secured, and the lady and her servant were going to bed, when they were alarmed by the voice of some persons apparently attempting to break into the house. Fortunately a great Mastiff dog, named Cæsar, was in the kitchen, and set up a tremendous barking, which, however, had not the effect of intimidating the robbers. The maid-servant distinctly heard that the attempt to enter the house was made by the villains endeavouring to force a way through a hole under the sunk storey, in the adjoining back-kitchen or scullery. Being a young woman of courage, she went towards the spot, accompanied by the dog, and, patting him on the back, exclaimed, "At him, Cæsar!" The dog made a furious attack on the person who seemed to be at the hole, and gave something a violent shake, when all became quiet, and the animal returned to her with his mouth all besmeared with blood. She afterwards heard some little bustle outside of the house, which soon was stilled. The lady and servant sat

up until morning, without farther molestation, when, on going into the court, a quantity of blood was found on the outside of the wall. The other servants, on their return, brought word to the maid that her uncle, the innkeeper, had died suddenly during the course of the night, they understood, of a fit of apoplexy, and was intended to be buried that day. The maid got leave to go to the funeral, and was surprised to find the coffin, on her arrival, screwed down. She insisted on taking a last view of the body, which was most unwillingly granted; when, to her great surprise and horror, she found his death had been occasioned from his throat being torn open. What had happened the evening before immediately rushed to her imagination, and it appeared too evident to her, that she had been the innocent cause of her uncle's death; and, upon further inquiry, it was proved that he and one of his servants had formed the design of robbing the house and murdering the lady, in her unprotected condition, during the absence of her servants; but, by the watchfulness and courage of her dog, their design was frustrated.

MORE FAITHFUL THAN FAVOURED.

Sir Harry Lee of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, ancestor of the Earl of Litchfield, had a Mastiff which guarded the house and yard; but had never met with any particular attention from his master, and was retained for his usefulness alone, and not at all as a favourite. One night, as Sir Harry was retiring

to his chamber, attended by his *faithful* valet, an Italian, the Mastiff silently followed him up stairs, which he had never been known to do before, and, to his master's astonishment, presented himself in his bed-room. Being deemed an intruder, he was instantly ordered to be turned out; which being done, the poor animal began scratching violently at the door, and howling loudly for admission. The valet was sent to drive him away. Discouragement, however, could not check his intended labour of love, or rather providential impulse; he returned again, and was more importunate than before to be let in. Sir Harry, weary of opposition, bade the servant open the door, that they might see what he wanted to do. This done, the Mastiff, with a wag of his tail, and a look of affection at his lord, deliberately walked up, and crawling under the bed, laid himself down, as if desirous to take up his night's lodging there. To save farther trouble, but not for any partiality for his company, the indulgence was allowed. About the solemn hour of midnight, the chamber-door opened, and a person was heard stepping across the room: Sir Harry started from his sleep; the dog sprang from his covert, and seizing the unwelcome disturber, fixed him to the spot! All was dark; Sir Harry rang his bell in great trepidation in order to procure a light. The person was pinned to the floor by the courageous Mastiff, and roared for assistance. It was found to be the valet, who little expected such a reception. He endeavoured to apologize for his intrusion, and to make the rea-

sons which induced him to take this step appear plausible; but the importunity of the dog, the time, the place, the manner of the valet, all raised suspicions in Sir Harry's mind, and he determined to refer the investigation of the business to a magistrate. The perfidious Italian, alternately terrified by the dread of punishment and soothed with the hopes of pardon, at length confessed that it was his intention to murder his master, and then rob the house. The diabolical design was frustrated only by the instinctive attachment of the dog to his master, which seemed to have been directed on this occasion by the interposition of Providence. How else could the poor animal have known the meditated assassination? How else could he have learnt to submit to injury and insult for his well-meant services; and, finally, seize and detain a person who, it is probable, had shown him more kindness than his owner had ever done? However this may be, still the facts are indisputable. A full-length picture of Sir Harry, with the Mastiff by his side, and the words, "More faithful than favoured," is still to be seen at the family-seat at Ditchley, and is a lasting monument of the gratitude of the master, the ingratitude and perfidy of the servant, and the fidelity of the dog.

FEROCITY APPEASED.

A large and ferocious Mastiff, which had broken his chain, ran along the road near Bath, to the great terror and consternation of those whom he passed. When

suddenly running by a most interesting boy, the child struck him with a stick, upon which the dog turned furiously on his infant assailant. The little fellow, so far from being intimidated, ran up to him, and flung his arms round the neck of the enraged animal, which became instantly appeased, and in return caressed the child. It is a fact well known, that few dogs will bite a child or even a young one of their own species. One I at present possess will not allow any one of my family to take a bone from him except my youngest child.

THE LOST WATCH RECOVERED.

Extract of a Letter from St Germains.

"An English gentleman some time ago came to our Vauxhall with a large Mastiff, which was refused admittance, and the gentleman left him in the care of the body-guards, who are placed there. The Englishman, some time after he had entered, returned to the gate and informed the guards that he had lost his watch, telling the sergeant, that if he would permit him to take in the dog, he would soon discover the thief. His request being granted, the gentleman made motions to the dog of what he had lost, which immediately ran about amongst the company, and traversed the gardens, till at last he laid hold of a man. The gentleman insisted that this person had got his watch; and on being searched, not only his watch, but six others, were discovered in his pockets. What is more remarkable, the dog possessed such a perfection

of instinct as to take his master's watch from the other six, and carry it to him."

GENEROUS AND HUMANE.

On the 21st October, 1797, a large Mastiff belonging to Mr Hilson of Maxwelhaugh, seeing a small dog that was following a cart from Kelso, carried down by the current of the Tweed, in spite of all its efforts to bear up against the stream, after watching its motions for some time attentively, plunged voluntarily into the river, and seizing the wearied diminutive cur by the neck, brought it safely to land, in the presence of several spectators.

IMMOVEABLE FIDELITY.

We have the following striking instance of immoveable fidelity in a dog, a breed between the Mastiff and Bull-dog, belonging to a chimney-sweeper. He lay down, according to his master's orders, on a soot-bag which he had placed inadvertently almost in the middle of a narrow back-street in the town of Southampton. A loaded coal-cart passing by, the driver desired the dog to move out of the way. On refusing, he was scolded, then beaten, first gently, and afterwards with the smart application of a cart-whip, but all to no purpose. The fellow, with an oath, threatened to drive over the dog; he did so, and the faithful animal, in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the wheel by biting it, was crushed to pieces.

A LION BAITED.

We have a curious account, recorded in Stow's Annals, of an engagement between three Mastiffs and a lion, in the presence of King James the First. One of the dogs being put into his den, was soon disabled by the lion, which took it by the head and neck, and dragged it about; another dog was then let loose, and served in the same manner; but the third being put in, immediately seized the lion by the lip, and held him for a considerable time, till, being severely torn by his claws, the dog was obliged to quit his hold. The lion being greatly exhausted by the conflict, refused to renew the engagement; but, taking a sudden leap over the dog, fled into the interior part of his den. Two of the dogs soon died of their wounds; the last survived, and was taken great care of by the king's son, who said, "He that fought with the king of beasts, should never after fight with an inferior creature."

DIGNIFIED CHASTISEMENT.

The Mastiff, conscious of his superior strength, has been known to chastise, with great dignity, the impertinence of an inferior. A large dog of this kind, belonging to the late M. Ridley, Esq. of Heaton, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, being frequently molested by a mongrel, and teased by its continual barking, at last took it up in his mouth by the back, and with great composure dropped it over the quay into the

River Tyne, without doing any further injury to an enemy so contemptible.

STRICT INTEGRITY.

A Mastiff dog, which owed more to the bounty of a neighbour than to his master, was once locked, by mistake, in the well-stored pantry of his benefactor for a whole day, where there were milk, butter, bread, and meat, in abundance within his reach. On the return of the servant to the pantry, seeing the dog come out, and knowing the time he had been confined, she trembled for the devastation which her negligence must have occasioned; but on close examination it was found that the honest creature had not tasted of any thing, although, on coming out, he fell on a bone that was given to him with all the voraciousness of hunger.

GRATEFUL RECONCILIATION.

A carrier of the name of Hislop, at Ferneyherst, near Stow, on Galawater, had a Mastiff dog which, when a puppy, had been struck by a cadger. This offence he kept in mind ever afterwards, and took every opportunity of revenging himself on the traveller for the injury, and would never allow him to pass through the village, unless some of Hislop's family interposed to keep him off. One day the cadger being much annoyed at this antipathy of the dog, said to Hislop, "I would give all the eggs which I have in my creels to make up friendship with your dog."

Hislop said in reply, "he would endeavour, if possible, to obtain his favour for his friend." The carrier went towards a draw-well, and was followed by his dog and the cadger; Hislop, as if by accident, pushed the dog into the well, and allowed it to struggle a considerable time, with a vain endeavour to get out; when he seemed to be getting pretty tired, Hislop desired the cadger to pull him out, which he accordingly did. The dog, on being extricated, after shaking himself, fawned upon his deliverer, as if sensible he had saved his life, and ever afterwards refrained from molesting him as he passed through the village; nay, be uniformly received him with kindness wherever they met, and frequently would convoy him a mile or two on his way.

UNFEIGNED SORROW.

A Mastiff Dog belonging to the Honourable Peter Bold of Bold, Esq. attended his master in his chamber during the tedious sickness consequent on a pulmonary consumption. After the gentleman expired, and his corpse was removed, the dog almost every moment entered the apartment, making a mournful whining noise, and continued his researches for several days through all the rooms of the house, but in vain; he then retired to his kennel, which he could not be induced to leave, but, refusing all manner of sustenance, died. Of this fact, and his previous affection, the surgeon who attended his master was an eye-witness. Some may hesitate to call this reason, but certainly a

deeper sense of sorrow and gratitude could not have been shown by any creature whatever.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEMORY.

A most extraordinary instance of memory in a Mastiff is related by M. D. Obsonville:—This dog, which he had brought up in India, from the age of two months, accompanied him and a friend from Pondicherry to Bangalore, a distance of more than three hundred leagues. "Our journey," he continues, "occupied nearly three weeks, and we had to traverse plains and mountains, and to ford rivers, and go along several by-paths. The animal, which had certainly never been in that country before, lost us at Bangalore, and immediately returned to Pondicherry. He went directly to the house of my friend, M. Beylier, then commandant of artillery, with whom I had generally lived. Now the difficulty is, not so much to know how the dog subsisted on the road, for he was very strong and able to procure food for himself, but how he should so well have found his way, after an absence of more than a month!"

GUARDIAN OF THE LAW.

At the castle of a nobleman in Bohemia, a large English Mastiff was kept, that never failed to go every Sunday to the village church. The other dogs in the neighbourhood used to follow him thither, so that the church was often full of these animals. This being considered a nuisance, orders were given by

the magistrates, at one of the petty courts held for regulating the affairs of the village, that the inhabitants should be enjoined to keep all their dogs locked up every Sunday during the time of divine service. The magistrate who presided in this court said, in a loud and authoritative tone of voice, "I will suffer no dogs in the church; let me not see one there in future." The Mastiff happened to be lying under the table in the court when these words were spoken, to which he appeared to listen with great attention. On the ensuing Sunday the dog rose at an early hour, ran from house to house through the village, barking at the windows, and at last took his station before the church-door, to see whether any of his companions would venture to approach it notwithstanding the prohibition. Unfortunately one of them appeared. The Mastiff immediately fell upon him with the utmost fury, bit him to death, and dragged him out into the street. He continued in the same manner for several subsequent Sundays to stand sentinel, without ever entering the church.

PRUDENT FORBEARANCE.

About twenty-four years ago, a farmer in the neighbourhood of Falkirk had a large Mastiff Dog which used to go regularly to church, and was always accompanied by a very small mongrel. In their way to and from the place of worship they had occasion to pass through the town, in the principal street of which a number of butchers resided, whose dogs were

generally very troublesome to all strange curs which might happen to pass on the road. Every Sunday they were very clamorous while the couple in question were on their way to and from church, but they never ventured actually to attack them, probably having had sufficient proof of the Mastiff's courage and strength on some former occasions; so that the latter passed on with a dignified composure, paying no attention to their barking. It happened, however, one Sunday, that the small dog, from some cause or other, actually began to fight with one of these assailants, which the Mastiff discovering, turned back to his assistance. The butcher's dog was intimidated at his approach, and scampered off. The Mastiff did not attempt to follow him, but took his little friend by the neck, and carried him to the extreme end of the town, and then set him down, after which they quietly went home together.

BENEVOLENT ATTACHMENT.

A large dog of the Mastiff breed, hardly full-grown, attached himself to a very small spaniel, ill with the distemper, from which the former was himself but newly recovered. He commenced this attention to the spaniel the moment he saw it, and, for several weeks, he continued it unremittingly, licking him clean, following him everywhere, and carefully protecting him from harm. When the large dog was fed, he has been seen to save a portion, and to solicit the little one to eat; and in one in-

stance he was observed to select a favourite morsel, and carry it to the house where the sick animal lay. When the spaniel was, from illness, unable to move, the mastiff used to sit at the door of his kennel, where he would remain for hours, guarding him from interruption. Here was no instinct, no interest,—it was wholly the action of the best qualities of the mind.

THE BAN-DOG,

(*Canis Villaticus.*)

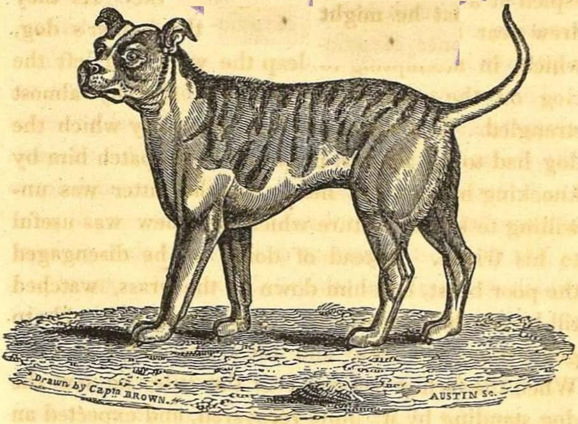
THIS variety is lighter, smaller, and more active than the mastiff, from which he is descended, by a cross with the fox-hound. He is not nearly so powerful a dog as the former, but is more fierce in his natural disposition. From his descent he possesses a finer sense of smelling than that dog. His hair is rougher, generally of a yellowish or sandy grey, streaked with shades of black or brown, and semi-curled almost over its whole body; his legs, however, are smooth. Although he generally attacks his adversary in front, like the mastiff and bull-dog, it is not his invariable practice, for he is sometimes seen to seize cattle by the flank. His bite is said to be severe and dangerous.

THE FORCE OF GRATITUDE.

Two near neighbours in the county of Suffolk, a tanner and a farmer, entertained great friendship for each other, and kept up a close intimacy by frequent visits. The tanner had a large Ban-Dog for watching his yard, which, from some unknown cause, had conceived such an inveterate hatred to the farmer,

that he could not go with safety to call on his friend when the dog was loose, and on this account the tanner loaded him with a heavy clog, that he might not be able to fly at him.

As the farmer and one of his ploughmen were going about the grounds together one day, the latter espied at a distance something on a stile. As they drew near they perceived it was the tanner's dog, which, in attempting to leap the wall, had left the clog on the other side, and was thereby almost strangled. The boy, knowing the enmity which the dog had to his master, proposed to despatch him by knocking him on the head; but the latter was unwilling to kill a creature which he knew was useful to his friend. Instead of doing so, he disengaged the poor beast, laid him down on the grass, watched till he saw him recover so completely as to be able to get up on his legs, and then pursued his walk. When the farmer returned to the stile, he saw the dog standing by it, quite recovered, and expected an attack; but, to his great astonishment, the creature fawned upon him, and expressed his gratitude in the most lively manner; and from that time to the day of his death he attached himself to his benefactor, and never could be prevailed upon to go back to his former master.



THE BULL-DOG,

(*Canis Molossus*, Linnæus.)

The Bull-Dog is low in stature, deep-chested, and strongly made about the shoulders and thighs; the muscles of both of which are extremely developed. His head is broad, his nose short, and the under-jaw projects beyond the upper, which gives him a fierce and disagreeable aspect. His eyes are distant and

prominent, and have a peculiar suspicious-like leer, which, with the distension of his nostrils, gives him also a contemptuous look; and from his teeth being always seen, he has the constant appearance of grinning while he is perfectly placid. He is the most ferocious and unrelenting of the canine tribe, and may be considered courageous beyond every other creature in the world; for he will attack any animal, whatever be his magnitude.

The internal changes which determine the external characters of this dog consist in a great development of the frontal sinuses,—a development which elevates the bones of the forehead above the nose, and draws the cerebral cavity in the same direction.

But the most important quality, and that, perhaps, which causes all the others, although we cannot perceive the connexion, is the diminution of the brain. The cerebral capacity of the Bull-Dog is sensibly smaller than in any other race; and it is doubtless to the decrease of the encephalon that we must attribute its inferiority to all others in every thing relating to intelligence. The Bull-Dog is scarcely capable of any education, and is fitted for nothing but combat and ferocity.

This animal takes his name from his having been employed in former times in assaulting the bull, and he is used for the same purpose at the present day, in those districts where this brutal amusement is still practised.

Nothing can exceed the fury with which the Bull-

Dog falls upon all other animals, and the invincible obstinacy with which he maintains his hold. In attacking the bull he always assails him in front, and generally fastens upon his lip, tongue, or eye, where he holds and hangs on, in spite of the most desperate efforts of the other to free himself from his antagonist, which affords ample proof of the amazing strength and power of this animal.

Whenever a Bull-Dog attacks in any of the extremities of the body, it is invariably considered a mark of his degeneracy from the original purity of blood. Puppies will assail a bull, and thereby give a decided proof of their breed, when only six months old; and, if permitted, will rather suffer themselves to be destroyed than relinquish the contest.

Although this trial is sometimes made with the whelps of a particular litter, to demonstrate the purity of their descent, and to prove that there has been no improper cross by which the future fame of their posterity may be affected, yet they are seldom entered in a regular ring until from fifteen to eighteen months old. But their ligaments cannot be considered as at their full strength until they are at least two years old. Indeed, amateurs say that they are not at their prime until they have attained four or five years of age.

The Bull-Dog is admitted by naturalists to be one of the original and peculiar races of Britain, and may be ranked, in point of originality, with the shepherd's dog and Irish greyhound. In various districts of England this breed is still preserved in its na-

tive purity, by that class of people who delight in bull-baiting, and fighting of dogs; both of which amusements, alike inhuman, are now happily on the decline.

But Bull-Dogs are not so numerous as they were, nor so carefully attended to, in consequence of the decline of what was anciently a favourite sport. At a former period great numbers were purchased and transported to other countries, for which enormous prices were sometimes given.

The sport of bull-baiting (to the lovers of which this breed was so truly valuable) was within the memory of many of the present generation, not merely a pleasing entertainment, but a most ecstatic gratification, particularly to the most unfeeling and least humane of the very lowest orders of the people. Such was the prevalence of this cruel practice in various parts of the country, as well as in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, that the more enlightened and polished classes of society interfered, by strong and repeated efforts, for its total abolition; and by their influence a bill was at length brought into Parliament for that purpose, which, however, was lost by a small majority, leaving the promoters of this barbarous sport to follow the bent of their unmerciful inclinations.

The first bull-baiting of which we have a well-authenticated account took place during the reign of King John, in 1209, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and had its origin in the following circumstance:—William, Earl Warren, Lord Stamford, standing upon the walls

of his castle, saw two bulls fighting for a cow in the castle-meadow, till all the butchers' dogs pursued one of the bulls (which was maddened by the noise and multitude) through the town. This sight so pleased the Earl, that he gave the castle-meadow, where the bull's combat began, for a common to the butchers of the town, after the first grass was mowed, on condition that they should find "a mad bull" on a day six weeks before Christmas, for the continuance of that sport for ever.

Various establishments of a similar nature are on record; one of which we may instance as having been instituted at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, about the year 1374, in which a complication of cruelties were exercised on the unhappy victims too horrid to mention, but which was abolished by the praiseworthy and humane exertions of the Duke of Devonshire, in 1778, as steward of Tutbury.

There is a curious will, bearing date May 15, 1661, by which one George Staverton gave the whole rent of his dwelling-house, situated at Staines, in Middlesex, (after two lives,) to buy a bull annually for ever, which bull he gave to the poor of the town of Workingham, in Berkshire, to be there baited, then killed and equitably divided; the offal, hide, and gift-money (collected from the spectators) to be laid out in shoes and stockings, to be distributed among the children of the poor. These seem to be the principal donations mentioned in history upon which the practice was originally founded, and since continued under

the plausible pretext of charity. To give it a still greater degree of singularity in the town of Workingham, St Thomas's day is annually dedicated to this sublime sport. The devoted animal may well with the poet say,

> "Behold, here I stand,
> An animal more sinn'd against than sinning."

Amongst the many strenuous efforts for the abolition of this barbarous and inhuman amusement, the Rev. Dr Barry preached a sermon in the church of Workingham, at the request of the Rev. Mr Bremner, then resident clergyman of the parish, on Sunday, the 20th December, 1801, being the day previous to the festival of St Thomas, which was afterwards published, and from which the following serious and correct admonition is extracted :—

"Gracious God! benevolent Parent of the universe, what prodigy must he be in a Christian land, who could thus disgrace his nature by such gigantic infamy, at which the blood of a heathen, of a very Hottentot, might curdle! Two useful animals, the bull, which propagates our food, and the faithful dog, which protects our property, to be thus tormented!—and for what purpose? Does it tend, as some have said,* to keep alive the spirit of the English character? In answer to this we must remark, that the barbarous sport (if sport it can be called) was totally

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* Mr Windham in the House of Commons.

unknown to the ancient bravery of our ancestors; was introduced into this country during the reign of a bad king; and earnestly do I pray to Almighty God that in the reign of a most pious and benevolent prince it may be for ever set aside. Cowards, of all men the least unmoved, can both inflict and witness cruelties.

"The heroes of a bull-bait, the patrons of mercenary pugilists, and the champions of a cock-fight, can produce, I should think, but few, if any, disciples brought up under their tuition who have done service to their country, either as warriors or citizens; but abundant are the testimonies which have been registered at the gallows of her devoted victims, trained up by these pursuits of bull-baiting!"

It is universally known amongst the lovers of bull-dogs and bull-baiting, that when once exasperated by an opponent or encouraged by the owner, no pain or punishment will induce him to swerve from his purpose, or in the least relax the violence of his endeavours to subdue whatever may be the object of his dislike or resentment. Amidst the many instances which might be adduced, we shall notice one well-authenticated fact in support of this assertion. Some years since, when bull-baiting was more in estimation than in the present more refined state of civilization, a juvenile amateur, at an entertainment of this kind in the north of England, confident in the courage and purity of blood in his Bull-Dog, laid some trifling wager "that he would at four distinct

intervals deprive the animal of one of his feet by amputation, and that after every individual deprivation he should still attack the bull with his previous ferocity; and that, lastly, he should continue to do so upon his stumps." Shocking as the recital must prove to the feelings of every reader, the experiment was made, and the dog continued to seize the bull with the same eagerness as before!

DREADNOUGHT CONQUERS THE GREAT SERPENT.

In the history of the knights of St John of Jerusalem we have the following account:—About the middle of the fifteenth century, a serpent of enormous magnitude made his appearance at the northern extremity of the Island of Rhodes. Immense was the havock which he made in the country; men, women, children, flocks, herds, beasts of burden, all fell occasionally a prey to his voracity. Several of the knights went upon the adventure to destroy him, but of all who attempted it not one escaped with his life. The grand master of the order found himself therefore under the necessity of prohibiting, under severe penalties, all attempts to destroy the monster, as the bravest knights had fallen sacrifices to his invincible powers.

Nevertheless humanity and the love of glory impelled a brave knight, Deodati de Gozona by name, a young man of a tender frame of body, but of an elevated and daring spirit, to make one more attempt to free the island from this plague. Justly suppos-

ing, that the weapons generally used would be insufficient to overcome a foe like this, he adopted the following measures:—He procured an artificial serpent to be made by skilful artists, and in every respect resembling that which ravaged Rhodes; he then proceeded himself with twelve Bull-Dogs of the true breed, which he every day set upon the artificial serpent, to which, by certain means, he communicated motions similar to those of the living monster.

After having exercised his dogs for two years in this manner, Deodati set out one morning upon his hazardous adventure. Mounted upon an excellent, well-caparisoned steed, armed with a sharp-pointed lance, and attended by his twelve dogs, he rode straightway to the den of the serpent.

At the first noise which he made, the serpent awoke, left his den, destroyed at the first attack five of the dogs, and reared to strike the knight himself. Gozona, undaunted, couched his lance, and aimed his stroke so well, that he inflicted a severe wound upon the face. Indignant at such an attack, and wounded for the first time in his life, the reptile was irritated to the utmost degree of fury, hissed dreadfully, and, rearing his formidable length in a perpendicular position, appeared like a tall beech stripped of its branches.

The knight's horse, struck with terror, reared, plunged, threw his rider, and fled. The serpent now made a dart at Gozona, who dexterously avoided his stroke. At the same moment the remaining seven

dogs flew at the monster, which was still in an erect posture, and tore his flesh on every side. The knight meanwhile gave him many severe wounds in his head and belly with his lance.

During three whole hours Gozona fought on foot, —his fate seemed inevitable,—he was determined, however, to sell his life as dearly as possible. His strength was just failing him, and he must have fallen a victim in the unequal contest, had not the courage and agility of one of his dogs, which bore the name of Dreadnought, saved him. As the serpent reared himself to strike at Deodati, against whom his attacks were chiefly directed, the courageous dog sprang at his throat, laid firm hold of it with his teeth, and thus remained hanging upon it with the whole weight of his body.

Deodati, seizing the favourable moment, summoned up all his remaining strength, and, grasping his lance with both hands, plunged it into the monster's jaws till it entered his lungs, then drawing his sword, of which he had made no use in the former part of the combat, achieved his final destruction with many heavy strokes.

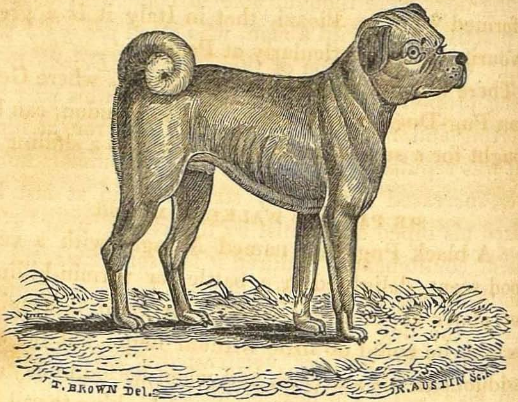
The victor received the appellation of the Rhodian Hercules ; but he, whose modesty was equal to his valour, declared, that, without the aid of his dog Dreadnought, he must have perished in the combat.

This dog was afterwards led in triumph through the Island of Rhodes, the skin of the serpent being carried before him, and heralds proclaiming,—" This

is Dreadnought, the preserver of the knight, and the conqueror of the serpent."

MR DEPUTY BULL.

It was a common practice in Staffordshire, before young dogs were thought able to cope with a bull, to practise them with a man, who stood *proxy* for the bull. On one occasion of this sort, Mr *Deputy* Bull being properly staked, began to perform his part by snorting and roaring lustily. The dog ran at him, but was repulsed,—the courage of the animal, however, increased with every struggle, and at last he seized his biped antagonist by the cheek, who, with rueful countenance, endured it for some time, till at length he was compelled to cry out to his companion to take the dog off; but he, unwilling to damp the courage of his protegé, vociferated, "*woot* spoil the pup, *mun*?—let 'em taste *bloode* first!"



THE PUG-DOG,

(*Canis Pricator*, Gmelin.)

This variety is so nearly allied to the bull-dog (from which he is descended by a cross with the small Danish) in form and general appearance, that a detailed description is quite unnecessary. The chief difference is in its size, being much smaller, and its tail curled upon its back. It differs extremely in another particular, which is in courage, this animal being as timid as the other is valiant.

This dog was formerly very common in many parts of Great Britain, but is now becoming very scarce, from the circumstance, we have no doubt, of its being so useless. It may be prized as a pet, but certainly not for its beauty. Although its admirers in this country are becoming very limited in number, we are informed by Mrs Piozzi, that in Italy it is a great favourite, more particularly at Padua.

There is a Sunday market at Moscow, where German Pug-Dogs, which are so dear in London, can be bought for a sum of money equivalent to a shilling.

SIR PATRICK WALKER'S MUNGO.

"A black Pug-Dog named Mungo, with a very good scent, delighted in a battle, or vermin-killing, but, above all, in a 'cat-worry.' Except in destroying vermin, he could do little without help; but he was assiduous in his searches, and when he found any opportunity for sport, he commenced barking to call his friend Carlo to his aid. This was an English setter which he got the complete command of, and which he used to rouse from the fireside, sometimes much against his inclination, either by caressing or by biting, to accompany him. The moment Carlo was engaged, Mungo was most active at the hinder-part of the unfortunate enemy.

"When Mungo attacked a cat, he was very careful of his face, but he would attack a dog of any size. The forbearance of a very large Newfoundland dog of Sir Edmund Nagle's was remarkable. Mungo

ran at him with fury and seized him by the throat; but Neptune did not deign to chastise him; he only raised his head as high as he could, and trotted towards his kennel with the little puny cur dangling at his neck, until his jaws tired, and he dropped.

"This brings to my recollection a circumstance of that kind which occurred to a large Newfoundland dog that attended me one day. He was attacked in the same way by a small dog, which he looked down upon very contemptuously, holding his head high to prevent its biting his face, and at length, without losing temper, raised his fore-paw, and struck the creature such a blow as quite upset it, when it fled away yelling with terror."—P. W.

DUMFRIES MIRACLE.

The animals of Dumfries-shire are a good deal celebrated, and not, it would appear, without reason. A speaking dog actually exists at the house of Mr ———, writer in that town. His name is Wellington, his size moderate, his shape handsome, and he is usually denominated the Dutch Pug. The editor of the Dumfries Courier declares most solemnly, that he heard him repeatedly pronounce the word William, almost as distinctly as ever it was enunciated by the human voice. About a fortnight ago, (January, 1829,) he was lying on a rug before the fire, when one of his master's sons, whose name is William, to whom he is more obedient than to any body else, happened to give him a shove, and then the animal ejaculated, for the

first time, the word William! The whole fireside were as much amazed as Balaam was when his ass spoke; and though they could hardly believe their own ears, one of them exclaimed, "Could you really find it in your heart to hurt the beast, after he has so distinctly pronounced your name?" This led to a series of experiments, which have been repeated for the satisfaction of various persons; but still the animal performs with difficulty. When his master seizes his fore-legs, and commands him to say William, he treats the hearer with a gurring voluntary; and after this species of music has been protracted for a longer or a shorter period, his voice seems to fall a full octave before he comes out with the important dissyllable.

THE SMALL DANISH DOG,

(*Canis Dubius.*)

We do not see what reason Buffon could have for calling this variety the Small Danish Dog, as there is not the slightest connexion betwixt it and the large Danish Dog. This variety, like the three which follow it, is only a cross originating in the pug-dog and some other diminutive mongrel, or in all probability from a succession of crosses. He is a handsome little animal, and bears a strong resemblance in some respects to the Turkish greyhound; his head is round, eyes large, muzzle short, but rather sharp, chest deep, and limbs fine and well-proportioned. The colour of his skin is various.

It is very doubtful indeed how far this and the three following dogs are entitled to be considered distinct varieties; and I only give them a place on the authority of Buffon,—and have attached to them specific names to indicate this doubt.

THE ROQUET,

(*Canis Hybrides*, Gmelin.)

The Roquet resembles the small Danish dog in his general shape, and, like him, has a round head and large eyes, small ears, partly erect, and somewhat pendulous at the tips; his snout is rather large, short, and a little turned up like that of the pug; the tail is elevated, and sweeps forward on his back in the same manner; his hair also is like that of the other in colour, although sometimes he is to be found white, with brown or liver-coloured spots.

THE MOPSIE,

(*Canis Discrepans.*)

THE Mopsie is a variety of the German pug-dog, and differs from it only in being much more diminutive, and in having a smaller head, the lips thinner, the nose shorter and less turned up. He resembles the pug in the figure of the body, also in the texture and colour of his hair.

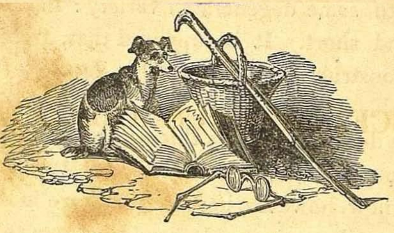
This pug is also called the German dog, and in some places it is termed the Boulogne dog, from its having been at one time much valued in that place.

THE ARTOISE DOG,

(*Canis Discors.*)

THIS dog is also descended from the pug-dog, crossed with some degenerated variety: his nose is very flat and short. It is supposed that, from this physical construction, he is totally devoid of the sense of smell.

The dog which bears this name was at one time as common at Lisle, in Flanders, as it was in France. It has now, however, become very rare in both places, if not totally extinct. It would be easy to reproduce this breed by a cross of the pug and some little cur.



MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES

OF

DOGS WHOSE VARIETIES ARE NOT KNOWN.

CANINE SMUGGLERS.

In the Netherlands they use dogs of a very large and strong breed for the purpose of draught. They are harnessed like horses, and chiefly employed in drawing little carts with fish and vegetables to market. Previous to the year 1795 such dogs were also employed in smuggling, which was the more easily accomplished, as they are exceedingly docile. The dogs were trained to go backwards and forwards between two places on the frontiers without any person to attend them. Being loaded like mules with little parcels of goods, such as lace and other valuable commodities, they set out at midnight, and travelled only when it was perfectly dark. An excellent quick-scented dog always went some paces before the others, stretched out his nose towards all quarters, and when he scented custom-house officers, he turned back, which was the

signal for immediate flight. Concealed behind bushes, or in ditches, the dogs waited till all was safe, then proceeded on their journey, and reached at last, beyond the frontier, the dwelling-house of the receiver of the goods, who was in the secret. But here also the leading dog only at first showed itself; and on a certain whistle, which was a signal that all was right, they all hastened up. They were then unloaded, and taken to a convenient stable, where there was a good layer of hay and plenty of food. There they rested until midnight, and then returned back in the same manner across the frontiers.

This practice seems to be continued in some places at the present day; for we find, in a recent journal of Metz, a curious account of much contraband traffic being carried on by means of dogs brought up for the purpose. An official statement was published by the prefect of Moselle, by which it appears, that in the district of Sarreguemines alone, from the first of March, 1827, to the first of the same month in 1828, no less than 58,277 dogs had been sent over the Rhine to be loaded with prohibited articles. Of these, 2477 were killed on their way back, and were found to be bearers of 6056 kilogrammes (nearly six tons) of contraband goods of various kinds; so that the 55,800 dogs which escaped the vigilance of the custom-house officers must, at that rate, have introduced 136,425 kilogrammes, or upwards of one hundred and thirty-four tons, of unlawful merchandize.

AN ANCIENT COURTIER.

There is still in existence a letter from Sir John Harington to Prince Henry, son of King James I., in which he gives that Prince "ane brief historie of the goode deedes and straunge feates of his rare dogge." These were mostly of the fetching and carrying kind; the animal's chief occupation being that of a messenger between Sir John's house in London and the town of Greenwich, at which latter place the court then resided. *Bungay* (for such was the dog's name) was, it would appear, a universal favourite, and seems to have passed his time very pleasantly amid the caresses of the right honourable lords and ladies of that day. The document in question is a long rambling epistle, full of the quaint conceits and classical allusions which were then so much in vogue. We extract the following, however, as not one of the worst specimens of his "straunge feates:"—

"Neither must it be forgotten as how he once was sente withe two charges of sack wine from the bathe to my house by my man Combe; and on his way the cordage did slackene, but my trustie bearer did now bear himselfe so wisely as to covertly hide one flasket in the rushes and take the other in his teethe to the house, after which he went forthe, and returnede with the other parte of his burden to dinner; hereat yr. Highnesse may perchance marvele and doubt, but we have livinge testimonie of those who wroughte in the fieldes and espiede his work, and now

live to tell they did muche longe to plaie the dögge, and give stowage to the wine themselves; but they did refrain, and watchede the passinge of this whole businesse."

A TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

In the neighbourhood of Cupar, in the county of Fife, there lived two dogs, mortal enemies to each other, and which always fought desperately whenever they met. The master of our hero was Captain R., the other belonged to a neighbouring farmer. One of these animals was in the practice of going messages, and even bringing butcher-meat and other articles from Cupar. One day, while returning charged with a basket containing a joint of mutton and several other pieces, he was waylaid and attacked by some of the curs of the town, which, no doubt, thought the prize worth contending for. The assault was fierce and of some duration, during which our messenger prostrated divers of his antagonists; but he was at length overpowered and compelled to yield up the basket, though not before he had secured a part of its contents. The piece saved from the wreck he then ran off with at full speed to the quarters of his old enemy, at whose feet he laid it down, stretching himself beside him till he had eaten it up! A few snuffs, a few whispers in the ear, and other dog-like courtesies, were then exchanged; after which they both set off together for Cupar, where they worried almost every dog in the town,—and, what is more remarkable, they never af-

terwards quarrelled, but were always on friendly terms!

THE FRENCH COIN-HUNTER.

One day, when M. Dumont, a tradesman of the Rue St Denis, Paris, was walking on the Boulevard St Antoine with a friend, he offered to lay a wager with the latter, that if he were to hide a six-livre piece in the dust, his dog would discover and bring it to him. The wager was accepted, and the piece of money secreted, after being carefully marked. When they had proceeded some distance from the spot, M. Dumont called to his dog that he had lost something, and ordered him to seek it. Caniche immediately turned back, while his master and his companion pursued their walk to the Rue St Denis. Meanwhile a traveller, who happened to be just then returning in a small chaise from Vincennes, perceived the piece of money, which his horse had kicked from its hiding-place; he alighted, took it up, and drove to his inn in Rue Pont-aux-Choux, and Caniche had just reached the spot in search of the lost piece when the stranger picked it up. He followed the chaise, went into the inn, and stuck close to the traveller. Having scented out the coin, which he had been ordered to bring back, in the pocket of the latter, he leaped up incessantly at and about him. The gentleman, supposing him to be some dog that had been lost or left behind by his master, regarded his different movements as

marks of fondness; and as the animal was handsome, he determined to keep him. He gave him a good supper, and, on retiring to bed, took him with him to his chamber. No sooner had he pulled off his breeches, than they were seized by the dog; the owner conceiving he wanted to play with them, took them away again. The animal began to bark at the door, which the traveller opened, under the idea that he wanted to go out. Caniche instantly snatched up the breeches, and away he flew. The stranger posted after him with his night-cap on, and literally *sans culottes*. Anxiety for the fate of a purse full of double Napoleons, of forty francs each, which was in one of the pockets, gave redoubled velocity to his steps. Caniche ran full speed to his master's house, where the stranger arrived a moment afterwards, breathing and enraged. He accused the dog of robbing him. "Sir," said the master, "my dog is a very faithful creature, and if he has run away with your breeches, it is because you have in them money which does not belong to you." The traveller became still more exasperated. "Compose yourself, Sir," rejoined the other, smiling; "without doubt there is in your purse a six-livre piece with such and such marks, which you picked up in the Boulevard St Antoine, and which I threw down there with a firm conviction that my dog would bring it back again. This is the cause of the robbery which he has committed upon you!" The stranger's rage now yielded to astonishment; he

delivered the six-livre piece to the owner, and could not forbear caressing the dog which had given him so much uneasiness and such an unpleasant chase.

GOOD FOR EVIL.

A young man belonging to the city of Paris, desirous of getting rid of his dog, took it along with him to the river Seine. He hired a boat, and rowing into the stream, threw the animal in. The poor creature attempted to climb up the side of the boat, but his master, whose intention was to drown him, constantly pushed him back with the oar. In doing this he fell himself into the water, and would certainly have been drowned, had not the dog, as soon as he saw his master struggling in the stream, suffered the boat to float away, and held him above water till assistance arrived, and his life was saved.

RECOMMENDS A SURGEON.

A dog having been run over by a carriage, had his leg broken. A humane surgeon passing, had the animal brought home, set his leg, and having cured his patient, discharged him,—aware that he would return to his old master. The dog, whenever he met the surgeon afterwards, never failed to recognise him by wagging his tail, and other demonstrations of joy. One day a violent barking was heard at the surgeon's door, which was found to be occasioned by the dog, which, it appeared, was striving to procure admittance

for another which had just met with a similar accident.

A PUZZLING DILEMMA.

There was a French dog which was taught by his master to execute various commissions, and, among others, to fetch him victuals from the *traiteurs* in a basket. One evening, when the dog was returning to his master thus furnished, two other dogs, attracted by the savoury smell of the *petits pâtés* that this new messenger was carrying, determined to attack him. The dog put his basket on the ground, and set himself courageously against the first that advanced; but while he was engaged with the one assailant the other ran to the basket, and began to help himself. At length, seeing that there was no chance of beating both the dogs, and saving his master's dinner, he threw himself between his two opponents, and without further ceremony, quickly despatched the *petits pâtés* himself, and then returned to his owner with the empty basket.

A MURDERER DETECTED.

A post-driver had a dog given to him by the postmaster at Zilenzig, a town in the margravate of Brandenburg, which always accompanied him in the route from Zilenzig to Drossen. On one occasion the post was behind the usual time, and after the master had waited for a considerable period in anxi-

ous expectation, he saw, instead of the waggon, the dog arrive, panting and howling. As soon as the dog espied this functionary he leapt upon him, and immediately ran back howling the same road that he had come. The postmaster suspecting that some mischief had happened, mounted his horse, and rode after the dog. Half-way on the road he found the post-waggon standing, but robbed of the mail and other goods, and without the driver. The dog then ran barking into a thicket; the master followed, and found his servant lying murdered on the ground. During several months the magistrates used every possible exertion to discover the perpetrators of this atrocious act, but without success. At length it happened that the postmaster took a ride to Drossen, accompanied by the dog. As he rode through one of the streets, the latter suddenly attacked a soldier with the utmost fury, who was standing at the door of a house, although otherwise the animal was extremely gentle. The soldier disengaged himself from his assailant, but the postmaster, whom this unusual conduct of the dog led to suspect the true cause, went immediately to the commanding officer of the regiment, which lay in town, and procured an order to take the man into custody. He himself, with his dog, accompanied the guard that went to apprehend him. As soon as the dog again espied the soldier his fury returned; but without stopping for any further recognition, he ran up a staircase which led to a garret. The men followed the dog, and found him

scratching among some straw which lay in the apartment, and in which, upon examination, the articles of which the post-waggon had been robbed were found to have been concealed. The man was afterwards convicted, and executed at Berlin.

THE GUILTY DISCOVERED.

Plutarch says that, once when King Pyrrhus was travelling in the country, he came upon a dog half starved to death, which was watching the corpse of his master. The King was much pleased with his fidelity, ordered the body to be interred, and with his own hand fed the dog, gained his affection, and led him away. Some time afterwards, when Pyrrhus mustered his soldiers, the dog was by his side, and amongst them recognised the murderers of his master, whom he attacked with the utmost fury. The King having his suspicions of the fact thus aroused, charged them with the offence, when their guilty consciences smote them, and they made a full confession. They afterwards suffered the punishment due to their crime.

TIMELY WARNING, THOUGH NOT TAKEN.

There was a dog named Towser which belonged to a farmer near Comrie, Perthshire, whose family were on one occasion taking in a peat-stack, the completion of which task was interrupted by the dinner-hour. In the interval one of the children, about two years old, had gone out to the pile, and

unluckily a great quantity of the peats fell on it. The dog, which happened to witness the accident, immediately fell to work with teeth and paws, as was afterwards ascertained by the marks on the peats. Being baffled, however, in his purpose of extricating the child, he ran into the house, barking violently. His master checked and even kicked him, but he still persisted, and at last resorted to a gentle bite, taking his owner at the same time by the skirts of his coat, who being now thus so singularly pressed, allowed himself to be led to the stack. The child being almost at the same moment missing, a dark suspicion of the truth began to flash upon their minds. A united search was instantly made; but, alas! it was too late,—the unfortunate child was found smothered beneath the mass.

The same dog was the means of rescuing sheep at different times which had sunk in the snow, by procuring assistance in a similar manner.

PRUDENT RESENTMENT.

A dog used to be sent by his master every morning to a baker's shop, with a penny in his mouth, to purchase a roll for breakfast. He had been in this practice for some time, when it happened that the baker changed his journeyman, by whom the dog on his next visit was unheeded. Vexed at thus waiting for his breakfast, he barked aloud, and picking up the penny made his way to the master of the shop, who scolded the man for his stupidity. The blockhead

took this in dudgeon, and resolved, the next time this comical customer appeared, to be *funny* with him; accordingly, having at hand a roll much hotter than the rest, he, on the dog's arrival, proffered it to him. The animal, as usual, seized the bread, but finding it too hot to hold, he dropped it; he again tried to resume it, but was again burned; at length, as if guessing at the trick, he jumped on the counter, caught up his penny, and changed his baker.

THE PLAYER'S WIG.

Mr C. Hughes, a son of Thespis, had a wig which generally hung on a peg in one of his rooms. He one day lent the said article to a brother-player, and some time after called on him. Mr Hughes had his dog with him, and the other happened to have the borrowed wig on his head. The actor staid a little while with his friend, but, when he left him, the dog remained behind. For some time he stood looking the player full in the face, then making a sudden spring, leaped on his shoulders, seized the wig, and ran off with it as fast as he could; and, when he reached home, he endeavoured by jumping to hang it up in its usual place.

The same dog was one afternoon passing through a field in the skirts of Dartmouth, where a washerwoman had hung out her linen to dry. He stopped and surveyed one particular shirt with attention, then seizing it, he dragged it away through the dirt to his master, whose property it proved to be.

AN ACCURATE TIMIST.

A dog which was several weeks under the care of Mr Blaine, in the Infirmary attached to his premises, was visited every Sunday by its master, who could not find leisure to see it at any other time. Though no alteration was made in the treatment of the dogs in general, nor was any thing particular done to himself on that day, yet this faithful animal knew perfectly well when Sunday morning arrived. Taking his station at the door, he did not leave it for one moment, till his master had paid his accustomed visit. This was so well marked, and occurred so regularly every Sunday, and on that day only, that no possible doubt could be entertained as to the fact.

A CANINE HIGHWAY ROBBER.

In the autumn of 1817, a complaint was made at Hatton-Garden Police-office by two ladies, who stated that they had been robbed in the following singular manner:—While walking near Battle Bridge, about six o'clock in the evening, a dog, unaccompanied by any person, sprung suddenly from the road-side, and seizing hold of the reticule which one of the ladies held in her hand, forcibly snatched it from her, and, turning off the road, made his escape.

A constable stated, that a dog answering the same description, had also robbed a poor woman of a bundle containing two shirts, some handkerchiefs, and other articles, with which he got clear off; several

other instances of a similar nature were mentioned, and the general conclusion was, that the animal had been trained up to the business, and that his master was at no great distance, to receive the fruits of the canine plunderer.

CANINE POLITENESS.

A lady walking over Lansdown Heath, near Bath, was overtaken by a large dog, which had left two men who were travelling the same road, with a horse and cart, and followed by the animal for some distance; the creature endeavouring to make her sensible of something, by looking her in the face, and then pointing with his nose behind. Failing in his purpose, he next placed himself so completely in front of the object of his solicitude, as to prevent her proceeding any farther, still looking steadfastly in her face. The lady became rather alarmed; but judging from the manner of the dog, who did not appear vicious, that there was something about her which engaged his attention, she examined her dress, and found that her lace shawl was gone. The dog perceiving that he was at length understood, immediately turned back; the lady followed him, and he conducted her to the spot where her shawl lay.

SUPERIOR TO HIS MASTER'S BIPEDS.

A thief who had broken into the shop of Cellini, an artist of Florence, and was tearing open the caskets, in order to come at some jewels, was arrested

in his progress by a dog, against whose attack he had recourse to a sword. The faithful animal then ran to the room where the journeymen slept; but as they did not seem to hear him barking, he drew away the bedclothes, and pulling them alternately by the arms, forcibly awoke them; then barking very loud, he wished to lead them to the thief; but the men stopped short, and at last locked their door. The dog having thus lost all hopes of assistance, now undertook the task alone, and hastened to renew the assault. On reaching the scene of action, however, he found that the villain had fled; but immediately rushing into the street, he soon came up with him, and tearing off his cloak, would have effectually punished him, had not the fellow procured the succour of some bystanders who, under the idea of the dog being mad, hastened to his rescue.

FATAL JOY.

An officer in the British army had a large dog, which he left with his family in England, when about to accompany an expedition to America during the war of the colonies. In his absence the animal appeared always very much dejected,—a circumstance which did not attract any particular notice. On the return home of this officer, however, his dog, which happened to be lying at the door of an apartment into which his master was about to enter, immediately recognised him, leapt upon his neck, licked his face, and in a few minutes fell dead at his feet.

A similar instance of affection is related in the *Memoirs du Marquis Langallery*. The Marquis had been two years in the army, when, returning home, a favourite dog which he had left came to meet him in the court-yard, and, recognising him as if he had only been absent two days, leaped upon his neck, and died of joy.

EXPERT MESSENGER.

A Chinese dog was lately brought to this country, not less remarkable for intelligence and sagacity than some of his best-trained European brethren. He could distinguish any thing that belonged to his master; for instance, if a shilling of his was shuffled amongst a handful of silver, he could immediately pick it out. He used to go to the post-office for letters, and execute little messages. He was extremely fond of hunting, and could find out the seat of a hare and kill it on the spot; and he once or twice actually caught a flying partridge when fluttering about to decoy him from her nest. If he saw two dogs which were unequally matched assuming a warlike attitude, he used instantly to rush betwixt them, and look at each so fiercely and significantly, as plainly to say,

"The first that stirs makes me his foe."

He knew the hour at which his master was in the habit of rising; and, when he happened to sleep longer than usual, he was wont to go into the room and

pull the quilt off the bed, and bark till his master got up.

This dog's name was Brutus, and he was well named, for he was famous in his day, and might have graced a civic chair in a Dog Republic. Poor Brutus, we regret to add, made his exit rather prematurely; but whether in a manner glorious or inglorious we are somewhat at a loss to determine. It was glorious, as he "fell on the field of his fame;" inglorious, inasmuch as he was killed by mistake, the shot which terminated his career having been intended by his master for a certain wild-duck hovering in his vicinity.

INDELIBLE ATTACHMENT.

Mr Dibdin relates the following affecting story:—"The grandfather of as amiable a man as ever existed, and one of my kindest and most valued friends, had a dog of a most endearing disposition. This gentleman had an occupation which obliged him to go a journey periodically, I believe once a month. His stay was short, and his departure and return were regular, and without variation. The dog always grew uneasy when he first lost his master, and moped in a corner, but recovered himself gradually as the time for his return approached, which he knew to an hour, nay, to a minute, as I shall prove. When he was convinced that his master was on the road, at no great distance from home, he flew all over the

house, and if the street-door happened to be shut, he would suffer no servant to have any rest till it was opened. The moment he obtained his freedom away he ran, and, to a certainty, met his benefactor about two miles from town. He played and frolicked about him till he had obtained one of his gloves, with which he ran, or rather flew, home, entered the house, laid it down in the middle of the room, and danced round it. When he had sufficiently amused himself in this manner, he darted again out of the house, returned to meet his master, and ran before him, or grumbled by his side, till he arrived with him at home. I know not how frequently this was repeated, but it lasted, however, till the old gentleman grew infirm, and incapable of continuing his journeys. The dog, by this time, was also grown old, and became at length quite blind; but this misfortune did not hinder him from fondling his master, whom he knew from other persons, and for whom his affection and solicitude rather increased than diminished. The old gentleman, after a short illness, died. The dog knew the circumstance, watched the corpse, blind as he was, and did his utmost to prevent the undertaker from screwing up the body in the coffin, and most outrageously opposed its being taken out of the house. Being past hope, he grew disconsolate, lost his flesh, and was evidently verging towards his end. One day he heard a stranger come into the house, and rose to meet him. His master, when old and infirm, had worn ribbed stockings

for warmth. This gentleman had stockings on of the same kind. The dog, from this resemblance, thought it was his master, and began to demonstrate the most extravagant pleasure; but, upon farther examination, finding his mistake, he retired into a corner, where, in a short time, he expired."

A GRAND TOURIST.

The Rev. James Hall relates the following anecdote in his tour of Scotland:—In visiting one of the churchyards here, (Edinburgh,) I found a dog had been buried in it through the affection of his master, who, being a man of property, had travelled on the Continent, and taken this dog to Rome where he left him with a friend, and returned to Edinburgh. Six months after his owner had departed, the animal, it seems, leaving the imperial city, set out alone in quest of him; and, tracing his route through Italy, over the Alps, and through France, he at length arrived at Calais. Though often prevented by the sailors, he at length was permitted to come on board at that port by means of a gentleman who wished to have him, though by this time reduced to mere skin and bone, having had nothing but what he could steal, or pick from dunghills by the way. On the passage from Calais to Dover the gentleman was attentive to the dog, and thought he had gained his affections; when, to his surprise, a few yards before they entered the harbour, the creature jumped overboard, and, swimming ashore, ran off as fast as he could. The collar on his

neck told to whom he belonged; and, in less than six weeks from the time he had left Rome, this faithful animal arrived at his master's house in Edinburgh.

SABINUS AND HIS DOG.

After the execution of Sabinus, the Roman general, who suffered death for his attachment to the family of Germanicus, his body was exposed to the public upon the precipice of the Gemonial, as a warning to all who should dare to befriend the fallen house. No relative had courage to approach the corpse; one friend only remained true,—his faithful dog. For three days the animal continued to watch the body; his pathetic howlings awakened the sympathy of every heart. Food was brought him, which he was kindly encouraged to eat; but, on taking the bread, instead of obeying the impulse of hunger, he fondly laid it on his master's mouth and renewed his lamentations; days thus passed, nor did he for a moment quit his charge.

The body was at length thrown into the Tiber; and the generous and faithful creature, still unwilling that it should perish, leaped into the water after it, and, clasping the corpse between his paws, vainly endeavoured to preserve it from sinking; and only ceased his endeavours with his last breath, having ultimately perished in the stream.

A RAMBLING CUR.

There was lately at Cambridge a dog, belonging to one of the gentlemen of the University, which chose what *terms* he would keep, and lived just as much of a college life as pleased himself, and no more. He knew his master's home in Suffolk, and his ordinary places of resort in London. He would remain at the University perhaps some ten days or thereby, and then, without a companion, or attaching himself to any occasional traveller, as was at first supposed, he would journey up to London, pass one week at the St James's Coffee-house, and another at the Prince of Wales's, and then return to Cambridge with the most perfect indifference and complacency. After another short interval he would make a visit to his old master in Suffolk, remain there just so long as he felt disposed, and then come back to college with a countenance indicating the most enviable satisfaction.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Hartsucker, in his "Conjectures on Natural History," has recorded the following circumstance concerning his dog :—This animal was accustomed every Sunday to accompany his master from Paris to the neighbouring village of Charenton. The philosopher generally went there to mass, and afterwards spent the day with a friend of his who lived in the village. He did not always wish to be attended by his canine friend, and had him therefore one Sunday confined at

home. The dog seemed very unhappy under this restraint, but was obliged for once to submit to it. But having, on the next Sabbath, been again confined, he, on the following Saturday, eloped from Paris to Charenton, where he waited for his master's coming on the succeeding morning, who, when he came, was informed that his dog had arrived there the evening before. Could a human being have acted with more reflection?

FIRST APPEARANCE AT COURT.

Leonard Solikoffer, a Swiss nobleman, who, on the conclusion of the Swiss union, went to Paris as ambassador, had a large dog, which, on his departure, he ordered to be shut up for eight days. This was done; yet, at the end of that period, the dog traced his way to the French capital (400 miles), and, on the day of audience, rushed in, all covered with mud, and leaped up, mad for joy, upon his master. In the family Castle of Thuringia there is a painting of the story.

MANIFESTATION OF GRATITUDE.

A gentleman who usually spent the winter months in Edinburgh, having gone with his family to pass the summer at his country seat, left the care of his town residence, together with a favourite house-dog, to some servants, who were placed at board wages. The dog soon found that this mode of living supplied but a very short allowance; and, to make up for the deficiency, he had recourse to the kitchen of

one of his master's friends, which, in better days, he had occasionally visited. By a hearty meal, which he daily received there, he was enabled to keep himself in good condition, till the return of his owner's family to town on the approach of winter. Though now restored to the enjoyment of plenty at home, and standing in no need of foreign liberality, he did not forget the hospitable kitchen where he had found a resource in his adversity. A few days after, happening to saunter about the streets, he fell in with a duck, which, as he found it in no private pond, he probably concluded to be no private property. He snatched up the animal in his teeth, carried it to the kitchen where he had been so generously fed, laid it at the cook's feet, with many polite movements of his tail, and then scampered off with much complacency at having given this testimony of his grateful sense of favours formerly received.

SAGACIOUS INTERPOSITION.

During the fall of snow in January, 1829, a remarkable incident of the brute-reasoning kind occurred at a farm-house in the neighbourhood of Falkirk. A number of fowls were missed one evening at the hour when they usually retired to roost, and all conjectures were lost in trying to account for their disappearance. While sitting around the kitchen ingle, cursing all the "gangrel bodies" who had been seen that day near the house, the attention of the family was roused by the entrance of the house dog, having

in his mouth a hen, apparently dead. Forcing his way to the fire, the cautious animal laid his charge down upon the warm hearth, and immediately set off. He soon entered again with another, which he deposited in the same place, and so continued till the whole of the poor birds were rescued. Wandering about the stack-yard, the fowls had become quite benumbed by the extreme cold, and had crowded together, when the dog observing them, effected their deliverance. They had not lain long before the glowing ribs, ere they started to their legs, and walked off to their *bawks*, cackling the *hen's march*, with many new variations, in thanks to their canine deliverer.

FRENCH LEAVE.

Mr James Part, of the Fleece, Astley Chapel, some years ago sent as a present, by the carrier, to his friend in Warrington, a dog and cat, (tied up in a bag), that had been companions for more than ten months. They were despatched on the morning of the 4th of December, when it was quite dark. That same evening the two quadrupeds arrived at their old habitation, a distance of thirteen miles. They were observed jogging through Bulcheth, side by side, and at Green Lane End the dog gallantly defended his fellow-traveller from the attack of a cur they met with in the village.

INCONGRUOUS ASSOCIATION.

Many instances have been related of the familiar

and friendly association of animals, not generally on the most harmonious terms. Perhaps the following is as singular an instance of the kind as is to be met with. The members form a *partie carrée*, in variety at least, if not in number, and are—a Highland terrier, (fox breed), three puppies, a tom cat of the old English grey tanned species, and two rabbits. They are now to be seen (February 1829) at a house in Tiviot-Row, Edinburgh, where they all sleep in a sort of box or cabinet, and never have any quarrels with one another.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE BREEDING OF DOGS.

FROM the earliest times a great diversity of opinion has existed respecting the proper age at which dogs should be allowed to breed, with the view of producing strong and healthy puppies.

We are informed by Aristotle, that ancient sportsmen, for the ennobling of their race of dogs, did not suffer the male to engender till he was four years of age, and the female three; and that the former was only allowed to propagate for eight years thereafter, and the latter for six years. They conceived that the progeny of such would be much stronger than those bred at an earlier age. This opinion does not, however, hold good, although it is found that the pups produced by a female under twelve months are generally weak. It is now ascertained, from patient investigation and experience, that a female should be fully twelve months old before she is allowed to engender, and that whelps produced by a dam about this age are as good as those at any later period. The male ought to be at his full strength and symmetry, but not aged, as the offspring of such are generally dull and deficient in spirit.

The usual time at which females are seized with the *furor uterinus* is at the age of twelve months, but there are many instances where it is felt at eight; and it generally lasts about eighteen days. For the first four or five days she will not receive the embraces of the male, but keeps up a sportive dalliance with him; after which unbounded vent is given to her desires, and even with a

variety of males; from the termination of which she is gravid nine weeks or sixty-three days, and produces from five to twelve puppies, according to her size.

Breeders are in the habit of restraining the desire of the female, and in general only allow her to be warded two or three times, which proves as effectual as the most unrestrained commerce. Indeed, it has been found, that from six to eight puppies have been the fruits of one coitus, and in some instances even eleven.

Albertus mentions, that he saw a mastiff bitch, which brought forth at three litters fifty whelps,—viz. nineteen at the first, eighteen at the second, and thirteen at the third litter. Some females have been known to have puppies three times in a year; but this generally has the effect of destroying their constitution. Those, therefore, who have a regard for their dogs, and wish to preserve a healthy race, will never allow the female to produce oftener than once a-year.

It need hardly be remarked, that if it is wished to preserve a breed of dogs uncontaminated, all intercourse with those of different races must be strictly guarded against. The animals from which a breed is to be taken should be as perfect in their form as possible, as it would be in vain to expect handsome puppies from an ill-made sire and dam, although it not unfrequently happens, that in the case of one of the parents being cross in its make, an elegant progeny may be produced by the other possessing a more perfect symmetry. But this ought never to be depended upon, and crosses should be carefully guarded against.

> "———— Consider well
> His lineage; what his fathers did of old,
> Chiefs of the pack, and first to climb the rock,
> Or plunge into the deep." *Somervile.*

Care should also be taken that the dog is stout, his shape good, and colour of the right kind, his nose fine, and that he has a proper method of hunting. Be sure that he is no *babbler* or *skirter*. The former is the worst fault a hound can be guilty of, and is apt to be followed by others. Those that *skirt* are always unsteady and changing, and lose more foxes than they kill. If the dogs are otherwise good, this imperfection may be rectified by a more steady parent of the opposite sex.

Breeding from the same stock is to be strictly avoided, as it is

found that all animals (and even man himself,) soon degenerate by too close a union in blood. If, therefore, a perfect race is wished, every possible attention should be paid to obtain alliances betwixt the sexes by animals not connected by consanguinity, or at least not very near.

The time of producing in most animals lies with the female. In the dog species the spring is the usual season of desire, commencing generally in February or March; and this is certainly the best time of the year, for pups whelped in summer are always stronger and more likely to be straight and firm about the joints than those of a winter litter, which often suffer materially from the cold, and become rickety.

Thus far as regards the breeding of dogs in general; but in sporting dogs there are various opinions as to the time at which they should be bred. The strictest attention, however, should be observed in regard of both male and female being in good health, and perfect in their points; their faculty of smell should also be in high perfection, although it sometimes happens that cross ill-made dogs possess excellent qualities in this respect; and when this is the case, and a breed is desired from them, a good male of fine symmetry should be selected.

Much vigilance is necessary on the part of the feeder, to watch the females going to heat, and they should immediately be separated from the rest of the pack, which will prevent quarrelling. From neglect of this kind, it has not unfrequently happened that the best dogs of a pack have fallen victims to these broils.

While in pup, the female should not be hunted more than the first month, as it often proves dangerous to her, and also to her litter. During this state, however, moderate exercise will be found of great service in preserving her health, and is in consequence likely to give strength to her offspring.

Mr Daniel is of opinion that winter whelps, if they survive, come in well the following season, and that they are generally hardy and handsome;—and he recommends to have no puppies later than April, as they seldom thrive; and that of the early pups five or six should be kept, and of the later ones not more than half that number. We, however, beg to dissent from this conclusion, for the reasons stated in a former paragraph.

When the female has pupped, and the young ones have been cleaned by her tongue, it will be proper to select such as are to be kept, while those that are deemed superfluous should be immediately drowned. In the choice, a preference should be given to those having a resemblance to dogs of the pack of established worth, and possessing, at the same time, the strongest make, as the smaller pups are likely to turn out weak. If a whole litter is wished to be preserved, and if it is larger than can be nursed with ease by the dam, a few should be taken from her, and given to a foster-mother. Sometimes, however, it is difficult to get another bitch to nurse strange pups. A method, which has been successfully practised, is to rub the puppies so selected, with a little of the foster-mother's milk, when, in general, she will carefully lick them, and adopt them as her own.

While nursing, the bitches should be well fed with flesh, broth, milk, porridge, &c. several times a-day; when a few weeks old, milk should be offered to the puppies, and they will soon learn to lap it, which will greatly relieve the dams. By the end of six weeks they will be able to feed themselves, and may then be removed from their nursing-quarters. These observations apply to dogs generally.

Many of the most experienced sportsmen, and also writers on that subject, conceive that hounds may be hunted while nursing; but this is an opinion in which no physiologist or medical man can concur, for violent exercise and irritation of any kind have a strong tendency to hurt the quality of the milk, and must consequently have a bad effect on the young progeny.

When the puppies are three or four days old, the tops of their tails should be twisted off. This operation is performed by placing the tail between the fore-finger and thumb; press the nail of the latter on the joint, and twist the tip of the tail gently round, and a slight pull will separate it—(but this operation should never be performed on a setter)—after which their dew-claws must be taken off with scissors.

It is necessary to give physic to females when their young is removed from them. With this view three of the laxative balls mentioned at page 518 should be given every alternate day, with as little liquid as possible during the process, and which should principally consist of water. Whey is recommended by some as being a less abrupt transition from their former diet, and it contains but little nutriment.

In the event of this not proving effectual, the laxative balls must be continued, and the teats of the animal rubbed twice a-day with a composition of goose-grease and rum in equal proportions ; or brandy and salad-oil used in the same way will have a similar effect. This treatment continued for three or four days generally answers the purpose.

The operation of worming should be performed at the time the whelps are taken away from the dam, which, although it cannot prevent canine madness, is certainly very useful in preventing the most dreadful of its effects, that of biting. To prove this, an experiment was made, by shutting up a mad dog in company with another ; the diseased animal often ran at the other, but could not bite him, his tongue being so swelled that his teeth were unable to meet. The two animals were kept together until the one infected by the disease died ; and although the other lived for two years afterwards, he never showed any signs of hydrophobia.

The worm is situated immediately under the tongue, and this operation should be performed by a lancet, with which the skin which covers the worm is slit ; a small awl is then introduced under the centre of the worm to raise it up ; the farther end will make its appearance by a little force being used, and by being taken hold of with a piece of cloth, it will be easily removed. Great care must be taken not to break the worm, which indeed seldom takes place, unless wounded by the instruments.

In breeding pointers and setters, some sportsmen are anxious to have the puppies produced at such a time as to become fit for breaking in the succeeding spring, so as to be ready for hunting in the autumn ; and also that the bitch may not be in *case*, so as to prevent her from running along with the males, or be so heavy with young that she cannot work by herself during the last part of the sporting season. This may certainly be a saving knowledge, but the opportunity of raising a breed of a good kind ought not to be sacrificed for so paltry an object.

CHAPTER II.

OF FEEDING DOGS.

THE natural food of the dog is flesh, and it is found that those in a wild state prefer it to every other kind of nutriment. It is this desire that gives to him the instinctive property of pursuing other animals; and without this craving of nature he never would hunt. Many have been of opinion that to feed a dog on flesh destroys the acuteness of the olfactory sense. This we most positively deny, and that upon the common principles of physiology; for it is difficult to conceive how any animal should be formed with a natural desire for a particular sort of food, the use of which would prove destructive to some of his faculties.

Although, however, the dog is strictly a carnivorous animal, yet he can subsist on many kinds of food. Without, therefore, attempting to state specifically the nutriment best adapted to the different varieties of sporting dogs, we shall merely observe, that to enable a dog to do his work well, his diet should consist of at least two-thirds of flesh, with a judicious mixture of farinaceous vegetables. It is an established fact, that dogs fed entirely on flesh invariably get lean.

It has been said of man himself, that feeding on flesh destroys his sense of smell; and in support of this statement it is alleged, that certain natives of India, who feed entirely on grain, have this sense in such a degree of perfection, that they can distinguish the smell of the water of one spring from that of another. But such accuracy of discrimination it has been ascertained is entirely the result of practice.

Water is of great consequence to all dogs, as they drink frequently and copiously, and particularly to setters; but that their being kept from the use of water for a length of time produces canine madness, is a vulgar prejudice.

The dog is naturally a voracious animal, and yet he can endure hunger for a very great length of time, and be brought by habit to subsist on a very scanty meal. In the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences it is mentioned, that a bitch which was forgot in a country

house, where she had access to no other nourishment, lived forty days on the wool of an old mattress which she had torn in pieces.

An extraordinary instance of a similar kind occurred with a terrier bitch belonging to a relation of my own. One day, when following her master through a grass-park near Gilmerton, it happened that she started a hare. During the pursuit her master suddenly lost sight of her, and in a few days she was considered either killed or lost. Six weeks afterwards a person happening to look down an old coal-pit, was surprised by hearing a dog howling. He immediately returned to the village, and having procured a hand-basket, let it down by a rope into the shaft; the dog immediately leapt into it, and on being brought to the surface, turned out to be Gipsy, the lost terrier bitch of my friend, worn to perfect skin and bone. How she had existed in this subterranean abode it is impossible to tell.

Stag-hounds, fox-hounds, harriers, and beagles, are generally fed on oatmeal, and the older it is the better. Store sufficient for twelve or eighteen months' consumption ought, therefore, always to be kept by those who have a pack: the meal should be well dried, and broken into grits, but not too fine. It is best kept in bins in a granary, well trodden down. Some persons are in the habit of using barleymeal, but it is not nearly so nutritious as the former. Others are of opinion that oatmeal and barleymeal in equal proportions form a preferable food. But nothing is better than oatmeal porridge, with the addition of a little milk, and occasionally the kitchen offal, such as remnants of butcher-meat, broth, and soups, the raspings and refuse of bakers' shops, or hard coarse sea biscuit, well soaked and boiled with bullock's liver or horse-flesh. Well-boiled greens are an excellent addition to the food of all dogs, and may be given twice a-week; but they ought to be discontinued during the shooting-season with pointers, setters, cockers, and greyhounds; and also during the hunting season with fox-hounds, harriers, and beagles, as they are apt to render the bowels too open for hard work.

The flesh should be first thoroughly boiled and then ta en out before the oatmeal is added to the broth.

Dogs which are regularly worked are the better of having two meals a-day—the principal one of course should be given in the evening. Nothing is better than good wholesome horse-flesh, (avoiding

by all means such as have died full of drugs; but let it be one that has been killed, and in a healthy state,) boiled, and the liquor mixed well with oatmeal porridge; the quantity of each about equal. If horse-flesh is not to be had, cracklings (or greaves) are a proper substitute if they are good. They are generally broken small, and mixed with about one-half the quantity of oatmeal, and boiling water poured on them, and well stirred together, or they may be boiled together like porridge. Dogs, like men, tire of the same kind of food; therefore, a judicious feeder, like a good cook, will contrive to vary his bill of fare. Porridge and milk, the offal of the kitchen, the offal of bullocks or sheep, which should be well boiled, make an excellent variety;—but we would by no means recommend too frequent a repetition of the latter food. Potatoes make also a good variety; and although not so nutritious as oatmeal, they are less heating. Care should be taken never to present more to a dog than he will eat with a good appetite; and when oatmeal and barleymeal are used mixed, the former should first be boiled for twenty minutes, and then the other added, and boiled only for about eight or ten minutes. The latter meal should, however, never be given in the hunting season, as it is too heating, and occasions the dogs to be perpetually drinking. Their food should be given to them pretty thick, as thin porridge does not stay the stomach so well. Their meat should be well cooled before being presented to them. The feeding-troughs for hounds should be wide at the bottom, and not exceeding three feet in length. They should be carefully cleaned out and scalded with hot water every second day. At all times dogs should have plenty of fresh water.

During the hunting season hounds should have sulphur mixed up with their mess once a-week, in the proportion of 3 drachms to each. At the end of the season the same quantity of sulphur should be given, with the addition of 1½ drachms of antimony. After a hard day's work a meal of horse-flesh should be given them, and as newly-killed as possible; and when this cannot be had, bullock's-paunches or sheep's-trotters, both of which should be well boiled.

Greyhounds should be fed principally on animal food, such as sheep's-trotters or neat's-feet, boiled or stewed down and mixed with bread, and given moderately in the morning and afternoon, (the dog never being allowed on any occasion to eat a great quantity

at once,) or on other hard meat, as it will enlarge and strengthen the muscular fibre without increasing the cellular tissue and adipose substance, which has an invariable tendency to affect their breathing. The butcher-meat should be of the best quality. Within a few days of a coursing match, some sportsmen give each dog two or three ounces of beef-steak, moderately fried, in a little brandy, with two or three teaspoonfuls of assafœtida dropped into it. This braces their stomachs, and produces other stimulating effects. After they have been coursed they should be well brushed, a little oil being used in the operation.

The kennels of greyhounds should be kept particularly warm and dry, and at the same time they should be properly ventilated. Indeed pure air is an essential requisite to the health and vigour of all animals.

Nothing is more essential to the health and efficiency of dogs than cleanliness. Their kennels should be frequently replenished with dry and clean straw, and their apartments well-aired. Their beds should if possible be placed on a wooden bench, or at least on some dry position. On attention to cleanliness also depends an exquisite sense of smelling; for, if accustomed to disagreeable effluvia, a dog will be but ill-adapted to trace the fail of a deer, or scent of a fox, through greasy fallows or ground tainted by the grazing of sheep.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TRAINING OF DOGS.

THE first thing to be attended to in young dogs of all kinds is to make them understand their name well, and answer to it, before training; for which they should be rewarded and caressed. After fox-hounds have learned to follow freely, they should be coupled, and led out amongst sheep, deer, &c. and made to understand that such is not their game; but two dogs should never be coupled together, as they are sure to quarrel. A few at a time should be let loose amongst sheep, and if they attempt to run after them, should be severely chastised, and the cry of *ware sheep* be often repeated to them, which cry will generally on future occasions have the effect of stopping them from sheep-running without the necessity of using the whip. Great care is necessary at the offset to prevent them from worrying a sheep, which they will sometimes do under the management of careless trainers; for if they be allowed to taste the blood it will be very difficult afterwards to break them from this bad habit.

Young hounds should be often walked about the courts of the kennel, followed by the whipper-in, who should rate them after the huntsman. They should also be frequently taken out with people on foot, which teaches them to be more tractable and attentive, and much more manageable. It is better to take them out to their walks in a country where they are to be hunted, as the sooner they acquire a knowledge of it the better; and when they are thrown out, or left behind, are more likely to find their way home.

In entering fox-hounds it should always be at their own game; although some are foolish enough to begin them with hares, which just requires a second training to break them from that pursuit. Nothing is so good for rendering young hounds obedient as walking them frequently out amongst sheep, hares, and deer, and restraining their pursuit of these animals. This probation will teach them to be steady. A fox-cub should then be turned out before them, in the com-

party of some old hounds as leaders, which train them in a short time instinctively, as it were, to hunt themselves. After they have tasted blood it will be more difficult to repress their ardour than to excite it. Every means of encouraging them should be used in the earlier stages of their training, and punishment only administered after they have made some progress. In flogging a hound for a fault, the whipper-in should use his voice at the same time; this teaches him to know for what he is beaten; and Mr Daniel suggests the propriety of introducing a live hare into the kennel, and to flog the dogs soundly whenever they attempt to approach her.

A mere outline of such rules would occupy much greater space than our limits will permit; we, therefore, beg to refer the fox-hunter to more extensive books exclusively devoted to that subject. Among these "Beckford's Thoughts on Hunting" will afford much information.

TRAINING OF POINTERS AND SETTERS.

The limits of the present work will not allow of our going at length into this subject. Consequently, the following observations must be considered only as hints to the uninitiated.

One of the earliest lessons which a dog should be taught is obedience. This can be done by walking him near home, and when he goes to too great a distance he should be called back, using the words *here*, or *come in*. To teach him to go behind, the words *back*, or *behind* should be used.

At this period it will be proper to accustom the dog to be tied up in a stable, but not for too long a time at the outset, as a dog's growth is apt to be cramped by confining him too much at an early age. Where the situation is favourable, dogs under twelve months should always be allowed to go at liberty through the day, taking care to tie them up at night, because in strange quarters, where this restraint may be necessary, if not used to it, they may howl and disturb a whole neighbourhood.

Dogs should, if possible, receive their education in an open moorland country, where there are neither pheasants nor rabbits. They will there have full scope for their faculties, acquire a gallant range, and learn to quarter their ground properly. In this process the words used should be few and simple, and accompanied by signs,

which ought ultimately to become their substitutes ; as we hold, that when a dog is thoroughly *made*, a whistle or a signal will be sufficient for his guidance in the field. To the young sportsman, the vocabulary and maxims which follow may be useful, and tend to impress him with a proper notion of the business in hand.

VOCABULARY.

Hey away !—Hey on, good dog !—Is a general encouragement to general beat.

Have a care—A caution, when you perceive him pressing rashly upon his birds, and in danger of springing them.

Hold up, good dog !—When he is diffident of following up his point, or is dwelling upon a false haunt.

Take heed, or To-ho !—A caution to him when he fixes to his point, and warning to other dogs to back, accompanied by the holding up of the right hand, the same as to down.

Down charge—The word of command instantly after firing, which must be *imperative.*

Seek dead—A notice for him to go in search of the dead or wounded birds.

Ware bird, or Ware dead—A check, when he attempts to *mouth* or *snap* a dead or dying bird.

Ware chase—A challenge, (loud and sharp) for chasing birds upon the wing.

Ware hare—A check of decisive recall from an unlawful pursuit.

Ware lark—A summons to cease from puzzling on a worthless haunt.

Gone, gone—A notice that birds are away, and signal to go on.

Come in—Come in here—Or the whistle—A summons he should promptly obey, and come in to heel.

MAXIMS.

Never let your dog have a will of his own ; but impress upon him, from the first, that your *command* is to be the rule of his actions ; and,

Never allow him to ramble about the neighbourhood alone, or at the risk of falling into bad company. " Evil communications," &c.

Never take the field without your whip ; it is the only legitimate

weapon of punishment, and the sight of it may, in many instances, save the skin of your pupil.

Never pass a blunder unnoticed, nor a fault unpunished; nevertheless "love mercy." Keep your pupil down *under lecture* till you are friends again, then *hey on!*

Never administer punishment without endeavouring to make him understand the nature of his offence—*ware chase! take heed!* or *down charge!* as the case may be, duly impressed upon him.

Never avenge upon your dog your own errors in shooting; neither let your anxiety to bag a bird induce you to join him in a race for the possession thereof. Footing out a winged bird is the finest opportunity you have of developing his powers, and rather lose the bird than the advantage of such a lesson.

Never permit a race after a hare; therefore, never be tempted to shoot at one which rises before your dog. In a case of *necessity* shoot her in her seat.

Never head your dog, nor let him trifle his time behind you; but keep him ahead in his beat, and go hand in hand with him up to his point.

Never allow your dog to break field; that is, make off into another field before his master, or to hunt out of your sight at any time. Neither let him take another dog's point out of his teeth, but make him back-up at a respectful distance; or, which is better, *lie close* till desired to go on.

Never hunt a dog when tired down, lest he become a dealer in false points, and lose his gallantry of range.

Do not suffer your dog to ramble when you are going to or returning from the field, but keep him strictly to your heel. It is not in the way of business.

By way of preparation for taking the field, (which may be as soon after six months old as convenient,) we trust the master or keeper of young pointers or setters has betimes accustomed them to know their names and answer to them, and to prostrate themselves to the imperious *down* and *uplifted hand. Down charge* should also be taught at home, as blinking shot on the field is one of the worst evils which can befall us. This can be accomplished at small expense of gunpowder—reward and caresses with pups.

Sheep and poultry likewise should be familiar to them and re-spected. If a young dog does make a mistake in the flock or poul-try-yard, the whip will cure him; but if an old one takes to such way of life, "to the gallows with him;" he is never to be trusted.* Every sportsman, we presume, will readily understand the advan-tage of giving a young dog the wind, against which he should take his range, making regular tacks, like a vessel beating up to wind-ward. If he stretches too far to the one hand, a whistle, a wave, and inclination of the body in the other direction should bring him about. In this manner continue to work him till you see him on the haunt of game; then *have a care! take heed!* as he is fixing to his point, and fix him with a stern authoritative *down!* Keep him to his point, and, if the birds lie, make a circuit round them, keeping your eye strictly upon him, checking every attempt to move with the uplifted hand and *down.* When you see him reconciled to lie close, *hold up!* to your birds—if he is diffident, pat and encou-rage him with kind words—if too forward, check him. When they spring, should he pursue them, *ware chase!* must be thundered in his ears, which may perhaps stop him; if not, have patience, keep your station, and he will return after his rioting is over. Be-ware of severity now lest you blink him; but lead him again to the haunt of the birds, and there lecture him—*take heed, sir! down!* At this stage of the business a check-cord, a few yards in length, may be of advantage to prevent him from bolting in or escaping under punishment. When we have got him steady to his point, we may proceed *to down charge!* to which we have supposed the pupil already drilled; nevertheless, when a bird drops, he may break in, and this should be instantly and invariably resisted with *down charge! ware dead!* and the application of the whip if persisted in.

We come now to the important art of bagging the birds which are down. *Seek dead* is an easy process if they are dead; but, if winged and run, your dog will require great indulgence and

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* The following specimen of the "tender mercies" of a reverend sportsman may amuse if not instruct:—"To break a *sheep-biting* dog, take some wool off a sheep's rump, steep it in train oil, put it in the dog's jaws, and *sew up his mouth.* For killing poultry, *boil* a chicken in its feathers, take it *hot* from the boiler, squeeze the water from it, and put it into his jaws, *and tie them to-gether.*"—*Daniel's Rural Sports,* vol. iii. p. 337.

encouragement in footing them out, till experience teaches him to distinguish the fail of a wounded bird from that of one which is not. If he makes it out, caress him with "*Seek Dead*," "*Good Dog!*" &c. laying the bird below his nose and feet; but never permitting him to mouth or pull the feathers off it. The perfecting of a dog in this branch of education, which enables him to road out the scattered birds of a covey through all their doublings, adds more to the pleasures of a really scientific votary of the trigger than perhaps any other, and, therefore, should be *patiently* and *particularly* attended to. When we have got two or more so far in their course, we may proceed to hunt them in company, and learn them to back, which will not be difficult, if they are decidedly subject to the *Take Heed! Down!* Some are in the practice of making their dogs back up the dog which has the point; we prefer having them to drop and lie till he makes out his birds, which he is entitled to do, and ought to show the same respect in turn. Dogs are not exempt from jealousy, and often break through the rules when a rival is at hand. When in company they should hunt in an independent manner, crossing and quartering their ground on opposite courses, and not following at the tail of one another. When a dog is found to be slavish in this respect, he should be hunted with a strange one, or alone; he may thus be made to act for himself.

If in following up this system we have brought them to have a gallant range, quarter their ground properly, point, back, lie charge, and foot out their birds correctly, we are on the high road to perfection; this, however, is not to be attained in a few weeks or months, but is the reward of continued care and perseverance. But whatever rules may be laid down, much must be left to the common sense and discernment of the trainer, as a passionate or stupid man can never make a first-rate dog.

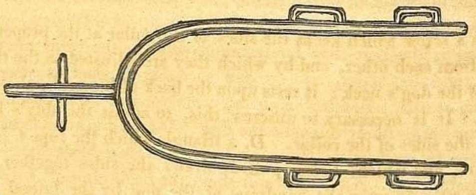
Spring is the best time for training dogs, as the birds are then paired, and lie better, and are not so easily flushed as after the breeding-season. Besides being less numerous at that season, the game are not so likely to excite the dog. But a dog cannot be expected to be rendered quite staunch until a few birds have been killed before him. After this, and about the beginning of July, the young dogs ought to be taken for a few weeks to the moors, to be hunted with steady old dogs, and blank shots fired over them, so as

to prepare them for their work when the season commences. Even old dogs are the better of this occasionally.

It is of great importance to choose a proper day for training,—such a one as the scent lies well with. The air should be at its mean gravity, rather moist, but inclining to grow drier, with a mild and gentle breeze. The moderate gravity buoys up the scent, and enables the dog more readily to find his game without lowering his head, or inclining to *rake*.

A good property in a dog is to hunt with his nose high, as in this way he will find more birds than when he *rakes*, that is, runs with his nose close to the ground, and follows the bird by tracking. Whenever this vice is observed he should be called to in an angry tone of voice to *hold up!* or *up head!* This may at first flurry him, but after a little practice he will soon learn to take the wind of his own accord, and hunt high. If a dog obstinately persists in *raking* there is little hopes of his ever turning out a good ranger, and he should be thrown aside. If any thing will break him off this very bad fault it will be the *puzzle*. This instrument is made of a piece of hard-wood or fir, one foot in length, and an inch and a half in breadth, tapering a little at one end; at the broader end there are two holes running longitudinally, through which the collar of the dog is put, and the whole is buckled round his neck; the piece of wood being projected beyond his nose is then fastened with a piece of leather thong round his jaw; by this means the peg protending seven or eight inches beyond his muzzle, effectually prevents him from putting his nose to the ground.

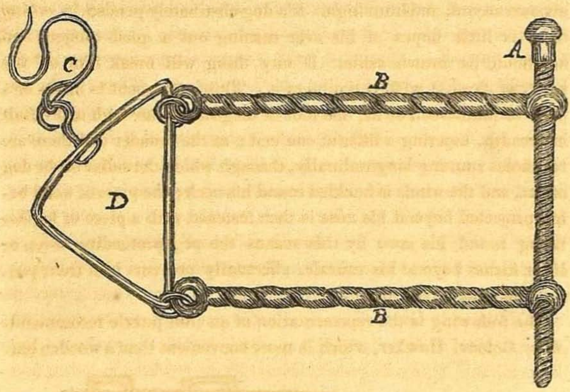
The following is the representation of an iron puzzle recommended by Colonel Hawker, which is more convenient than a wooden one.



When a dog perfectly knows his game, it is time to bring him under complete discipline and obedience. He should be taught,

before being brought to the field, to lie down the instant he is desired by repeating to him the word *down!* If he is unruly it will be necessary to use the *trash-cord*, which is a rope or strong cord of about twenty yards in length, attached to his collar, which he is allowed to drag after him while ranging. Endeavour always to keep within reach of the cord, and when it is necessary to call him, check him smartly with it if he fails to obey. This repeated several times in general has the effect of teaching him to come at call. When expedient he should be caressed and rewarded with a bit of bread, and this should be done as often as he yields his due obedience.

The *check-collar* is an excellent instrument for this purpose, and has been found more effectual in curing dogs of those bad habits than the trash-cord. The following representation of one will be easily understood. The whole is made of iron.



A is a screw which keeps the sides of the collar at the proper distance from each other, and by which they are adjusted to the thickness of the dog's neck: it rests upon the back of his neck, above the collar. It is necessary to unscrew this, to admit the dog's head. *B B*, the sides of the collar. *D*, a triangle which the rope *C* is fastened to, and which, being pulled, draws the sides together, and presses severely upon the windpipe of the dog by the lateral pressure. It will be observed that this triangle is attached to the sides of the collar by a small ring passing through a hole at the ends of

each side. The harder the rope is pulled the more it presses on the dog's throat.

GREYHOUNDS.

The varieties and qualities of these dogs are particularly mentioned in the text, commencing at page 84.

Greyhound puppies should be kept extremely warm, being very tender dogs, and never grow straight if exposed to much cold; and where gentlemen have not appropriate establishments for this purpose, we would recommend that they be allowed to run about the kitchen fire-side; although, in this situation, they are liable to accidents.

The time for first trying and training greyhounds is at the age of twelve months, although fifteen months is quite soon enough; some gentlemen enter and try them at ten months, but this is by no means to be recommended, as they are apt to get strained, if the course should happen to be long and severe, and, in many cases, they never get the better of an exertion of this kind at so early an age. They require but little training, as they are endowed with an instinctive propensity to course; and in some hounds it is so strong, that it is impossible to restrain them. They ought always to be entered with a trained dog of known abilities, and they should never be allowed to suppose, after having tasted blood, that a hare can escape them, and, on this account, should never be slipped at a hare when jaded and exhausted, or when too far ahead to be overtaken.

When they have been taught properly to know their game, the next thing to be attended to, is to accustom them to the slips; and when a hare is found, a distinct stand should be made by their keepers, and the words *so-ho!* several times repeated in a firm manner, and young dogs should never be slipped until the hare is at some distance, lest, being over anxious to possess it, they strain their limbs too much.

The training of a greyhound requires from three to six weeks, the time depending on the condition and constitution at the commencement. If too fat, it is necessary to begin with laxatives. The exercise should be on turf, and occasionally on the road, with a horse, by hard-galloping, to strengthen their wind, and also to keep their claws short; also in the morning and afternoon before feeding, at first

gently, and for an hour and a half at each time; as the training advances, and the condition of the dog improves, it should be more severe and of less duration, till the greyhound is capable of accompanying a horse at speed for a couple of miles without showing any signs of distress. After severe exercise, dogs should be walked for a quarter of an hour, and then returned to the kennel, and brushed, cleaned, and fed: the brushing and cleaning remove all scurf, &c. from the skin, and render the animal more cheerful and active.

No remedy has yet been found to prevent a greyhound from runing *false* or *cunning*. It is a propensity which is too common with all greyhounds; and as soon as they take it, their excellence, let it be ever so great, is no longer to be depended upon in running matches.

RETRIEVERS.

Gentlemen who have large establishments of sporting dogs generally keep one or two for the express purpose of finding lost and wounded game, and these are termed *Retrievers*. These consist of the Newfoundland dog, the great water-dog, and the large water-spaniel; but this last is decidedly the best adapted for general use, from the qualities mentioned at page 243 of the text. Genuine dogs of this kind are now extremely rare in Britain. The mode of training is similar to that employed in teaching a water-dog to search for and fetch and carry his game. They ought to know well the distinction betwixt *fur* and *feather*, otherwise they can never be adepts in retrieving. They should be carefully instructed and encouraged to *carry kindly*,—that is, without mouthing their game in a rough manner; and they should invariably be instructed to *lie charge*.

WATER-DOGS.

In the shooting of wild-fowl, various dogs are used to fetch the birds out of the water as soon as shot. The above-mentioned dogs, or retrievers, are all fitted for this sport; and sometimes the poodle, described at 247 of the text, will be found extremely useful, particularly if he is of a large size, as he is a rapid and expert swimmer and diver, and very ardent in his temperament. There will be no difficulty in teaching any of the above varieties to take the water, as they are impelled by a natural instinct to do so.

When puppies are five or six months old, they should be taught to fetch and carry as a preliminary to breaking them. This is easily done by throwing a glove or other article to them in the house, and desiring them to fetch it. With young dogs the most gentle means are certainly the best, and where any animal proves obstinate his correction should only be moderate; and if he seems much disheartened by beating, it will be best to suspend his teaching for a time, and in the interim he may be propitiated with gentle caresses.

A method which has been successfully employed in training the dogs under consideration is, to get a rabbit's-skin stuffed, and begin by tossing it about in a room. When the dog, which should have a small line to his collar, takes up the skin, bring him to you by a gentle pull with the skin in his mouth; encourage him three or four times, and then take the line off. When the dog begins to enjoy this sport, take a small line and run it through a pulley fixed to the ceiling, then tie the rabbit's-skin to one end of the line and keep the other in your hand; after this fire a pistol and let the skin drop. The dog will soon become fond of the sport, and will thereafter readily bring every head of game and wild-fowl that is shot. After some proficiency is made, take two or three together into a room, fire the pistol, and order first one dog and then another to bring the skin, and with a little practice they will soon be perfect.

Should all these means prove unavailing, the task should be abandoned until he is old enough to be broken in, and he will then be better able to bear correction and to understand for what cause it is inflicted.

Recourse should next be had to throwing a piece of wood into the water, and desiring the dog to fetch it out, which he will soon do by a little practice.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DISEASES OF DOGS.

Dogs, like most other animals, are subject to a great variety of diseases, many of which are in some respects similar to those of the human body. I believe there is none more common with them than pulmonary consumption and worm complaints, diseases to which the human frame is very liable. So far as regards the former of these diseases, I am supported in my opinion by that excellent anatomist and physiologist Mr Mackenzie, keeper of the Anatomical Museum of the Edinburgh University. This gentleman informs me he has made many dissections of dogs, and found diseased lungs very prevalent in them. This is chiefly to be attributed to sleeping in damp beds and in the open air. Some dogs have constitutions which are more liable to this disorder than others, and sportsmen would do well to avoid breeding from a stock predisposed to consumption.

OF THE DISTEMPER.

This universal and fatal disorder made its first appearance amongst the dogs of Great Britain upwards of sixty years ago, at which period its ravages were widely diffused over the country. At that time about seven out of ten fell victims to its malignity. The virulence of this disease and its baneful effects have now, however, greatly abated, either from the preventive remedies which are had recourse to at its commencement, or from the operation of certain medicines applied in the actual progress of the disease. I, however, find that this disease has been known for a much longer period on the Continent than in this country. It is as infectious among dogs as the small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever among the human species; and the contagious miasmata, like those arising from the diseases just mentioned, retain their destructive properties a long time after separation from the distempered animal. Young hounds, for example, brought in a state of health into a kennel where others

have gone through the Distemper, seldom escape it. Kennels have been carefully washed with water, then whitewashed, and even repeatedly fumigated with muriatic acid, without any good result. The dogs generally sicken the second week after exposure to the contagion. It commences with inflammation of the substance of the lungs, and generally of the mucous membrane of the bronchiæ. The inflammation at the same time seizes on the membranes of the nostrils, and those lining the bones of the nose, particularly the nasal portion of the ethmoid bone. These membranes are often inflamed to such a degree as to occasion extravasation of blood.

Dr Jenner mentions a case which came under his observation, of a dog dying within twenty-four hours after infection; and in that short space of time the greater portion of the lungs was, from exudation, converted into a substance nearly as solid as the liver of a sound animal. When inflammation of the lungs is very severe, the dog frequently dies on the third day.

By judicious treatment, the Distemper might be, in all probability, entirely banished, or at least its features be very much mitigated.

Colonel Hawker, in his "Instructions to Young Sportsmen," mentions a case of a dog belonging to himself, on which he performed inoculation by *vaccine virus*, which had the effect of preventing the Distemper completely; and this has been found an effectual preventive by James Drearden, Esq. of Roachdale, Lancashire, confirmed by an extensive and successful practice. It would certainly be worth while to try this expedient, as being exceedingly simple; and we have ascertained that in the instances where dogs have had the Distemper after vaccination, it has been exceedingly mild.

The manner in which this operation is performed on a dog is, to make a puncture or scratch on the inside of the fore-leg, within the shoulder-pit. The abrasion is then rubbed with a quill charged with the *virus*. A better method, however, is to puncture with a lancet, charged with the *virus*, the inside of the ear. The *virus* acts with more certainty on the sensible skin devoid of hair, and the animal cannot remove it by licking with the tongue.

Although the Distemper is a disease which, for the most part, attacks puppies of from four to twelve months old, yet it is said there

are instances where old dogs have also been affected by it, which had not had the disease when young.

Without entering into a lengthened detail of this disorder, I shall only notice the prevailing symptoms and mode of treatment.

There are some symptoms in the Distemper which predominate, although the general ones are not invariably the same. In the first stages of the disease the dog has a hard dry cough, a want of nervous energy, depression of spirits, a swelling of the glands of the throat, and almost total loss of appetite; after which he is seized with a running at the nose and eyes, when emaciation and great weakness ensue, more especially in the hinder extremities. These symptoms are universally followed by convulsive twitchings of the head, and sometimes in other parts of the body, indicating considerable irritation in the brain and spinal marrow. The bowels are violently affected, either by being constipated, or in the opposite extreme; and in either case the dog suffers great pain. When these acute symptoms continue, they are soon followed by vertigo, which produces dimness of the sight; in which case the dog runs round, foams at the mouth, and makes a piteous moaning or howling. In truth, inflammation and effusion take place in the brain, producing "water in the head"—a disease to which young children are liable, from long-continued irritation in the stomach and bowels.

These affections are accompanied by great irritability of the stomach, which discharges every thing as soon as taken; and it not unfrequently happens that the poor animal expires in one of these spasmodic affections. When the Distemper reaches this degree of virulence, few dogs recover; but there have been instances where Blaine's medicine has proved effectual, even in the worst stages of the disease. Dr James's Powders have also, in extreme cases, produced a favourable change. Even in the worst cases the dog always retains its sanity, and will drink water, though certainly not very freely,—two circumstances which will readily distinguish the disease in question from canine madness.

If this disorder is attended to at its first appearance, the after-symptoms may be greatly mitigated, by administering opening medicines, in small quantities, and persisting in their use, and afterwards in larger doses, as the disease makes progress. This will be found of the greatest consequence in all diseases where the mucous mem-

branes are likely to be affected, which is almost invariably the case where there is inflammation of the lungs; and is satisfactorily proved by my friend Dr Mackintosh, lecturer on the practice of physic, Edinburgh, to be a general accompaniment of all pulmonary diseases in the human species. For this purpose I would recommend, as soon as the symptoms appear, to administer an ounce of castor-oil, and, after its operation has abated, the following bolus should be given:—

℞ Crocus metallorum, finely levigated,		6 grains
White antimonial powder,	-	6 do.
Diaphoretic calx of antimony,	-	10 do.

To be mixed up with butter and given every two hours; the dog must be kept very warm during its operation, and should be supplied frequently with new milk or water-gruel. If this medicine occasions sickness or brings on great laxity in the bowels, the doses must be stopt or greatly diminished.

The above dose is sufficient for a pointer, fox-hound, harrier, or other large dog of eight to ten months old. If younger, or a smaller dog, the quantities must be proportionably diminished.

Mr Shaw, of Dalkeith House, has generally found the distemper easily disposed of by attending to the first symptoms of the disease, and immediately administering a dose of calomel and jalap every second day, and paying strict attention to the food of the patient. He seldom found more than three doses necessary. He has, however, remarked that, when the disease begins with a flux, it generally proves fatal. This discharge is brought on by cold, and by sleeping in damp quarters. He mentions having lost several brace of greyhounds from one night's bad lodging.

Mr Daniel is of opinion that Blaine's medicine is a most effectual remedy: it is made up in packets, marked with different numbers, 1, 2, and 3. For a Newfoundland dog, mastiff, pointer, and setter, No 1 should be used; for fox-hounds, harriers, and other dogs of a middling size, use No 2; and for cockers, and all the lesser varieties, No 3 will prove a sufficient dose; and he found that soon after administering Blaine's Powders, even although the disease had got to a height, the violence of the symptoms abated, the spasms became less frequent, and generally within twenty-

four hours they completely subsided, leaving only a slight discharge from the nose, which seldom continues above a few days, except in obstinate cases; although in some instances it will last for weeks: in the event of which I would recommend strict attention to the state of the bowels, and that the nose be frequently fomented with pieces of flannel dipped in hot milk and water.

Colonel Hawker recommends, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the use of a lotion, made by mixing half an ounce of sugar of lead and the same quantity of alum with a pint of water, and that the nose should be syringed with it. However effectual such applications may be in stopping the discharge, yet I cannot too strongly condemn the use of them, as having a tendency to bring on other diseases in the mucous membrane of the nose, and thereby affect, if not totally destroy, the olfactory nerves. But the truth is, the discharge from the nose is by no means an unfavourable symptom; the main risk the dog runs in this disease is from *internal* inflammation, and not from any affection of that organ; and it is a very generally-received opinion in medical practice, that it is not safe to check discharges suddenly.

When the irritability of the stomach continues, and it refuses to retain the medicine, the latter should be mixed up with a small piece of butter, and from thirty to fifty drops of laudanum added, according to the age, size, and strength of the dog. Should this not remain in the stomach, in an hour and a half afterwards the same quantity of laudanum should be given in a little broth. The powder should afterwards be administered, in twenty minutes or half an hour, made into a kind of paste by treacle or flour, which will certainly have the effect of allaying the vomiting. But if the bowels are obstructed, which generally follows the use of much laudanum, and the retching still continues, in this case some active purgative should be had recourse to; such as twenty grains of jalap, or fifteen grains of calomel, accompanied with from five to eight drops of laudanum, to allay the irritation: either of these should be made up into a ball, and put down the dog's throat; or two table-spoonfuls of castor-oil may be given in their stead. Should these prescriptions fail, a clyster should next be tried, made of oatmeal gruel, salt, and oil; and when the bowels are moved by this, the medicine may then be given, accompanied with a few drops of laudanum.

Where there is a great alvine flux attending this disease, from thirty to fifty drops of laudanum must also be given, mixed in an ounce of sweet or almond oil. It will be of no use to give the powder until the irritation has somewhat abated, as its effects will be nearly lost in passing too rapidly through the intestines.

The following remedies have been found effectual in the Distemper:—

1 oz. Peruvian bark in a glass of port wine, given twice a-day.

Norris's Drops, a large table-spoonful, in the same quantity of port wine, to be given three times a-day; and as the dog grows better the quantity to be diminished.

Colonel Hawker recommends the following:—Opium, three grains; emetic tartar, five grains. To be given at night, and the dose repeated every third night till the dog recovers, taking care to keep him warm, and always to be fed with warm liquid diet, such as broth, gruel, &c.

Dr Taylor of East Yarmouth gives gamboge, twenty grains; white hellebore powder, 30 grains. To be made into six balls, one to be given to a full-grown dog six following mornings, or half the quantity to a puppy, or to a small dog, such as a cocker, terrier, or comforter.

℞ For a half-grown pointer, or other young dog,—

Jalap, in powder, - -	20 grains
Calomel, - -	4 do.

Made into a small ball, and put down his throat.

℞ For a full-grown dog, or other large dog,—

Jalap, in powder, - -	25 grains
Calomel, - -	7 do.

Mixed as above.

One of these doses should be given every second morning, mixed with a little butter; and if the dog will not take it in this form, it must be made into a small ball, and forced down his throat. The food should always be light and easy of digestion.

I have been favoured with the following recipe from a friend who has had a great deal of experience in the rearing of dogs for upwards

of twenty-five years; he says it has always proved a most effectual remedy in all the cases to which he has applied it:—

℞ Calomel,	- -	1 drachm
Tartar emetic,	- -	20 grains
Jalap,	- -	1 drachm
Gamboge,	- -	1 do.

To be made up into balls of the size mentioned in the first recipe given above, with a little conserve of roses.

Care should be taken to support the strength of the dog by light nourishing diet after the inflammatory stage is over, and the discharge from the nostrils fully established.

Various authors recommend the too general use of emetics in the Distemper, which I conceive must frequently be attended with bad consequences, as they are often inadmissible in inflammatory diseases.

As the Distemper is infectious, dogs under this malady should be kept apart from others; and exposure to the air, when not under the effects of medicine, will be found beneficial. This disorder has an affinity to some human diseases, viz. that the animal which has once gone through it, very rarely sustains a second attack. Fortunately for humanity the Distemper is not communicable to man. Neither the effluvia from the diseased dog nor the bite has proved in any instance infectious, although there have been many examples of people being thrown into such perturbation from the workings of the imagination, that hydrophobic symptoms have actually appeared. The celebrated Mr John Hunter, in his lectures, mentioned a case of this kind. A gentleman who received a severe bite from a dog fancied the animal was mad. He felt a horror at the sight of liquids, and was actually convulsed on attempting to swallow them. So uncontrollable were his prepossessions, that Mr Hunter conceived he would have died had not the dog which inflicted the wound been found and brought into the room in perfect health, which soon restored his mind to a state of perfect tranquillity; the sight of water no longer affected him, and he quickly recovered.

OF WORMS.

Dogs, like all other animals, are subject to worm-disorders, and more particularly at an early age. There are five distinct species which inhabit their intestines, the *oxyuris*, the *ascaris*, and three species of tape-worm, viz.—the *tænia cateniformis*, the *serrata*, and the *cucurbitina*.

Without entering into the subject of the formation of worms in the intestines of animals, which at present cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, I shall content myself with giving the symptoms and medical treatment.

It may be noticed in passing, however, that there are several causes which contribute to the *production* of worms. Among them are, damp and ill-aired sleeping places, and food which is too nutritive, having thereby the effect of making the chyle too rich. Hence worms are more common with dogs which are petted and overfed, than those which are nourished upon a more simple diet. When the digestive organs are weakened, it contributes greatly to the generation of worms. Another and very powerful cause arises from the food of dogs being frequently made without salt, a condiment which is essentially necessary to all graminivorous animals, not only as a stimulant, but also as a vermifuge. The use of salt has, indeed, of late proved most beneficial in feeding stock, and is in consequence much used by agriculturists. Where the animals in particular lead an inactive life, it proves an excellent and necessary stimulant.

The Canine Maw-worm.—This species is extremely small, being only about half an inch in length, with the head ending in a very acute point; and the tail is slightly flattened, and lobed on each side. Its general colour is yellowish white. These worms are found sometimes in great numbers in the lower intestines of dogs, and are known to have ascended through the whole intestinal canal, and even found their way into the stomach; in which case they induce vomiting, great nausea, and loathing of food.

The Marginated Round-worm.—This animal has all the appearance of the common earth-worm, but seldom grows larger than from three to four inches; it is of a pale skin-colour or yellowish white. The head has a kind of hood, and is situated at the narrow end of the worm. It generally takes its lodgment in the convolu-

tions of the small intestines, although it frequently ascends even into the stomach, and produces violent irritation. It is often found in vast numbers in a single dog.

The Chain-shaped Tape-worm.—This worm is also very common in the intestines of the dog. It is a long animal, frequently growing to the length of nine feet, and consists of a number of flat, oblong, elliptic articulations or joints, each furnished with an orifice, or opening on its margin, on the opposite side, in every alternate articulation. The head is on the smaller end of the worm, and is extremely minute. This species is of a cream-coloured white.

The Serrated Tape-worm.—This worm grows to the length of twenty inches, with numerous rectangular articulations, the hind ones becoming gradually broader and shorter: they are striated, and serrated like a saw on each margin; the head is small, and the colour of the worm dirty white, or pale brown.

The Gourd Tape-worm.—This worm strongly resembles the common Tape-worm of the human body; the joints are all square and equal, with alternate apertures on the sides, and they are thicker than those of the common Tape-worm. They are very broad towards the tail, and surrounded with a turned margin. The colour is of a yellowish white, and opaque. They inhabit the intestines of the dog, and sometimes a dozen will be found in the same individual.

Symptoms of Worms.—The dog under the influence of worms becomes thin and even emaciated; is dull and stupid, his eyes become heavy, and his nose swelled and dry. He continually rubs his nose with his paws. In the earlier stages of the disease he eats voraciously, but afterwards loathes his food. He has an inclination to move his tongue about in his mouth, and has a tendency to hang his under-jaw. He is often seized with severe pains in the abdomen, which cause him to scream violently; during sleep he has spasmodic twitchings, and frequently draws all his limbs together: the belly becomes tumid and hard, and saliva runs from his mouth while asleep. Another symptom is sitting down on his hind-quarters, and in this position dragging himself forward by his fore-paws, while his hind ones continue in a sitting posture; and it not unfrequently happens that his hair stands on end, which is termed *staring* by sportsmen.

If a dog has had the distemper, and is seized with vertigo or giddi-

ness, there is strong reason to suspect that worms are the cause, and that they have either become very numerous, or have taken their lodgment in the upper region of the alimentary tube, or in the stomach: in the latter case the disease is generally attended with sickness, and even violent vomiting.

Worms also produce convulsions and death, from the extreme irritation of the stomach and bowels.

MODE OF CURE.

The canine maw-worm is found throughout the whole intestines of the dog, even at the extreme opening of the intestinal canal; in which case the cure is very difficult.

The following medicines have been employed for the cure of intestinal worms in dogs generally, but I believe with very uncertain effect, viz.—aloes, hartshorn, and the juice of wormwood, with a mixture of sulphur: a bolus of the above, about the size of a hazel-nut, rolled in butter or hog's-lard, to be given three or four times a-week.

2. Take of finely-powdered white glass half a tea-spoonful mixed up with butter; this to be given to the dog every day till worms are voided, and, if necessary, the doses of glass should be increased.

3. Pulverized pewter,	-	1 drachm, 10 grains.
Æthiop's mineral,	- -	16 do.

To be mixed up in butter, and made into balls with a little flour.

This to be given three or four times every alternate day. The dog to be kept warm. Whey or pot-liquor may be given two or three hours afterwards, and should be continued without any grosser aliment till the medicine has taken its course.

But few if any of the above remedies are at all to be depended on. Aloes appears however to be the most likely to prove efficacious, as that medicine is known to act with more effect than any other on the *cæcum* and *rectum*, inasmuch as it passes through the higher convolutions of the small intestines without undergoing much change. From two to six grains, according to the age and size of the dog, given in pills every morning for eight or ten days, are in most cases sufficient.

But, after all, injections, we apprehend, are more likely to be effectual in destroying this troublesome worm than any other remedy. In this case the most approved clyster is,—

Wormwood,	- - -	℥i.
Valerian,	- - - -	℥i.
Common tansey,	- - -	ʒij.
Seville orange-rinds,	- -	℥ss.

To be infused in a pint of boiling water for twenty-four hours by the side of a fire, and then strained. The above quantity will be sufficient for two injections.

The following electuary must be first given before the injection is applied :—

℞ Tansey,	- - -	℥ss.
Powdered valerian,	- -	ʒij.
——— jalap,	- -	ʒiss. ʒij.
Sulphate of soda,	- -	ʒiss. ʒij.

Take as much of the sirop of squills as is sufficient to form an electuary.

From one to two tea-spoonfuls to be given of the above, to force the worms down into the rectum, followed by a dose of jalap : the injections as above to be then administered.

CURE OF THE TAPE-WORMS.

These animals are very difficult to expel from the intestines, as they adhere to the inner surface of the alimentary tube with much tenacity.

Commence by giving two tea-spoonfuls of the above electuary for five or six mornings, and then give two tea-spoonfuls of the empyreumatic oil of Chabert mixed in water, morning and evening : this must be continued for ten or twelve days. It generally requires from four to five ounces of this oil to effect a complete cure, although in some cases it will take more. After this has been given for the time above stated, the following purgative should be administered every half-hour :—

℞ Powder of jalap,	- - -	℈
——— senna leaves,	- - -	ʒss.
——— sulphate of soda,	- -	ʒi.

To be divided into three powders.

Or equal parts of spirit of turpentine and castor-oil mixed; two table-spoonfuls, in a little gruel, to be given three times a-day, and continued for ten or fourteen days. This will prove an effectual cure for all kinds of worms in dogs. Care should be taken, in giving the turpentine, that it is not forced down the trachea, as this occasions great irritation, inflammations, and even the death of the dog in most cases.

OF THE MANGE.

This is a common disease among dogs, and is attributed to filth, want of proper exercise, and foul feeding. Cleanliness is the first remedy; but the instant a dog is attacked, recourse should be had to rubbing the place affected with the following mixture:—

℞ 1 Pint train-oil.
½ Do. spirit of turpentine.
¼ lb. powdered ginger.
½ oz. gunpowder, finely pounded.

The whole to be mixed up cold.

The following is another remedy:—

Wash the dog with lime-water, and when perfectly dry, anoint the parts affected with the following ointment, which is said to be effectual in both the red and common mange:—

℞ Sulphur vivum,	- -	4 oz.
Hellebore powder,	- -	2 do.
Bay-berry powder,	- -	2 do.
Spirits of turpentine,	- - -	1 do.
Hog's-lard, to make it into an ointment,	-	½ lb.

The washing and anointing should be repeated every second day, till a cure is effected, which, unless the state of the system is bad, is generally made by three applications. The bowels of the dog

should be kept gently open ; and for that purpose ½ drachm nitre, and 1 drachm sulphur, are to be administered to him every morning. He should also be kept warm. Mr Mackenzie recommends the dogs to get a powerful laxative every second day, and to be rubbed all over with soft soap, and then to be well washed with a scrubbing-brush and hot water: this two or three times repeated will generally effect a cure, unless the disease is of a bad kind. If this fails, an application of common sulphur, mixed with hog's-lard, will generally effect a cure.

If it is necessary to use the dog for field-sports, apply a lotion of that strong bitter known by the name of *glauber*, which is generally to be procured at salt-pans. It may be kept in bottles ;—the parts affected to be rubbed every day.

If the disease is obstinate, and does not yield to the above treatment, it will be necessary to give three laxative balls every second day, made from the following recipe :—

Antimony, - -	1 lb.
Sulphur, - - -	4 oz.

with a sufficient quantity of sirop of buckthorn to make it into a thick paste. Divide it into balls of 7 drachms each.

The above is an excellent laxative for general use. Hounds should get a couple of these balls once a-fortnight during the hunting season.

The following ointment may then be used :—

℞ Sulphur vivum, - -	1 lb.
White hellebore powdered, -	1½ lb.
Train-oil, - -	1 quart
Spirits of turpentine, - -	½ pint.

Or the following :—

℞ White hellebore-root powdered, -	6 oz.
Sulphur vivum, - -	8 do.
Black pepper powdered, -	2 do.
Oil of tartar, per deliquam, -	2 do.
Sal ammoniac finely powdered, -	1 do.
Hog's-lard, - -	1 lb.
Olive-oil, - -	½ pint.

The parts affected to be rubbed night and morning with the above for seven days, and if the disease is of long standing, nine days; in either case the following purgative ball should be given, and be twice repeated three days after it has operated:—

℞ Powdered jalap,	- -	30 grains.
Calomel,	- -	6 do.
Ginger, in powder,	- -	3 do.
Conserve of roses,	- -	30 grains,

with a few drops of sirop of buckthorn to form it into a ball, which should be concealed in a small bit of butter or hog's-lard.

The above doses are for a fox-hound, greyhound, setter, and pointer. For large dogs the quantities are to be increased, and for small ones diminished.

THE RED MANGE.

The following remedies are recommended for this disease:—

℞ Strong mercurial ointment,	-	8 oz.
Venice turpentine,	- -	2 do.
Hog's lard,	- -	1 lb.

The turpentine and mercurial ointment to be rubbed together till properly incorporated. An ounce of this to be rubbed on the parts affected daily for three days. If the redness still appears on the fifth day, another application will be necessary.

This disease is more difficult of cure than the preceding, and when obstinate, and ulceration takes place, after washing with soft soap as recommended for the common mange, the scabs should be picked off, and the fresh sore rubbed with muriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate,) dissolved with whisky, applied with a sponge, which will be found an effectual remedy.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The last and certainly the most dreadful of all diseases incidental to the canine species is madness, and its fatal effects, unfortunately, are frequently extended to man and other animals; and what is to

be deeply lamented in this dreadful disorder is, that hitherto no specific has been discovered for its cure. Many have been the remedies applied by men of the first skill in medical science, but without effect, and a vast variety of pretended nostrums have been advertised from time to time. Under these circumstances, I shall content myself with noticing the symptoms of this malady, and recommending rather that we avoid this evil than expect a cure.

No satisfactory cause for Hydrophobia has yet been given, although it has been supposed to be occasioned by extreme heat and want of water. Were these the agents of this malady, it would be more prevalent in tropical climates than in Europe, which is by no means the case. Experience, however, has taught us that it makes its appearance in the canine species usually in hot weather; therefore, although it is not the cause, it is a concomitant of the disorder.

In Europe, Hydrophobia generally makes its appearance in the extreme heat of summer, or the first months of autumn. Where packs of hounds are kept, the feeders should watch narrowly at this season; and if dogs refuse to feed and drink, become melancholy, give up barking, murmur, and are peevish, their ears and tail dropping more than usual, and retire into some remote corner, there is strong reason to suspect the approach of madness. Those seen in this state should immediately be removed from the kennel, and tied up in some secure place. They are then affected with a drowsiness, their eyes become watery and heavy, they begin to loll out their tongue, and froth at the mouth. These symptoms are followed by their becoming restless, and if not confined, they will take to running and panting with a dejected air, and will attempt to bite any living creature they meet. In this melancholy state a dog will roam about for two or three days, when, from exhaustion, occasioned by the want of food, he falls a victim to the disease.

When a person is bitten by a mad dog, the wound should be immediately burnt with lunar caustic; but the most effectual way is to cut out the piece of muscle which has been bitten.

BLOOD-LETTING.

The best way to perform this operation on a dog is to take the blood from the jugular vein. Tie a ligature pretty tight round the animal's neck, close to the shoulders; and when the vein has

risen enough to be seen distinctly, take a common lancet and make an oblique puncture in it, when it will bleed copiously. When a sufficient quantity is taken away, remove the ligature, and the bleeding will instantly cease; the incision will afterwards heal without any application whatever.

SORE FEET.

During the hunting or shooting season dogs are very liable to sore feet: they should be frequently washed with strong brine, pot-liquor, or salt and vinegar,—a handful of the former to a pint of the latter. But as it will be found easier to prevent than cure the affection, this is best done by washing their feet every day, when returning from the field, with pot-liquor or brine.

Should the feet continue raw, the following recipe may be used, to be applied with a feather, after the feet have been washed:—

Sulphuric acid, - -	6 drops.
Tincture of myrrh, -	1 oz.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

Spirit of turpentine, -	1 oz.
Spirit of wine, - -	2 do.

Mixed together, and rubbed on the part affected.

Or,

Acetate of lead, - -	2 oz.
Vinegar, -	1 pint, or 8 do.

which may be applied by rags; and when the inflammation is completely removed, use the following embrocation:—

Soft soap, - - -	1 oz.
Spirit of wine, - -	1 do.
Spirit of turpentine, -	1 do.
Green elder ointment, - -	1 do.

For a strained leg or foot, 2 oz. camphor dissolved in 4 oz. spirit of wine, and a bullock's gall added to it: the part affected to be rubbed twice or thrice a-day with it. Fomentations of hot water are also of much service.

BITES OF VIPERS.

To rub the part with sweet oil is said to be an effectual remedy; or the following mixture may be applied :—

Green elder ointment,	- -	1 oz.
Savine-tree ointment,	-	1 do.

POISON.

If a dog has taken any sort of poison, give, as soon as possible,

Emetic tartar, dissolved in water, 15 grains,
And after the dog has vomited,
Of castor-oil, - - 2 oz.
Or give of turpeth mineral, 10 grains, if a large dog, mixed up in butter and rubbed on his nose. If the dog is middle sized, 8 grains, and if very small, 5 grains will have the effect.

Turpeth mineral is useful as an emetic for a dog upon any occasion; 8 grains of it may be mixed with a little butter, and rubbed on his nose; he will soon lick it off, and it will operate in about five minutes.

Warreners very frequently make use of *nux vomica* as a poison, which is not unfrequently concealed in a piece of raw meat, to entice foumarts and weasels to eat it. It therefore not unfrequently happens that hounds pick up pieces of it; and if no remedy is administered, convulsive fits and death itself will shortly ensue. When an accident of this kind is suspected, the following effectual remedy should instantly be applied :—Put as much common salt into the dog's mouth as can be got down, hold the head upwards and force open the mouth, and by fixing a stick across prevent its shutting, whilst the throat is filled with salt,—a sufficient quantity both to prove an emetic and a laxative, will soon dissolve, and be swallowed. Warm broth should frequently be given to prevent faintness, which might, without this nourishment, prove fatal. Two table-spoonfuls of castor-oil would accelerate its action downwards.

THORNS.

When thorns cannot be picked or cut out of the feet, a poultice

of ground linseed or boiled oatmeal may be applied, rubbed on the surface with butter, or hog's-lard, to keep it clean.

TO DESTROY VERMIN.

When dogs are afflicted with lice, the most effectual remedy is to rub the whole animal over with train-oil, allow it to remain on half an hour, and then wash it off with salt of tartar, or potashes and water. Soft soap made into a thick paste, and rubbed over the body, and allowed to remain on an hour before washing the dog, will effectually destroy fleas.

N.B.—The method of giving any bolus, pill, or other medicine to a dog, is to pull out his tongue, then put it down his throat as far as possible, and when the dog draws in his tongue, the medicine will descend into his stomach.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

Take two oz. shag tobacco, and boil it in a quart of water till evaporated to a pint; immediately after it is taken off the fire, dip the dog's ear into it, nearly two inches above the sore; this operation to be repeated for three or four successive days. Burn an old shoe, convert it into a powder, and mix it with four oz. hog's-lard; then rub the ear repeatedly with it to make the hair grow. A quicker and more sure method, however, to remove cankers, is to use the rounding iron.

A WOUND FROM SHOT.

Gun-shot wounds are sometimes extremely difficult of cure; the following recipes have, however, been used with effect by rubbing them on the wound:—

℞ Spirit of turpentine, -	2 oz.
Oil of chamomile, - -	2 do.
Aqua vitæ, - - -	2 do.
Linseed oil, - - -	4 do.

Or,

℞ Goose grease, - -	2 oz.
Spirit of wine, - -	2 do.
Spirit of turpentine, - -	2 do.

TREATISE ON THE GAME-LAWS.

A

TREATISE

ON THE

GAME-LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of this short Treatise on the British Game-Laws is to point out to the sportsman and to the landed proprietor the present state of the enactments, and the rules by which their conduct should be guided, either in following the interesting pastimes of hunting and fowling, so as not to encroach on the rights of their neighbours, or in defending their own from the encroachments of others. A clear knowledge by the parties of their rights and liabilities would, in a great measure, prevent disputes, which not unfrequently lead to personal violence or ruinous litigation; and it is perhaps as often from ignorance of these rights as from any intention to overstep them, that such differences do arise.

As the Game-Laws of England and Scotland are essentially different in many respects from each other, these remarks will be divided into three separate heads,—the first treating of the laws relating to Scotland alone, the second of those peculiar to England, and the third of those applicable to both countries.

The nature and limits of this treatise will not admit of any detail on the origin or history of the Game Laws; the object kept in view is to give as clear a state as possible of the practice under them as it actually stands; but as it is on all hands admitted, that some alteration of these laws, especially in England, is imperiously called for, we have ventured to suggest the principles of such alterations as we think most required by the changes of the times, and best suited to the present state of society in this country.

GAME-LAWS OF SCOTLAND.

THE existing regulations as to game relate principally to the following particulars, which shall be treated of in their order :—

I. *Of Property in Game.*
II. *Of the Qualification to kill Game.*
III. *Of the Time for killing Game.*
IV. *Of Muirburn.*
V. *Of the Hunting of Foxes.*
VI. *Of Deer, Hares, and Rabbits.*
VII. *Prosecution for Penalties.*

CHAPTER I.

OF PROPERTY IN GAME.

Origin of the Right to kill Game.—WHEN God created man he gave him dominion over all the creatures of the earth, in the air, and in the sea, (Genesis, chapter 1st, verses 26 and 28).

Right acquired by Occupation.—This did not import a present right of property, but only a right or power to appropriate by possession, thus constituting a *jus ad rem*, not *jus in re;* so that what was not subdued and possessed was no man's, " and every man had right to subdue and possess."—Stair's Institute, book 2d, tit. 1st, § 1. The same learned author, § 33, further observes,—" All free creatures are appropriated by possession,—as fowls of the air, wild beasts of the earth, fish of the sea, without distinction upon whose ground they are taken ; and though men may be hindered from coming within the grounds of others, yet he who seizeth upon any wild creature in another man's bounds, it becometh his own, though he be punishable for the trespass." The doctrine of the Roman law, " quod nullius est fit occupantis," is peculiarly applicable to the case of game ; and the rule laid down by Justinian is, that an action for trespass, not for occupation, is the only recourse. Ins., lib. II.,

tit. 1, § 346. Dig., lib. III., § 2. The same doctrine is laid down by Erskine in his Institutes, b. 2d, tit. 1, § 10, that "all game, though taken in breach of the acts of parliament, or within another man's property, belongs to him who hath seized it." The rule above laid down applies even in the case of salmon taken without a proper title. It is an exception to this general rule, that deer have been considered *inter regalia*, and the privilege of hunting them required a special grant from the crown.

Right of the King to Game Jure Coronæ.—The law of Scotland does not acknowledge the game to belong to the sovereign, although the law of France holds it as a maxim, that all game belongs to the monarch *jure coronæ;* and even Sir William Blackstone is inclined to hold this as a principle of the law of England. Blackstone's Com. b. II., c. 26, p. 403. His opinion on this subject has, however, been ably controverted. See Craig de Feudis, lib. 2d, dig. 3d, § 60. The right of hunting, fishing, and fowling is indeed restrained, in many cases, under fixed penalties by the statutes to be hereafter mentioned; but all game, though caught in breach of these acts, or within another man's property, belongs to him who hath seized it. The prohibition, therefore, in those statutes can have no other effect than to inflict a fine on the trespasser, unless where the confiscation of what is caught makes a part of the statutory penalty.

Right of Proprietors to game on their own Lands.—The proprietors of land have a *qualified* property in game whilst upon their own private ground *ratione soli*, although this right of property is not an *absolute* right, which may be acquired by others in the manner before stated.

Our *statute-law* provisions are in restraint of the common-law right of every owner of land to kill game, and restrict the free exercise of such right even on his own estate.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE QUALIFICATION TO KILL GAME.

Summary of Scottish Acts.—THE Scots act 1424, c. 36, ordains the Justice Clerk to inquire of stalkers that slay deer, and such stalkers are to pay 40s. Scots. By the act 1457, c. 84, the

destroying of nests of eggs of *wild fowl* is prohibited under a penalty of 40s. By act 1474, c. 60, *no person* is to kill deer in time of snow under penalty of £10 Scots. By act 1551, c. 9, those who shoot with guns at deer, roe, or other wild beasts, or wild fowl, are to be punished with death and confiscation of moveables. By act 1555, c. 58, fowlers who lie in wait with nets are to be punished as killers of deer by former statutes. By act 1567, c. 15, shooting at deer, roe, hart and hare, rabbit, pigeon, heron or water-fowl, is prohibited, under penalty of forfeiture of moveables. This act was confirmed by 1581, c. 123, and 1587, c. 59, by which last the transgressors incur the punishment of theft. The act 1594, c. 214, ordains that none kill deer nor wild fowl with guns and girns, under a penalty of £100 Scots. The act 1597, c. 270, ratifies the former acts, and ordains that each sheriff, &c. destroy dogs which fowlers make use of for killing wild fowl, and to take the fowlers themselves, and put them in the stocks for 48 hours as oft as they are apprehended. The act 1600, c. 23, prohibits the buying, or selling, or killing, by girn, net, or hagbut, of red or fallow deer, roe, hare, partridge, moor-fowl, or other wild fowl that is in use to be taken by hawks.

No distinction of persons is mentioned in any of these acts; but it is evident that they could not be construed as applicable to the privileged orders, but solely to the lower class of society who destroyed game for the sake of subsistence or traffic. The first act which takes notice of a *qualification* to kill game is that of 1600, c. 23, where "such as by their revenues may bear the charges and burdens of the halks, hounds, and dogs, requisite for such pastimes" are mentioned; but no alteration was thereby made in the common law on that subject. By the act 1621, c. 31, (James the Sixth, parliament 23d,) the first positive qualification was introduced. It was thereby ordained "that no man hunt nor hawlk at any time hereafter who hath not *a plough of land in heritage*, under the pain of £100 Scots." This act is still in force, and constitutes the only limitation of the privilege known in the law of Scotland for killing game; and the subsequent act of 1685, increasing the qualification to £100 Scots of valued rent has been found in a case decided by the Court of Session, Kelly against Smith, 27th June, 1780, *to be in desuetude*, and that the act 1621 constituted the only qualification for killing game; and the same thing was again found in the case of Trotter

against M'Ewan, 8th July, 1809. It applies to *shooting* as well as *to hunting and hawking*, as was found in the case last quoted, and Marquis of Tweeddale against Somner, 18th June, 1808.

A Lease or Servitude affords no Qualification.—No *lease*, however long its endurance, can confer this qualification, as was found in the case of the Earl of Hopetoun against Wight, 17th January, 1810. Neither can the owner of a servitude of pasturage legally kill game thereon, the feudal right still remaining with the proprietor of the servient tenement, who alone is the heritor, as was found in the case of Forbes against Anderson, 1st February, 1809, and in the case of the Earl of Aboyne against Farquharson, 5th December, 1809, where the rights of parties were defined by a decreet-arbitral acquiesced in for 40 years. Yet the heritor was found to have the sole right of hunting and fowling upon the property. Mr Hutchison, in his Office of Justice of the Peace, book 4th, § 1, p. 522, states, that "it is not the *superiority* but the property (whether held of the crown or of a subject superior) that gives this privilege;" but he does not give his authorities.

Extent of a Plough-gate of Land.—Some difficulty has been experienced in the inferior courts in ascertaining what a *plough-gate of land* consists of, and what is its true definition, value, or extent. It does not appear that the Supreme Court of Scotland has yet decided this question. A plough-gate of land has been defined by Jamieson to be "as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough." Skene de Ver. Sig. says, "that ane oxengate should contain *thirteen* acres, and four oxengate extend to ane pund land of auld extent." Balfour says, that "ane pleuch should containe eight oxengang, and ane oxengang twelve acres." *Balfour's Practicks*, c. 98, p. 441.—This refers to arable land, and a quantity of pasture land equivalent in value to this must be held as a plough-gate in conferring the privilege of the statute, for it cannot be supposed that the legislature meant to exclude proprietors of pasture lands, however extensive their property, from the benefit of the act.

Right of those qualified in England to kill Game in Scotland.—Some doubts have occurred whether persons qualified by the laws of England to kill game in that country, or having a ploughgate of land in England, were thereby qualified to kill game in Scotland. This case was brought before Lord Armadale, on a suspension from

the sheriff of Dumfries-shire, who had found against the defenders, and his judgment was supported by his Lordship, who found that "no extent or value of landed estates in England, nor a lease of land in Scotland, nor permission by one proprietor to shoot upon his lands, can entitle the complainers, who have not a plough-gate of land in heritage in Scotland, to shoot or hunt upon the respondent's lands." Earl of Mansfield against Hendersons, 18th January, 1810.

Effect of Scottish Qualification in England.—In a parallel case tried in England, when a Scotch doctor claimed right to shoot in England under the 4th article of the act of union, Lord Mansfield said, "that under that act the Scotch have the same general privileges as the English, but then they must have the same qualifications, and the qualification, therefore, must be from Oxford or Cambridge."

A qualified Person may communicate the Privilege of killing Game on his own Lands to Another.—The privilege of a qualified person may, however, be communicated to a person not qualified to the extent of his hunting or shooting over the lands of the person so qualified, as was found in the case of Trotter against M'Ewan, before-mentioned. It has lately become a practice of proprietors of grouse-lands in Scotland to grant permissions to unqualified persons to shoot, or to let the privilege of shooting over their lands to different persons under such permissions, for a rent.

Qualification will not authorise a Trespass.—The qualification under the act 1621 does not, however, entitle the proprietor of a ploughgate of land to enter the property of another for the purpose of hunting or shooting without his permission; and this applies not only to enclosures, but also to open or waste grounds. In deciding the Marquis of Tweeddale's case, the Court had referred to the acts 1555 and 1685, which apply exclusively to enclosed grounds. The case of open or unenclosed grounds has, however, been also decided by the Court of Session, June 16, 1790, in a case where the Earl of Breadalbane was pursuer, and Thomas Livingston, defender, in which it was found that no proprietor, whatever may be the nature or situation of his grounds, is bound to submit to such encroachments without his consent.

Landlord and Tenant.—A tenant cannot prevent his landlord, or

those who have permission from him, to hunt or shoot on his farm. This was found by the Court of Session in the case of Ronaldson against Ballantyne, 21st November, 1804; but the Court seemed to be of opinion that the tenant could prevent any person from entering fields which were sown or prepared for a wheat crop. The tenant is in all cases entitled to reparation of any loss that may arise to him in the exercise of this right. It was found in the case of the Earl of Hopetoun against Wight, *supra*, that a tenant could not hunt over his own farm in right of his lease. Whether he could do so if possessed of a *qualification* has not been questioned; but from the principles before stated, it does not appear that a tenant so qualified, and having a game-certificate, could be subjected on any of the statutes now in force.

Common Fowler.—By the act 1707, 1st of Queen Anne, c. 13, *common fowlers* are discharged to presume to hunt on any grounds without a subscribed warrant from the proprietors, under the penalty of £20 Scots, (£1, 13s. 4d. sterling.) The same act provides, that *no fowler, or any other person whatever*, shall come within any heritor's ground, without leave asked and given by the heritor, with *setting dogs and nets*, for killing fowls by nets. No penalty is annexed to this offence, unless the following clause apply to it, viz. "And if any *common* fowler shall be found in *any place* with *guns or nets*, having no license from any nobleman or heritor, they shall be sent abroad as recruits." The same act prohibits the shooting of hares; but this part of it is repealed by 48th Geo. III. c. 94.

This act has been found not to be in desuetude by two decisions of the Court of Session,—Procurator-Fiscal of Dumbarton against M'Gregor, August, 1777; and Procurator-Fiscal of Edinburgh against Wilson, 27th June 1787. These two cases, however, relate only to one clause of the act, viz. shooting of hares. The other clauses of the act are not very consistent or intelligible. The import seems to be, 1st, That no common fowler shall hunt without liberty of the proprietor, under a penalty of £100 Scots, and forfeiture of dogs, guns, and nets. 2d, That no person shall come within any heritor's grounds *with setting dogs and nets;* and, 3d, That if any common fowler shall be found *in any place* with guns or nets, having no license from any nobleman or heritor, he shall be sent abroad as a recruit.

By the term *common fowler* seems to be meant either a person who acts as such by a license from a proprietor as his servant or otherways, or a person who makes a practice of killing and selling game. No instance has occurred of any conviction on the last clause of the act, inferring the sending abroad as a recruit; and it has been found, that dogs, guns, and nets, may not be seized *brevi manu*, under authority of this act. Gregory against Wemyss, 23d January 1753.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TIME FOR KILLING GAME.

By the statute 13 of Geo. III., c. 54, it is enacted, "That every person who shall wilfully take, kill, destroy, carry, sell, buy, or have in his or her possession, or use any muirfowl or tarmagan, between the 10*th day of December* and the 12th day of August, or heathfowl between the 10th day of December and 20th day of August, or any partridge between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September, or any pheasant between the 1st day of February and 1st day of October in any year, shall for *every* bird so taken, killed, destroyed, carried, sold, bought, found, or used, forfeit and pay £5 sterling; or, failing payment within ten days, suffer imprisonment for two months for each £5 thereof." And it is thereby further enacted, that every person *not qualified* to kill game in Scotland, not having leave from a qualified person, who shall have or carry at any time of the year, hares, partridges, pheasants, muirfowl, tarmagans, heathfowls, snipes, or quails, shall for the first offence pay the sum of 20s. sterling, and for every other offence 40s. sterling; or, on failure, be imprisoned six weeks for the first and three months for every other offence.

This act, so far as regards buying, selling, or having in possession, has not been much regarded, and the taverns, as well as the private tables of the great towns, are abundantly supplied with game of all descriptions, which are indeed publicly exposed to sale in the shops and markets. The persons who carry or have such game in their possession are protected from the operation of the act by having the permission of a qualified person; and although the *buying* and

setting is not by the act so protected, yet no convictions have followed or been tried under it, at least before the Supreme Court.

There seems to be no restriction as to the period or time of the year for hunting or shooting deer or hares, except that by the act 1521, c. 32, killing deer and hares *in time of snow* is prohibited. This part of the act, however, has, in a late case decided by the High Court of Justiciary, been found to be in *desuetude*. Mr Donald, the proprietor of a considerable estate in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, prosecuted Boddan on three statutes,—1st, on 1621, c. 31, for want of qualification; 2d, 1621, c. 32, for *hunting in time of snow;* and, 3d, on 13th Geo. III., for having game in possession. The Steward of Kirkcudbright found him liable on the two first acts, but restricted to one penalty.

Both parties appealed to the Circuit Court, and the Judges (Lords Alloway and Mackenzie) considering the points of law as of very general importance, certified the cause to the High Court of Justiciary, who found in substance, 1st, That the act against slaying hares in time of snow was NOT in force. 2d, That in following a wounded hare, from lands where the defender had the factor's leave to shoot, into the pursuer's lands, Boddan had not been guilty of *hunting* in the sense of the act 1621, c. 30, but of a trespass only; and, lastly, that having the factor's permission to shoot, he was entitled to have the *hare in possession*. The Court were of opinion that the permission of a factor having the usual powers was a sufficient qualification to shoot over the particular estate, but no farther; and to have the game killed by virtue of the permission in his possession, but no other game. Donald *v.* Boddan, 11th January, 1828. High Court of Justiciary.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MUIRBURN.

THE statutes, 1424, c. 20, and 1535, c. 11, are superseded on this subject by the act 13 Geo. III., c. 54, § 4, which enacts, " That every person who shall make muirburn, or set fire to any heath or muir in Scotland, from the 11th day of April to the 1st day of November, in any year, shall forfeit and pay 40s. sterling

for the first offence, £5 for the second offence, and £10 for every subsequent offence; and in case of not paying the sum decreed in ten days after conviction, shall suffer imprisonment for six weeks for the first, two months for the second, and three months for every subsequent offence." Section 5 provides that the possessor or tenant of the ground shall be deemed guilty of the offence unless he shall prove that the fire was communicated from other grounds, or raised by some person not of his family. And section 6, that proprietors of high and wet moors may burn the heather thereon between the 11th and 25th of April, or if let, may give written permission so to do, such writing to be registered in the Sheriff-Clerk or Steward Court books within which the lands lie. The prosecutions under this act are limited to six months.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE HUNTING OF FOXES.

It has been found that for the purpose of amusement no person is entitled to enter the property of another in pursuit of a fox any more than of a hare or a partridge. 3d March, 1778, Marquis of Tweeddale against Hugh Dalrymple; but for the purpose of destroying foxes, in order to the preservation of sheep and other animals liable to be made their prey, it has been found lawful to search for and pursue them on enclosed grounds without the permission of the proprietor. Colquhoun *v.* Buchanan, &c. 6th August, 1785.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DEER, HARES, AND RABBITS.

The act 1621, c. 31, which is still in force, provides "That no man hunt nor haulk in any time hereafter who hath not a plough of land in heritage." By the decision of the Court of Session, in the case of Trotter *v.* M'Ewan, 8th July, 1809, it was found "that hunting *does* comprehend shooting with fowling-pieces." It seems, therefore, to follow, that either the *qualifi-*

cation or the leave of a qualified person is necessary to give protection, in hunting or shooting deer, from the penalty of £100 Scots. There is no statute now in force against the shooting of deer in their natural state of liberty; nor does it appear from any of the modern statutes regarding game-certificates, that deer have ever been enumerated among the game which requires the payment of that tax.

Within enclosures our oldest statutes have considered deer, raes, and rabbits as *property*. By 1474, c. 60, it is provided "that no man hunt, schutte, or slay deer or raes in others' closses or parkes, or take cunnings out of cunningaires, or foules out of others' dowcattes, without special leave of the owners, under the pain of dittay, and to be *punished as thieft*."

The same principle is followed in the subsequent acts, 1503, c. 69; 1535, c. 13; 1579, c. 84; 1587, c. 59, which last declares the slayers of hart, hind, &c. to incur the punishment "due to the crime of thieft."

Hume, in his Criminal Law, vol. I., c. 2, seems to consider these statutes to a certain extent as still in force, and that deer-stealing especially has always been considered as a very serious offence; and that the entering another man's warren, and taking his rabbits for the sake of gain, is theft.

The property of wild animals, however, continues only while they are under the power of the owner, and should they escape they again become *feræ naturæ*.

It has lately been found by the Court of Session, in the case of Sir David Moncrieff, Baronet, against Arnott, his tenant, 1st, That *rabbits are not game*; and, 2d, That a tenant is entitled to kill them on his own farm, for the protection of his crops.

In this case, the Judges of the First Division were *unanimously* of opinion that rabbits were not game, and that Arnott, the tenant, was entitled to kill them; but as there appeared reason to suspect that Arnott had been engaged in killing game, they granted the *interdict* craved, so far as related to the killing of game, and found only modified expenses due. Shaw and Dunlop's Cases, vol. vi. p. 530. 13th February 1828.

CHAPTER VII.

PROSECUTION FOR PENALTIES.

Who may prosecute.—UNDER the acts 1621, c. 31, and 1707, c. 13, the procurator-fiscal is the proper prosecutor. It seems to be the opinion of Mr Hutchison, in his Justice of Peace, vol. ii. p. 570, that any other person may prosecute for the penalties under these acts; he considers this to be authorized by the act 8th Geo. I. c. 19, but it is doubtful (Lord Swinton thinks) whether this act be applicable to Scotland.

The penalties under the 13th Geo. III., c. 54, § 8, relative to close-time, having game in possession, and muirburn, can be prosecuted for by the procurator-fiscal or any other person who will inform or complain; and it has been found that, under this act, prosecutions may be carried on by the agent of an association for the preservation of game. Prosecution must be commenced within six months after the offence is committed. The informer cannot be a witness, as he has an evident interest.

The *mode of proof* under this act is declared to be either by the oath of one or more credible witnesses, or by the confession or oaths of the parties accused, before any two or more of his Majesty's justices of peace, or before the sheriff or steward-depute or substitute of the county where the offence shall be committed, or where the offender shall be found.

It has been found by the Court of Session that reference to the oath of the defender is competent, Hutson against Glendining and Brydon, November 1810; but it is not decided whether a reference to oath, in a prosecution for recovery of the statutory penalties for want of a game certificate, is competent.

The penalties, when recovered, under the act 1621, c. 31, are to be given one-half to his Majesty, the other to the dilator. Act 1707, c. 13, gives one-half to the discoverer, and the other at the disposal of the judge. The 13th Geo. III., c. 54, § 10, gives one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish where the offence is committed. The penalty against killing partridges in close-time is directed by 2d Geo. III., c. 19, referred to in 39th Geo. III.,

c. 34, § 4, to be given "to the person or persons who shall inform or sue for the same;" but it does not appear that, under any of the acts now in force, this penalty can be levied in Scotland; for, by the last quoted act, the only penalty imposed is that of the said 2d Geo. III., c. 19, which act is expressly declared to apply to England alone.

Penalties under two Acts for same Offence.—At the Circuit Court of Glasgow, 2d October, 1803, the Lord Justice Clerk gave his opinion that a common fowler could not be fined £100 Scots under the act 1621, and forfeit his guns, &c. under the act 1707. It is, however, stated by Mr Ness, (Treatise on the Game Laws, page 75,) that it is a settled point, that an unqualified person may be prosecuted in one action for the penalties of the act 1621 and 13th Geo. III., and also for damages to the party on whose lands he has hunted. Mr Ness does not, however, give his authorities.

Under the act 1621, c. 31, the Court of Session have found that the prosecution must be brought in the *forum delicti*, not in the *forum domicilii*.

GAME-LAWS OF ENGLAND.

In this division we shall follow the order laid down in Chitty's Treatise, which is divided into nine chapters :—

I. *Of the legal Definition of Game, and the Property in it.*
II. *Of privileged Places as to Game, such as Forests, Chases, Parks, and free Warrens.*
III. *Consideration of the Law as to qualified Persons.*
IV. *Penalties to which unqualified Persons are subject for Sporting.*
V. *Time when Game may be taken,—of buying and selling Game, and having it in Possession,—taking Eggs and burning Heath.*
VI. *Deer, Rabbits, and Pigeons.*
VII. *Proceedings against Offenders.*
VIII. *Offences against the Game Laws and their Punishments.*
IX. *Private Remedies either to prevent or punish Trespasses, &c.*

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION OF GAME, AND PROPERTY IN IT.

Johnson defines *game* to be "all wild animals which afford sport to their pursuers;" but in legal acceptation it is that species of wild animals which are protected by the *game-laws*. The statutes do not agree entirely in what are to be considered game.

The owners of lands have uniformly been considered to have a local property in game, and a right to take it whilst on their own land; the assertion, therefore, that the sovereign has the *sole property* in game is not well founded, and there *is no instance*, either civil or criminal, in which a party has been sued or prosecuted on behalf of the king for taking game, unless he took it within some privileged place; and it is laid down, that no indictment can be

supported for stealing animals *feræ naturæ* unless reclaimed, because they are the property of no one.

After the *Conquest*, the sovereign indeed did grant forests, chases, parks, and warrens over the lands of others, but Lord Coke says that this was contrary to the common law, and *charta de foresta* is a declaratory law securing to the subject his former right.

CHAPTER II.

PRIVILEGED PLACES.

THERE are certain places, which, by grants from the crown and legislative provisions, are privileged for the preservation of game: these are *forests*, *chases*, *parks*, and *free warrens*. There are also regulations for preservation of game in other places: these are *manors*, *hare and rabbit warrens*, *private grounds*, *and decoys*.

A forest (of which there are said to be sixty-nine) is the highest *franchise* relating to game, a *free chase* is the next, a *park* the next, and last a *free warren*. Lord Coke states the beasts of *forest* to be *hart*, *hind*, *buck*, *boar*, and *wolf*.

A *purlieu* is land adjoining to a forest, which was formerly within the forest, but disforested by *charta de foresta*. Lord Coke says, that in a purlieu in his own grounds a man may as lawfully hunt as any other owner may do in lands that were never afforested.

A *chase* or *free chase* (of which there are said to be thirteen) is a place privileged, by royal grant, for receipt of beasts of chase or royal game, therein protected *even from the owner of the land*, with a power of hunting them thereon. The beasts of chase are properly, buck, doe, hart, hind, roe, fox, martin, hare, boar, and wolf, but legally all beasts of venery.

A *park* (of which it is said there are 781) is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. The king may still give license to make a park on a subject's own grounds. The owner or keeper of a lawful park may shoot any dog running after deer in it.*

A *free warren* is a privilege to have beasts and fowl of warren on certain lands: the beasts are hares, conies, and roes; the fowls are

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* 1. Saund, 84, N. 3.

partridges, rails, quails, woodcocks, pheasants, mallards, and herons: the right of warren cannot be extended by inference to animals not clearly within it. Hence, it was held that *grouse* are not birds of warren. Duke of Devonshire *v*. Lodge, 7. Barewall and Cresswell, 36. It can only be claimed by grant from the king, or prescription which infers such a grant. The owner of a free warren may lawfully kill any dog which is used to haunt the warren. Action of trespass against a free warren is sustainable even against the owner of the soil.

Manors.—It does not appear that there is any particular privilege with respect to game annexed to a *manor* at common law. The lord of the manor has the same interest in game over those parts reserved in his own hands as any private person has over his own estate; and with respect to the land in tenure, either of freehold or copyhold, he has no power to enter either to hunt or to preserve game, and though a warren may by prescription belong to a manor, it is not parcel of it.

Lords of manors may, by 5th Anne, c. 14, and 9th Anne, c. 25, appoint one gamekeeper in each manor to kill game; and by 59th Geo. III. c. 102, they are empowered to appoint gamekeepers for such divisions of their manors as they think fit; but only one shall be appointed for each division, and the appointment registered with the clerk of the peace. A manor *by reputation* may retain its privilege to preserve game, and appoint a gamekeeper. The lord of a manor has no power as such to kill the dog of a qualified person running after game, as was found in the case of Vere *v*. Lord Lawdor. —11. East Reports, p. 568.

Hare and Rabbit Warrens.—Hare and rabbit warrens and grounds not enclosed, used for breeding and keeping rabbits, have also some peculiar privileges. Any person may make a rabbit-warren on his own land; but such is not a free warren without a license from the crown, nor will it entitle the owner to kill a dog hunting game.

There are some legislative provisions in favour of hare and rabbit warrens, particularly 9th Geo. I. c. 22, which makes it felony to rob any such warren, or to enter the same armed and disguised. By 22d and 23d Charles II. c. 25, it is enacted, that any person wrongfully entering at any time any warren or ground lawfully used for breeding or keeping of conies, though not enclosed, and take, chase, or kill any conies, without consent of the owner, shall pay treble damages, and

be imprisoned three months, and until he find security for good behaviour; and no person shall kill conies on the border of any warren, &c. except the owner of the soil or his servant; and the killing of them *in the night* is made felony, and subjects to seven years' transportation.—5th Geo. III. c. 14.

Private Grounds.—There is no legal distinction between preserves and other enclosures; but the occupier may prohibit every one except the owner of a chase or free warren from sporting over his grounds, and if he be himself qualified, he has the exclusive privilege of killing game thereon. If a person attempt to enter by force he may oppose him by force, and may support an action of trespass against an intruder, and an indictment in case of a battery. He has the property in the game *ratione soli* while upon it, and if started and killed there by a third person, this property is not divested. Unless game be excepted in a demise of the land, the possessory interest will vest in the lessee, yet the landlord may reserve the right of sporting to himself.

By 11th Henry VII. c. 17, it is enacted, "That it shall not be lawful to any person to take any pheasants or partridges by nets, snares, or other engines, upon the freehold of any other person without leave, under pain of forfeiture of £10, half to the party who shall sue, and half to the owner or possessor of the ground. And stat. 4th and 5th William and Mary, c. 23, enacts, That if inferior tradesmen, apprentices, or dissolute persons, presume to hunt, hawk, fish or fowl, they may be sued for trespass, and are liable in damages and full costs. And 23d Eliz. c. 10, enacts, That no person shall hawk or hunt where corn or other grain shall then grow, under pain of 40s. to the owner.

Foxes and Badgers.—Persons, however, may enter the lands of another in pursuit of a fox, badger, or other beast of prey, but may not enter to beat for these animals, or break ground to unearth them; but by some recent decisions the legality of hunting foxes over the lands of another is rendered very questionable.

Decoy.—A decoy is not a franchise, but, being kept at considerable expense, is in so far privileged that a party is not only liable for entering it and killing the fowl, but may be sued if he fire a gun so near as to frighten away the fowls, and this even (when for profit) by one in a boat on a public river.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PERSONS QUALIFIED TO KILL GAME.

THE qualification to kill game is confined to an interest in *real* property. The first qualification by estate for killing game in the reign of Richard the Second was 40s. a-year; in that of James the First, £10 a-year, and after that, in some instances, £40 a-year; and at last, in the reign of Charles the Second, it was raised to £100 a-year. By this act it is declared, "That all and every person not having lands and tenements, or some other estate of inheritance, of the clear yearly value of £100 per annum, or for term of life, or having lease or leases of 99 years, or any longer term, of the clear yearly value of £150, other than the son and heir-apparent of an *esquire* or other person of higher degree, and the owners and keepers of forests, parks, chases, or warrens, being stocked with deer or conies for their necessary use, in respect of the said forests, &c.—are thereby declared to be persons not allowed to have any guns, bows, greyhounds, setting dogs, ferrets, cony-dogs, lurchers, hayes, nets, lowbels, hare-pipes, gins, snares, or other engines, but shall be and are thereby prohibited to have, keep, or use the same." This statute provides no penalty, but merely authorises the seizure of the dogs and engines.

By the statute 4th and 5th William and Mary, c. 23, any person thus unqualified, keeping or using such engines, forfeits 5s. and not exceeding 20s.; and by 5th Anne, c. 14, (made perpetual by 9th Anne, c. 25,) the penalty was raised to £5. By the 5th and 9th of Anne, and 48. Geo. III. c. 93, lords and ladies of manors as such, and one gamekeeper for each manor, are authorised to kill game within their manors.

By the decisions under these acts it is found, that the lord of a manor, though not otherwise qualified, may kill game within his manor; but if he sport without his manor, will be liable to the same penalties as any other unqualified person.

Gamekeeper.—The act 7th James I., c. 11, authorises a person having free warren, and a lord of the manor, and a freeholder of 40s. per annum, to appoint a person to kill pheasants and partridges in the daytime upon his master's free warren, manor, or freehold.

The statute 22d and 23d Ch. II., c. 25, authorised lords of manors and other royalties, not under the degree of an esquire, to appoint one or more gamekeepers within their manors or royalties. But as gamekeepers thus appointed had merely a power to preserve game, it was provided by 5th Anne, c. 14, that lords or ladies of manors, on their lordship or manors, may empower gamekeepers to kill hares, pheasants, partridges, or other game, for the use of such lord or lady only. The act 9th Anne, c. 25, limits the appointment of keepers to kill game to one in each manor, and appoints their name to be registered with the clerk of the peace. The act 48th Geo. III., c. 55, enacts, That no gamekeeper shall be enabled to use any dog, &c. out of the precincts of the manor or royalty for which his deputation was granted; and 48th Geo. III., c. 93, empowers the appointment of *any person whatever* to be gamekeeper, and to kill game within the manor for which he is appointed, for his own use, or for the use of any other person, but it is to be specified in the deputation whether he is qualified; and the act 59th Geo. III., c. 102, authorises the appointment of gamekeepers for such *divisions of manors* as the lord or lady thereof shall think fit, with all the powers conferred by former acts.

It has been found that where *royalties* are mentioned in these acts, they must be *royalties of the same nature with manors.* That a person who has a *colourable title* to a manor or lordship may appoint a gamekeeper, and the Court will not suffer an inquiry into title in an action for the penalties. That a devisee of a manor in trust may appoint a keeper merely for the preservation of game; and that the lord of a manor may appoint gamekeepers, though he be under the degree of an esquire; and a *corporation* may appoint a gamekeeper, Spurrier *v.* Vale, 10 East. 413. If a gamekeeper kill game beyond the bounds of his district, he is liable in the penalty of £5; but his dogs or guns cannot be seized or taken from him.

Son and Heir-Apparent of an Esquire or Person of higher Degree.—The statute 22d and 23d Ch. II., c. 25, contains the following words:—"Other than the son and heir-apparent of an esquire, or other person of higher degree." The omission of the word "of" before the words "other person" has created doubts whether the person of higher degree, or only their eldest sons, were qualified. It has been settled in Jones *v.* Smart, 1. Term Rep. 44, that the qua-

lification only extended to the *eldest sons* of esquires and persons of higher degree.

Sir William Blackstone observes, that it is somewhat unsettled what constitutes or who is a real *esquire;* for it is not an estate, however large, that confers that rank on the owner. Com. 1, 406. *Camden*, who was himself a herald, reckons four sorts of them: 1st, The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2d, The eldest sons of younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession. Sir Henry Spelman entitles both of these species of esquires, *armigeri natalitij.* 3d, Esquires created by the king's letters patent or other investiture, and their eldest sons. 4th, Esquires by virtue of their offices, as justices of the peace, and others who bear any office of trust under the crown, and are styled esquires in their commission, who have a right to that distinction for life. To these may be added esquires of Knights of the Bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation, and all Scotch, Irish, and foreign peers; for not only these, but the eldest sons of peers of Great Britain, though frequently titular lords, are only esquires in the law, and must be so named in all legal proceedings. Barristers are entitled to the term in all legal proceedings; and the eldest son of a barrister is entitled as such to kill game. A captain in the army or navy is an esquire for the purposes of this act; but a captain of volunteers, having a lord-lieutenant's commission, is not, although, by 44th Geo. III., c. 54, they are entitled to rank with officers of the regular forces.

With respect to persons of higher degree, according to Blackstone, doctors in the learned professions are next superior to esquires; but the qualification must be from Oxford or Cambridge to give the privileges of the act.

In Respect of real Estate.—It has been found, that in the case of *joint-tenants*, each tenant must have an interest or clear annual income of £100 derived from real property, and that a *copyhold* of inheritance is a legal qualification. That not only lands, but houses, &c. are included, and that the estate must be in possession, not in reversion. It is not necessary that the person have a *legal* estate; it is sufficient to have an *equitable* interest of inheritance of the clear value of £100 a-year, Wetherell *v.* Hall, Cald. Rep. p. 230; but if the estate be reduced below the clear yearly value of

£100 by rent-charge, mortgage, land-tax, or other encumbrance, the owner is not thereby qualified.—See the above case.

Estate for Life.—It was found, Lounds *v.* Lounds, Cald. Rep. 188, that a life-estate of less than £150 is not a qualification to kill game; and a rector or vicar is not qualified whose preferment is of less value.

Leases for ninety-nine Years or upwards.—A lease for ninety-nine years to trustees, depending on the *contingency* of the defendant and others *so long living*, was found a sufficient qualification: it is sufficient that it may so long continue.

Unqualified Persons sporting with qualified.—A person going out with a gentleman qualified to kill game cannot be convicted as an unqualified person. Lord Mansfield said, (in the case King *v.* Newman, Lofft. 178,) "Shall not a gentleman take any body out with him to beat the bushes and see a hare killed?" This permission, however, cannot authorise a person to *shoot* at game in company with one who is qualified.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES TO WHICH UNQUALIFIED PERSONS ARE LIABLE.

THE statute 5th Anne, c. 14, § 4, enacts, "That if any person or persons not qualified shall keep or use any greyhounds, setting dogs, hayes, lurchers, tunnels, or any other engines, to kill and destroy the game, and shall thereof be convicted upon the oath of one or two credible witnesses by the justice or justices of peace where such offence is committed, the person or persons so convicted shall forfeit the sum of £5." The *game* meant are hares, pheasants, partridges, moor, heath game, or grouse; but the act does not include woodcocks or rabbits.

Inferior Tradesmen, &c.—The statute 4th and 5th William and Mary, c. 23, enacts, That if *inferior tradesmen*, *apprentices*, and other *dissolute persons*, shall presume to hunt and hawk, fish or fowl, such persons may be sued for their wilful trespass, and if found guilty, the plaintiff shall recover damages and full costs.

The penalty thus incurred must be proceeded in by information and conviction within three months, or by action within six months.

CHAPTER V.

TIME WHEN GAME MAY BE TAKEN—BUYING, SELLING, AND HAVING IN POSSESSION—TAKING OF EGGS—BURNING HEATH, &c.

Time.—Deer may be taken or killed at any time by the owner. Hares may be killed at any season except in time of *snow.* 2d James I., c. 27, § 2, enacts, "That every person who shall trace or course any hare in time of snow shall be imprisoned three months, unless he pay twenty shillings for every hare he shall have killed." Neither is there any provision as to the season for killing *rabbits.* By 2d Geo III., c. 19, no person shall take, kill, destroy, carry, sell, buy, or have in his possession any *pheasant* between the 1st of February and 1st of October, or any partridge from the 1st of February to the 1st of September, except those kept in a mew or breeding-place, on pain of forfeiting £5 to the informer for every such pheasant. The 13th Geo. III., c. 55, § 1, enacts, That no person shall wilfully take, kill, destroy, carry, sell, buy, or have in his possession any *heath-fowl*, called black game, or *grouse*, called red game, or any bustard, between the 1st of March and 1st September, on pain of forfeiting for first offence not more than £20 nor less than £10, and for every other offence not less than £20 nor more than £30. By 43d Geo. III., c. 112, and 50 Geo. III., c. 67, heath-fowl or black game are to be preserved in the *New Forest*, and in the counties of *Somerset* and *Devon*, from 10th December to 1st September. The act 10th Geo. II., c. 32, § 10, provides, That if any person shall, between the 1st of June and 1st of October, by hayes, tunnels, or other nets, drive and take any *wild-duck, teal, widgeon, or any other water-fowl*, he shall be liable to the penalty of five shillings for every such water-fowl taken; one-half to the informer, the other to the poor; and the justice may seize and destroy the nets.

Particular Days.—The 13th Geo. III., c. 80, § 6, enacts, That if any person shall upon *Sunday* or *Christmas-day* wilfully take, kill, or destroy any hare, pheasant, partridge, heath-game, or moor-game, or shall use any gun, dog, net, or engine for that purpose, he shall

forfeit for the first offence not more than £20 nor less than £10; for the second not more than £30 nor less than £20; and for every subsequent offence £50.

With respect to *rabbits*, the 5th Geo. III., c. 14, enacts, " That if any person shall in the *night-time* enter into any warren or ground used for breeding or keeping conies, though not enclosed, and take or kill any cony, or be aiding therein, against the will of the owner, he shall be transported for seven years, or suffer some less punishment by fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. With exception as to killing rabbits near the sea or river-banks in the county of Lincoln.

Buying, selling, and having Game in Possession.—The regulations upon which prosecutions are usually founded for buying, selling, or having game in possession, are 4th and 5th William and Mary, c. 23; the statute 5th Anne, c. 14; 9th Anne, c. 25; 28th Geo. II., c. 1.; and 58th Geo III., c. 75.

The 5th Anne, c. 14, § 2, enacts, That if any higgler, chapman, innkeeper, &c. shall have in custody, or shall buy, sell, or offer to sell, any hare, pheasant, partridge, moor, heath game, or grouse, (unless in the case of a carrier when sent by a qualified person,) shall forfeit for each head of game £5. By section 4th, any gamekeeper who shall sell game without consent of the lord of the manor shall be committed to the house of correction for three months. This does not apply to gamekeepers not for use of lord of manor, under 48th Geo. III., c. 93.

The 9th Anne, c. 26, enacts, That if such game be found in the shop, house, or possession of *any person unqualified*, or not being entitled thereto *under some person so qualified*, the same shall be within the meaning of the act. The 28th Geo. II., c. 12, enacts, That if any person, *whether qualified or not*, *sell or expose to sale* any such game, he shall forfeit £5 for each head of game. This act does not apply to *buying* game. But by 58th Geo. III., c. 75, it is enacted, That if any person, *whether qualified or not*, shall buy game, he forfeits £5.

Taking Eggs of Game.—By 25th Henry VIII., c. 17, (which 3d and 4th Edward VI, c. 7, declare shall continue,) it is enacted, That no person between the 1st day of March and last day of June shall take or destroy the eggs of any wild-fowl, on pain of im-

prisonment for one year, and of forfeiting twentypence for every egg of a crane or a bustard, eightpence of bittern, heron, or strovelard, and a penny of every mallard, teal, or other wild-fowl; half to the king, and half to the party suing.

By the 2d James I., c. 27, to take, spoil, or destroy the eggs of any pheasant, partridge, or swan, subjects the offender to a fine of twenty shillings for each egg, or imprisonment for three months.

Burning Heath.—By 4th and 5th William and Mary, c. 23, no person on any mountains, hills, heaths, moors, forests, chases, or other wastes, shall *burn* between 2d February and 24th June any *grig*, *ling*, *heath*, *furze*, *goss* or *fern*, on pain of being committed to the house of correction for not less than ten days nor more than one month, there to be whipt and kept to hard labour. The proceeding on this act is by indictment. By 28th Geo. II., c. 19, any person not having a right or legal license to do the same, who shall set fire to, burn, or destroy any goss, furze, or fern, in any forest or chase in England, shall, upon conviction before one justice, or on the oath of one witness, forfeit not less than £2 nor more than £5; one-half to the informer, and one-half to the poor of the parish.

CHAPTER VI.

DEER, RABBITS, AND PIGEONS.

Deer.—FORMERLY deer were not the subjects of absolute property, and a right to them could only exist *ratione soli*, unless they were tame and reclaimed; and even if the king's deer escaped out of the forest, it was lawful for any one to kill them upon his own land.

By 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 29, § 26, it is enacted, "That if any person shall unlawfully and wilfully course, hunt, snare, kill, or wound, or attempt to kill or wound, any deer in the enclosed part of any forest, chase, or purlieu, or in any *enclosed* land wherein deer shall be usually kept, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted, shall be liable as in the case of simple larceny; and if any person shall unlawfully and wilfully course, hunt, &c. any deer in the *unenclosed* part of any forest, chase, or purlieu, he shall, on conviction before a justice of peace, forfeit and pay such sum

not exceeding £50 as to such justice shall seem meet; and a second offence shall be deemed felony, and punished as in the case of simple larceny; and by § 27 it is enacted, That if any deer, head, skin, or other part thereof, or any snare or engine for taking thereof, shall, by virtue of a search-warrant, be found in the possession of any person, or on his premises, with his knowledge, and he shall not satisfy a justice that he came lawfully thereby, or had lawful occasion for such snare or engine, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £20, and the justice may summon before him every person through whose hands such deer shall appear to have passed, who on conviction shall be liable in the sum before-mentioned. By section 28th, the person setting any snare or engine for killing of deer in a forest, chase, or purlieu, whether enclosed or not, or in any adjoining fence, or in any enclosed land where deer shall be usually kept, and the destroying of any fence of land where deer shall be then kept, subjects, on conviction before one justice, to any sum not exceeding £20.

Rabbits.—Rabbits are not in legal acceptation *game*, nor are they included in a statute relating to it, unless expressly named. Rex *v.* Yates, 8th and 9th William III. 1 Ld. Rayne, 151, see Chitty, p. 128. A commoner cannot destroy rabbits put upon the common by the lord; but if they escape and do damage on the lands of another, they may be killed. The act 48th Geo. III., c. 55, makes it necessary to take out a game-certificate for killing rabbits, excepting in warrens or enclosed grounds, or in lands in occupation of the killer, by himself or by those under his direction.

By 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 29, § 30, it is enacted, That any person killing any hare or cony in the *night-time* in any warren or ground lawfully used for breeding or keeping hares or conies, whether enclosed or not, shall be guilty of a *misdemeanor;* and any person taking or killing hares in such places in the *daytime* shall pay such sum not exceeding £5 as to the justice shall seem meet.

Pigeons.—At common law, any person may now keep pigeons, nor can any action be brought for any damage they may do; and, before the statutes to be mentioned, any one might shoot them whilst on his land; for there is no property in them, except whilst they are in the dovecote. The statute 2d Geo. III., c. 29, enacts, "That if any person, not being the owner, shall shoot at, with intent to kill, or shall kill, or take any house dove or pigeon, and shall be convicted by

confession, or one witness, before one justice, he shall forfeit 20s.; or, in default of payment, be committed to the house of correction for not less than one, nor more than three months.

By 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 29, § 33, it is enacted, "That if any person shall unlawfully and wilfully kill, wound, or take, any house dove or pigeon, under such circumstances as shall not amount to larceny at common law, every such offender, being convicted thereof before one justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay, over and above the value of the bird, any sum not exceeding £2."

CHAPTER VII.

POWERS OF FORESTERS, GAMEKEEPERS, &c. TO SEIZE OFFENDERS, THEIR DOGS, GUNS, GAME, &c. IN THEIR POSSESSION.

By the policy of the common law, and the express provisions of the *charta de foresta*, no person could be taken or imprisoned upon suspicion of his having offended against the game-laws, unless the suspicion was sanctioned by the finding of a jury on presentment or indictment. This was found in the case of the King *v.* Mackin and others. 1. Shower, p. 54. A great variety of powers have, however, been vested in lords of manors, justices of peace, park-keepers, and others, authorising them to interfere in a summary manner to preserve game. The statute *de Malefactoribus in Parcis*, 21st Edw. I., c. 2, enacts, "That any forester, parker, or warrener, who, in case of any trespassers resisting, or not yielding, shall kill any offender, either in arresting or taking him, shall not be punished unless he acted *maliciously*."

The 16th Geo. III., c. 30, § 9, and the 42d Geo. III., c. 107, enacts, "That if any person, armed, shall enter any forest where deer are usually kept, with intent to take deer, the ranger or keeper may seize and take from such person all guns and other engines, and dogs there brought for coursing deer, in like manner as gamekeepers of manors may do; and if any person shall beat or wound such ranger or keeper, he shall be guilty of felony, and transported for seven years." It may be collected that the keeper of a legal forest, park, chase, or warren, may lawfully shoot at an offender

who attempts to fly; but, as observed by Sir William Blackstone, there must be an apparent necessity on the officer's side, viz. that the deer-stealers would otherwise escape.

A park-keeper may lawfully kill a greyhound which has chased a deer in his park, Barrington *v.* Turner, 3 Leving, 28; and the warrener, if a person seized of a warren, may justify the killing of a dog which has been used to infest the warren, whilst he is running after rabbits.

The act 5th Anne, c. 14, enacts, "That it shall be lawful for any justice of peace, and lords and ladies within their manors, to take away any hare, pheasant, partridge, moor, heath game, or grouse, from any higgler, chapman, innkeeper, victualler, carrier, or any other person not qualified to kill the same; and to take away greyhounds, setting-dogs, lurchers, nets, or other engines from any persons not qualified to keep the same." The 9th Anne, c. 25, enacts, "That the justice of the peace before whom a person is convicted of taking wild-fowl in an improper season, shall order the hayes, nets, &c. that were used, to be destroyed." A justice of peace cannot *himself enter a house* to seize a gun or other engine, but can only grant his warrant to another. By 22d and 23d Chas. II., c. 25, lords of manors may appoint gamekeepers by a writing under their hand and seal, who, being authorised, may take and seize all such guns, bows, dogs, nets, or other engines for taking or killing conies, hares, pheasants, partridges, or other game, within such manors, from any person prohibited to use the same by said act.

By the statute 22d and 23d Chas. II., c. 25, the gamekeeper of a lord of manor is authorised to seize guns, dogs, &c. used by unqualified persons within his manor; but cannot seize the gun of another gamekeeper duly appointed, though trespassing out of his proper manor.

If a gamekeeper be uncertain of the qualification of a person sporting in his manor, he should obtain the warrant of a justice of peace for seizing his game. No gamekeeper can seize a gun unless the unqualified person be using it at the time for the destruction of game; neither can he kill a dog within the manor unless used in the same manner.

The statutes do not empower a lord of manor or his gamekeeper in the daytime to seize the unqualified person himself, but merely

his dogs and engines; but in the night-time he may do so. 4th and 5th William and Mary, c. 2, 23.

To *search houses* the warrant of a justice is necessary, after information on oath of the offence first made.

The 39th and 40th Geo. III., c. 50, enacts, That it shall be lawful for *any person* to seize and apprehend the persons who, to the number of two or more, shall enter any forest, chase, park, &c. in the night, having any instrument to kill game, and to deliver them to a peace-officer.

The 48th Geo. III., c. 55, relating to game-certificates, authorises any commissioner, &c. to demand such certificate; as to which, see page 565, under the head of Game-Laws which apply both to England and Scotland.

The 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 29, § 29, enacts, "That *any person* intrusted with the care of deer in any forest, chase, or purlieu, or in any enclosed land where deer are kept, may demand from any person entering the same with intent to hunt, wound, kill, snare, or carry away any deer, any gun, snare, or engine in his possession, and any dog there brought for hunting, &c., and to seize and take the same in such place, or any other place to which on pursuit he may have escaped therefrom; and if any person shall unlawfully beat the keeper or his assistants, he shall be guilty of felony;" and by § 63, "Any person found committing any offence punishable by this act, except only the offence of angling in the daytime, may be immediately apprehended without a warrant by any peace-officer, or by the owner of the property with respect to which the offence shall be committed, or by his servant, or any person anthorised by him, and taken before a justice of peace, to be dealt with according to law."

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES RELATING TO GAME, AND MODES OF ENFORCING PENALTIES.

1*st*, *Indictment at Common Law*.—THERE is not a sufficient property in game at *common law* in any individual, nor even in the

king, to support an *indictment or criminal prosecution* against a person for taking it, and the punishment must be looked for in the legislative provisions made for protecting game.

But if animals, *feræ naturæ*, are dead or reclaimed, and known to be so, or confined, and may serve for food, it is indictable even at common law to steal them.

The statutes before mentioned generally point out the proper course of proceeding for infraction of the game-laws; when the statutes afford a particular remedy, and the offence was not before punishable at common law, the course directed by the statute must be pursued.

2*d*, *Quo Warranto*.—Blackstone, in his Commentaries, vol. iii. p. 262, 3–4, classes actions of *quo warranto* under the head of criminal prosecutions, though the fine is nominal, and the proceeding is, in some respects, of a civil nature. This is a proceeding in the nature of a writ of right for the king against a person who usurps or claims any franchises or liberties, requiring him to show by what authority he claims them. In former times numerous instances occur of proceedings of this nature: The form is given in Coke's Entries, p. 561.

Of Offences punishable by pecuniary Penalty.—Most of the offences against the game-laws are punishable by pecuniary penalties, which are recoverable by three modes of proceeding: 1st, By action; 2d, By information in the Crown-office; 3d, By information before a magistrate.

By 8th Geo. I. c. 19, it is enacted, That the informer may proceed by *action of debt* on the case, *bill*, *plaint*, *or information*, in any of his Majesty's courts of record; in which, if he recover, he shall likewise have double costs and *whole penalty*; but no offender shall be prosecuted by both of these methods.

With respect to the *evidence*, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant committed the offence; and must also show, by producing the writ, that the action was commenced within the legal time, unless the record show it. The *onus* of proving a *qualification* is on the defendant; but to rebut such proof, the plaintiff should be prepared to show, that, by mortgages, land-tax, or other outgoings, he is disqualified. It is not necessary in all cases to produce the title-deeds; actual possession of an estate, or a receipt of money from the person in possession, is *prima facie* evidence. Proof of having acted as a lord of manor, or that his father had acted as a barrister,

&c. will in general suffice. It is an established rule, that where the jury, though contrary to the evidence, find for the defendant in an action upon the game-laws, the court will not grant a new trial.

Information in the Superior Courts.—Informations before the courts at Westminster are now very frequent in the Crown-office. The usual course is for the informer to make an affidavit intituled *in the King's Bench*, before a commission in that court, concisely stating the facts of the case. The next step is to form the *information.* This is indorsed by the master of the Crown-office, and the date marked, which must be in term time. An *attachment* then issues from the Crown-office, directed to the sheriff of the county where the defendant resides, and upon this writ the sheriff may *arrest* the defendant, who must either lie in custody, or give a bail-bond for his appearance at the return of the attachment.

Informations before Magistrates.—The principal regulation as to this form of proceeding is the 5th Anne, c. 14, § 4, relating to the recovery of the penalty for keeping or using a dog or engine, being unqualified, which enacts, "That if the party be thereof convicted, upon the oath of one or two credible witnesses, by the justice or justices of the peace where such offence is committed, the person or persons shall forfeit the sum of £5,—one half to the informer, the other half to the poor of the parish where the same was committed: the same to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by warrant of such justice; and for want of such distress the offender shall be sent to the house of correction for the space of three months for the first offence, and for every after offence four months."

The subsequent statutes either enact that this course should be adopted, or contain peculiar regulations for particular cases.

The *time* within which the information must be laid is *three* months, except for taking game *at night*, or on *Sunday* or *Christmas*, which is *one* calendar month.

The *informer* is not a competent witness.

The person against whom information is laid may be an infant or *femme couverte*, and it may be against one alone or several jointly; but they cannot be separately convicted for distinct penalties for the same offence.

Some of the statutes require the information to be on oath; and though in some this is not required, it is not bad on that account.

The defendant must be summoned, and the summons should be in writing, and signed and sealed by the magistrate: it is addressed to a constable, who must summon the defendant to appear at a named hour and place, to answer the information.

If upon appearance the defendant deny the charge, the informer must proceed to establish the information; or, if he do not appear, and do not send a sufficient excuse, the justice may proceed and convict, if the offence be established.

If he confess, no other evidence is necessary; and his confession made to others, if proved, is sufficient. The conviction must state the name of the witness, to show that it was not the informer. Parishioners, by 27th Geo. III., c. 29, though rated to the poor, may give evidence if the penalty does not exceed £20. By 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 29, § 64, "the evidence of the *party aggrieved*" is to be admitted.

Several of the statutes relative to game give a particular form of *conviction;* but, for the most common offences, under 5th Anne, c. 14, there is no prescribed form.

The 5th Anne requires that the distress-warrant shall be issued by the same magistrate who convicted the offender. The magistrate must first distrain, and if he imprison him in the first instance when he might have distrained, it will be *false imprisonment.*

The statutes of 5th Anne, c. 14, and 9th Anne, c. 25, do not give any appeal to the sessions; but the acts 22d and 23d Chas. II., c. 25, and 13th Geo. III., c. 55 and 80, expressly give an appeal, and require a recognizance with surety.

CHAPTER IX.

OF PRIVATE REMEDIES FOR TRESPASS IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

These remedies are of two kinds: 1st, Those which are calculated to prevent trespass. 2d, Those which operate as punishments on the offender and give compensation to the injured.

It is lawful to take a bond or other security from a party, stipulating that he will not sport.

In general a court of equity will not interfere or grant *an injunction* where the trespass is only contingent or temporary; but if it continues so long as to become a nuisance, the court will grant an injunction.

With respect to remedies for trespasses, the party usually founds his action for the trespass at common law; and the statutes 8th and 9th William III., c. 11, § 4, which applies to inferior tradesmen, apprentices, and other dissolute persons, give full costs, however small the damage.

It is not essential that *a notice* should have been given to the offender; but it is advisable so to do to secure costs, under 22d Chas. II., c. 9, which allows "no more costs than damages, unless these exceed 40s. or the judge certify that the trespass was wilful and malicious."

GAME-LAWS WHICH APPLY BOTH TO SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

THESE may be comprehended under three heads, viz.—

1. *Game-Certificate.*
2. *Going armed by Night for Destruction of Game.*
3. *Officers and Soldiers killing Game.*

1. *Game-Certificate.*—All persons, whether qualified or not, must pay an annual duty, and receive a stamp certificate thereof, before using any dog, net, gun, or other engine, for the taking or destruction of game. By statute 25th Geo. III., c. 50th, it is enacted, that from 1st July, 1785, any person using such for killing "any hare, pheasant, partridge, heath-fowl, grouse, or any other game whatever, shall forfeit and pay £20 sterling;" and certificates for gamekeepers do not protect them beyond the limits of the lands for which the deputation is given. By 48th Geo. III., c. 55, to the game mentioned in the former act are added, "woodcock, snipe, quail, or landrail, and conies;" but the act excepts the taking of woodcocks and snipes with nets or springes, and taking of conies in warrens or any enclosed ground whatever, or by any person in lands in his occupation, either by himself or by his orders; and by act 53d Geo. III. c. 93, the duty is increased to £3 : 13 : 6. Persons who have no game-certificate may give assistance to those who have paid the duty; but it must be strictly an aid to a person possessing a license, 54th Geo. III. c. 141.

Gamekeeper's Certificate.—A deputation may be granted by any person to his own servant, or to the servant of another, as gamekeeper upon his lands; and if the master is charged with the duty for such servant as such, only £1 : 5 is payable for his gamekeeper's certificate; but if not, then £3 : 13 : 6 is chargeable for his certificate.

Every person found using any gun, net, or other engine, for taking game, is required to produce his certificate if demanded by any assessor or collector of the parish where he shall then be, or by any

commissioner, inspector, or surveyor of taxes acting for the county or district, or by any person duly assessed to the game-duty, or the owner or occupier of the lands, and to permit them to read the same, or to take a copy of it. If no certificate is produced, the Christian and surname and place of residence may be required; and refusal, or giving a false name, subjects to a penalty of £20 sterling.

The certificate continues in force until and upon the 5th of April next after the time of issuing the same, and no longer, and it confers no qualification.

By the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 48, persons who have paid the duty on game-certificates in Great Britain are exempted from the duty in Ireland; and persons who have taken out a certificate in Ireland may kill game in Great Britain upon paying the additional duty only.

2. *Going armed by Night for Destruction of Game.*—By the act 9. Geo. IV., c. 69, the act 57. Geo. 3, c. 90. is repealed, and it is enacted that if any person shall *by night* unlawfully take or destroy any game or rabbits in any land, whether open or enclosed, or shall by night unlawfully enter, or be in any land, whether open or enclosed, with any gun, net, engine, or other instrument, for the purpose of taking or destroying game, such offender shall, upon conviction before two justices, be committed for the first offence to the common jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding three calendar months, there to be kept to hard labour, and at the expiration of such period shall find securities by recognizance, and in Scotland by bond of caution, himself in £10, and two sureties in £5 each, or one surety in £10, for his not offending again for one year following; and in case of not finding such sureties, shall be farther imprisoned, and kept to hard labour for six calendar months, unless sureties be sooner found. For a second offence, the imprisonment may be extended to six calendar months and kept at hard labour, and the surety is doubled, both in amount and also in the period of its duration; and in case of a third offence, he may be transported for seven years, or imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any term not exceeding two years. Sect. 2d, Where any person shall be found committing said offences, the owner or occupier of the land, or person having right of warren, or lord of manor, and also the game-keeper or servant of such persons, or their assistants, can seize such offender, and deliver him to

a peace-officer, to be conveyed before two justices of the peace; and, in case of assault with any gun or other offensive weapon by such offender, he shall be liable to transportation for seven years, or to imprisonment and hard labour not exceeding two years. Sect. 3d, Any person charged on oath of one credible witness, and in *Scotland* on application of the procurator-fiscal, before any justice, with such offence, such justice may issue warrant for his apprehension, and to take him before two justices, to be dealt with according to law. Sect. 5th, Summary prosecutions limited to six calendar months from the date of the offence; and prosecutions by indictment, or otherwise than upon summary conviction, to be commenced within twelve months. Sect. 6th, Appeal may be made to quarter-sessions against any summary conviction, on security being found to make personal appearance, and to pay costs if awarded, and abide the sentence of Court. Sect. 9th, If any persons, to the number of three or more together, shall by night *unlawfully* enter or be found on any land, whether open or enclosed, for the purpose of taking or destroying game or rabbits, *any* of such persons being armed with any gun, crossbow, bludgeon, or any other offensive weapon, *each* of such persons being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported for not less than seven nor more than fourteen years, or to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for any term not exceeding three years. Sect. 12th, Night, under this act, means from the expiration of the first hour after sunset to the beginning of the last hour before sunrise. Sect. 13th, By this act *game* means hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath, or moor game, black game, and bustards.

3. *Officers and Soldiers.*—By the annual mutiny act it is provided, "That if any officer or soldier shall, without leave of the lord of the manor, under his hand and seal first had and obtained, kill or destroy any hare, cony, pheasant, partridge, pigeon, or any other sort of fowls, poultry, or fish, or his majesty's game, within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall, upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses, be convicted, every officer so offending shall forfeit £5, to be distributed among the poor of the place; and every officer, commanding-in-chief upon the place, for every such offence so committed by any soldier under his command, shall forfeit the sum of 20s. under pain of forfeiting his commission."

GENERAL REMARKS.

In tracing the progress of the game-laws, both in England and Scotland, it may be observed that the statutory regulations for the protection of game increase in number and strictness in proportion as, in consequence of the improvement of land, the killing of game becomes more the amusement, and less the necessary occupation of the proprietors of the soil.

Before the reign of Richard the Second, or the end of the 14th century, in England; and in Scotland, even so lately as to the end of the sixteenth century,—no qualification to kill game was required.

After the establishment of the Normans, many encroachments were made on the privileges of the people of England, till the great abuse of power, in the reign of King John, roused the nobles to resistance; and in the same year (1215) which gave to England the *Magna Charta*, which forms the basis of her Constitution, the *Charta de Foresta* was passed, by which the usurpation of forest privileges and other encroachments, made in that and the two preceding reigns, were annulled, and regulations made to prevent future abuses.

In the progress of improvement, and in consequence of the division and appropriation of land, it has been found necessary to make alterations on the law, to prevent encroachment on the property of individuals by persons in quest of game. This has been done by a number of enactments and regulations for the preservation of game and the punishment of transgressors, but without recognising any absolute right of property in game, which remained, in so far as not restrained by statute, the property of any one who could catch it.

That game should be considered as *res nullius*, while land itself was in a great measure common, is perfectly natural; but it seems unreasonable to suppose that it should continue free to all, when the land on which it is reared has been appropriated and enjoyed by individual possessors.

While game is viewed as the property of any one who can catch it, and the only security of the landowner is in the statutory penalties with

which the law has protected his right, there appears little moral turpitude in taking that which is considered in its nature common; and the killing of which not being, strictly speaking, criminal, is made so only by the regulations of the statute-book. And thus it is that the crime of poaching, however dangerous in its tendency and demoralizing in its effects, is generally viewed as one of a very venial nature, and that the punishments inflicted on such offences are considered as unnecessarily rigorous. Nay, the present game-laws are felt by many as imposing an invidious distinction, as giving to the rich an immunity from laws which are oppressive to the poor, and as conferring a right on a person possessed of a certain income to do that which renders an indigent man liable to the severe penalties of the statutes.

For these evils, which must be evident to all who are acquainted with the state of public feeling on this subject among all classes of society, we suggest, as the most obvious and effective remedy, that a declaratory law be passed, making game the property of the possessor of the land on which it may be found, and giving him the absolute right to sell or dispose of it at pleasure.

By thus making game property, there would be at once stamped upon poaching the *character* and the *turpitude* of *theft*; and the poacher, instead of being considered as chargeable only with a trespass or a breach of statutory enactments, would be guilty of a crime against common law, and be visited by the obloquy attendant on such transgressors. The invidious distinction to which we have alluded would also by this means be removed, as *any one* who takes away *the property* of another is guilty of theft, without regard either to his rank or fortune.

By the alteration now proposed, the tenant would have right to kill the game on his farm, unless a special reservation is made by the landlord; and it appears equitable, that as the farmer is at the expense of rearing and maintaining the game, he should have a right to make use of it, or receive from the proprietor a corresponding deduction from his rent.

The severity of the innovation which we have suggested would be felt only by the *idle* and *dissolute* class of men who prefer the occupation of poaching to any more laborious employment; their offences would assume a different aspect in the eye of the law and in

the opinion of the public, and they themselves be obliged to seek some other mode of subsistence.

The privileges of enjoying the sports of the field, or disposing of game to advantage, would thus be exercised by many, who, under the present system, are at the expense of rearing game for others, while they themselves have no interest in them, either for amusement or profit.

To increase either the number or severity of the penal statutes is by no means our intention ; but the principal effect of the alteration we have proposed would be, that the offence of poaching, being viewed in a different light, would no longer meet with the sympathy of society, and that, as the atrocity of the crime increases in public opinion, the frequency of its perpetration would proportionally diminish.

THE END.

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